REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1881-82.

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SUMMARY.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1881-82.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

IN the Summary of the Report for 1880-81 the events of the year and of the three years immediately preceding it were discussed at some length, with the object of giving a general review of the administration of the Punjab during the term of office of Sir Robert Egerton. The measures initiated in the various Departments of Government during the year 1881-82 up to the date of the publication of the Report, namely, January 1882, were also noticed by anticipation. There is therefore no need for discussing at length the matters contained in the present Report. The office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies was held by Sir Robert Egerton till the close of the year.

NATIVE STATES.

2. There is no event of importance to record in the history of the Native States in political relation with the Punjab Government. There has been no repetition of even such slight disturbances as were reported to have occurred in the two previous years in the Bahâwalpur and Mandi States. Effect was given to the arrangements proposed for the restoration of the finances in the Loháru State, and the Nawâb took up his residence at Farrukhnagar, his eldest son, Mirza Farrukh, undertaking the administration.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

3. The North-West Frontier has been quiet. No raids in force were attempted, and, but for the assaults made by a gang of Afrídís on the Pesháwar and Kohát cantonments mentioned in last year's review and a few cattle raids, the year has been devoid of incident.

The Khyber.

4. The lapse of another year has added stability to the arrangements made for securing the tranquillity of the Khyber, and caravans have passed freely to and fro without impediment or apprehension. The Afrídi Maliks now freely communicate with the Political Officer stationed at Jamrúd, and there is a marked contrast in their bearing to the independent, and sometimes haughty, attitude formerly assumed by them in dealing with the officers of the British Government. The traditions of the tribe are no doubt undergoing a change; and if nothing occurs to interrupt the friendly relations which are at present maintained, the Khyber Pass, as far as Landi Khána, may in a few years be safe for traffic.

The Upper Khyber.

5. The same, however, cannot be said of the road which lies beyond the scope of the tribal agreement, and, although Akbar Khán, the Khán of Lálpura, has done his best to afford protection to traders, this Chief does not possess either the influence or the resources to enable him to afford a guarantee for their safety at all equal to that which is enjoyed under the arrangements made with the British Government. It is doubtful how long the affairs of the Upper Khyber, lying within Shinwari and Mohmand territory, will be directed from Lálpura. But the ultimate settlement of this question need not be anticipated. Serious complications have as yet been avoided, and the insecurity which was felt at times from the unsettled relations of Lálpura and

the Shinwarís *inter se*, and of both to His Highness the Amír of Kabul, did not result during the year in any stoppage of the traffic.

Kohát Border.

6. On the death of the Bangash Nawáb proposals were submitted for the transfer of the Kohát Pass arrangements to the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát, and this arrangement was sanctioned shortly after the close of the year. The experience gained in the Khyber points to the advantage of bringing into direct relations with British Officers the influential Maliks who control this thoroughfare. The tribes on the Kohát border have, on the whole, behaved well; but, in spite of the expedition made into their territory in October 1880, the Kabul Khel Wazírs have been guilty of several pillaging raids into the Khattak country, the settlement of which is still pending. The state of affairs in the Barak tract of the Khattak country has improved, and the Nawáb of Teri was able to collect his revenue peaceably. The summary settlement of this tract is under contemplation, and the causes of disaffection will then be thoroughly investigated.

Border Police.

7. The year has been marked by several instances of the efficiency of the Pesháwar and Kohát Border Police in preventing and arresting raids from the hills. Out of four attempts to lift cattle on the Pesháwar border, three were successfully repulsed by bodies of the Militia or of the Border Police. Self-reliance has also sprung up among the inhabitants of Frontier villages, and along the Yusafzai frontier it has been found possible to dispense with the system of Border Police, which, only so far back as 1878, was considered indispensable by the Committee appointed to consider the question. The inhabitants of British villages on the Frontier lack none of the spirit of their trans-border neigh-

bours, and there is no reason why they should not defend themselves and ultimately enjoy the same immunity from the attacks of their turbulent neighbours as the latter, from no preventive measures of their own, enjoy from all attacks on the British side.

The Mahsúd Expedition.

8. The history of the Mahsúd Expedition of 1881 was given by anticipation in last year's review. The object for which that almost bloodless expedition was undertaken has been thoroughly attained, and the fine imposed upon the tribe is in course of realization. Intercourse between the Mahsúds and British villages has been resumed, and it may be hoped that for a long time this part of the border will be completely tranquil.

Dera Ghází Khan Frontier.

9. The tribes on the Dera Ghází Khan Frontier have maintained a friendly attitude, which is now with them habitual. The march of General Wilkinson's column through the Bozdár country was accomplished without difficulty or opposition, the Chief rendering every assistance. A number of disputes between the tribes was settled by the intervention of British Officers acting in conjunction from Dera Ghází Khan and Quetta. Intervention in such cases is rendered desirable by the fact that several of the tribes reside partly in British territory, and retaliation arising from their differences not unfrequently results in murders within the border. The tribes, moreover, are glad to compose their quarrels by a reference to British Officers, who, in this part of the frontier, are regarded with the most friendly feelings.

SETTLEMENTS.

10. The settlement operations of the year extended to seven districts, and in two of these, Kohát and Sirsa, they were nearly completed. Now that regular settlements have been effected and formal

records of rights made in every district of the Province, and in several districts for the second time, one of the most important operations of a settlement is the adjustment of relations between landlord and tenant. The state of this question in the Sirsa District was described last year. The Punjab Tenancy Act has been somewhat unequal in its operation in the different districts of the Province, but special legislation was not considered necessary. The time, however, cannot be far distant when some amendment of the law will be required, and the matter has been under consideration since the close of the year.

TENANCY.

11. The year was on the whole a prosperous one for the agricultural community. The rainfall was more copious and better distributed. In the area of the spring crops there was a slight falling-off, which was more than made up by the autumn cultivation. Prices declined gradually throughout the year, and at its close there was a sudden fall when it was seen that the spring harvest of 1882 would be a good one. To the general prosperity of the Province, however, the district of Gurgaon formed an exception. A series of bad and indifferent seasons, combined with severe mortality from fever among the agriculturists in 1879 and 1880 and loss of cattle during the drought of 1877-78, has so far reduced the material resources of the people that the state of the district has caused considerable anxiety, and it is now certain that relief on a somewhat extensive scale will be required.

AGRICULTURE—HARVESTS.

12. The collection of the revenue was, as a rule, made without difficulty, 99 per cent. being realized. The outstanding balances, which in 1878-79 stood at 8 lakhs of rupees, and in the two succeeding years amounted to 6¾ lakhs and nearly 4½ lakhs respectively, decreased to a figure below 3 lakhs of rupees at the close of the year.

REVENUE.

CRIME AND LITIGATION.

13. The decrease in petty crime was probably due to the same cause ; but there was a slight increase in serious crime, though cases of murder were fewer. The jail population decreased correspondingly. There was also a slight falling-off in civil suits, which was probably also connected with the state of the agricultural market, as suits regarding land, rent and tenancy were all less than in the previous year.

JUDICIAL AGENCY.

14. The agency by which the criminal and civil work of the Province was disposed of underwent no change ; but, owing to the large arrears in the Chief Court, a fourth Judge was added for three months at the close of the year. The judicial agency of the Province has, since the close of the year, been under the consideration of the Government, and among other measures a reform of the appellate system is proposed so as to reduce within normal limits the work of the Chief Court, which has long exceeded the power of three Judges to cope with.

REGISTRATION.

15. The large falling-off in the operations of the Registration Department has been such as to attract attention of recent years. The decrease is due to a disuse of the provisions of the law in regard to documents of which the registration is optional, and it has been steady and marked during the past five years, until in the year under review the number was scarcely more than half that of the documents registered under the optional clauses of the Act in 1877-78. The causes which have led to this decrease have recently been under discussion, but the only conclusion which can be safely ventured at present is that the decrease cannot be attributed to defects in the administration of the Department. The advantages of registration under the optional clauses are apparently not sufficient to make it popular.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

16. Regarding the municipal administration of the year there is little to note; but the Resolutions of the Supreme Government on the subject of local self-government, which were issued in the year under report, will invest this subject with special interest in the future. The elaboration of the scheme for the development of local self-government was left by Sir Robert Egerton to his successor, as only a few months of his term of office remained when the first Resolution of the Government of India on the subject was received; and the development of the subject belongs therefore to the current and not to the past year.

TRADE.

17. The external trade of the Punjab showed great steadiness, the only noticeable feature being the falling-off in the import of shawls and raw silk from Kashmír, and the substitution of Indian for European piece-goods in the export trade to Kabul. The trade of the Punjab compared with other Provinces shows a marked decrease in the value of imports, and a still more marked increase in the value of exports. The abnormal traffic caused by the Kabul war having ceased, and the harvests having brought about a state of greater prosperity, these results are not to be wondered at; but the most noticeable feature of the year is the large increase in the export of wheat, which now amounts to 7½ million maunds, and shows an increase over the figures of the two previous years of about 40 per cent. It is probable that there is a future for Punjab wheat in the annals of trade, and the effect upon this trade of the two lines of railway which have recently been opened to the sea-ports will no doubt be considerable.

PUBLIC WORKS. Railways.

18. The goods traffic on the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway continues to develop satisfactorily, notwithstanding the cessation of military operations, and consequent decrease in military

stores transmitted. Special concessions were made for the transport of grains and pulses, and on this line alone the quantity conveyed was more than double what it was in the year 1880. The main line of the Punjab Northern State Railway was pushed on to Attock, and the branch from Tarnál to Khushálgarh opened for traffic; also a short extension to Bhera, in the Shahpur District. The branch to the Salt Mines is also in progress, and the line to Siálkot has been surveyed. A Company has been formed for constructing a narrow gauge railway from Rawalpindi to Murree, and the line has been surveyed and pronounced practicable. The construction of a railway from Amritsar to Pathánkot was sanctioned during the year, and the first sod was turned by Sir Robert Egerton in March 1882. The work is being constructed from a loan sanctioned by the Imperial Government on the guarantee of the provincial revenues, and is the first productive work which has been undertaken on these terms in the Punjab. The survey of the railway from Umballa to Kálka was also completed during the year, and the line from Rewári to Ferozepore was sanctioned and put in hand.

Canals.

19. Of other large works advanced during the year the following may be noticed:—The main line and head-works of the Sirhind Canal were completed, with the exception of a small quantity of earth-work in the first 4 miles; the work on the main branches was also nearly finished. Considerable progress was made with the Swát River Canal in the Pesháwar District. Application was also made for permission to survey a project for the construction of a canal with the head-works at Kálabágh for the irrigation of the Sind Ságar Doáb.

The operations of the Public Works Department have been given in detail in the body of the Report. It was found possible to place a somewhat larger amount of money

to the credit of this Department than in previous years; but provincial works in the Punjab have long been starved, and the outlay which is urgently demanded for public buildings in different localities is larger than can be afforded from the provincial revenues, unless spread over a series of years.

DECENTRALIZATION OF PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

20. For the development of projects long contemplated and frequently postponed, as well as for material advancement in other departments of the State, the Lieutenant-Governor looks forward with hopefulness, though not without some anxiety, to the scheme for the further decentralization of the provincial finances which was propounded in the year under report, and to which effect has been given since its close. It is a great object gained that the Province will in future have to be more self-dependent for the prosecution of schemes which are for its benefit. Local self-government must begin with the body nearest allied to the central power before it can descend into the minor branches of the administration and communicate itself to the people at large; and if the estimate formed of the capabilities of development possessed by the Punjab is not too sanguine, and if the new settlement is not too severely tested at the outset by failure of seasons or other unforeseen calamities, there can be no doubt that the measure will infuse life and energy into the various departments of provincial administration.

HEALTH OF THE PROVINCE.

21. The year was not a very healthy one. The death-rate rose higher than in 1880, though it was lower than during the two previous years. The increase of mortality was due chiefly to malarious fever, the city of Amritsar suffering more heavily than any other locality. In connection with this subject it is satisfactory to note the increase in medical relief provided during the year. A considerable improvement, however, took place in the

health of the prisoners confined in the various jails of the Province. The death-rate had fallen from 14 per cent. in 1879 and 8 per cent. in 1880 to 6½ per cent. in the year under report. The mortality in the Punjab jails has of late years been lamentably conspicuous; but the decrease above mentioned has been followed by a still further decrease in the current year, from which it may be hoped that normal conditions will soon be reached. The new scheme of vaccination described in last year's review was brought into force from the 1st of October 1881. There was an outbreak of cholera which affected several districts in the Province. The mortality nearly equalled that which occurred in the years 1875 and 1876, but did not exceed 20 per cent. of the mortality from the same cause in 1879. Under the orders of the Government of India a Committee was appointed to investigate the conditions of this outbreak, but the report has not yet been furnished.

Vaccination.

Cholera.

22. The statistics of educational progress in the Punjab will be found in Chapter VII. of the Report. So much interest has been awakened in the subject by the appointment of the Education Commission, and by the prominence thus given to the whole history of educational progress in India, that it may be confidently anticipated that defects in the existing systems will be removed, and improved methods introduced in the Punjab as well as in other provinces, as a result of the labours of the Commission. The growth of the education of a people cannot be measured from year to year, though it can be gauged from time to time by indications other than the number of primary schools or of passed candidates for academical honors; and the eagerness manifested by a large portion of the educated community for the passing of the University Act, and perhaps not less the opposi-

EDUCATION.

tion encountered by its promoters, afford indications of a growing interest in intellectual progress among the Native gentry and the educated classes in this Province. But while the number of children attending the primary schools of the Province amounts only to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the total population, the want of the people cannot be said to have been supplied, nor their interest awakened.

LAHORE EXHIBITION.

23. It only remains to record that at the end of 1881 an exhibition of industrial art was held at Lahore with the object of ascertaining the progress made in this respect since the last Exhibition in 1864, and also to encourage the production of genuine native work of original Oriental design. The collection was a good one, and it was materially aided by the loan of objects of artistic design by the Chiefs of the Punjab. The success of the Exhibition was mainly due to the efforts of Mr. J. L. Kipling, Principal of the School of Art, and its objects are fully described in the address of the Committee and the reply of the Lieutenant-Governor quoted at the close of this Report.

REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.—The physical features of the Punjab and its Dependencies, including area, topography, climate and chief staples, were described at length in paragraphs 1 to 23 of the Report for 1872-73, and will not be repeated before the Report for 1882-83 falls due.

2. HISTORICAL.—During the year the Punjab and its Dependencies remained under the charge of Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. On the 2nd April 1882, Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., assumed the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

3. NATIVE STATES.—The Native States subordinate to the Punjab Government are 36 in number, *viz*:—

(I) Under the direct control of the Lieutenant-Governor,—Patiála, Baháwalpur, Jínd, and Nábha;

(II) Under the Commissioner of Amritsar,—Chamba;

(III) Under the Commissioner of Umballa,—Máler Kotla, Kalsia, and the Simla Hill States (twenty in number);

(IV) Under the Commissioner of Jullundur,—Kapurthala, Mandi, and Súket;

(V) Under the Commissioner of Lahore,—Farídkot;

(VI) Under the Commissioner of Delhi,—Pataudi;

(VII) Under the Commissioner of Hissar,—Loháru and Dujána.

4. *Patiála, Jínd and Nábha.*—There is not much to record regarding the Phulkián States. The State of Patiála continues to be administered by a Council of Regency, under the presidency of Sardár Sir Deva Singh, K. C. S. I. The health of the young Mahárája and his brother has been good, and they make progress in their studies. The chief administrative measure of importance in the Jínd State is the resolve of the Rája to introduce the system of sadar distilleries into his territories. The Rája pays much attention to the affairs of

his State, in which he is emulated by the Rája of Nábha. The latter during the year visited the principal Hindu shrines and places of interest in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

5. *Bahá'walpur.*—In last year's Report it was noticed that ill-feeling between the Hindu and Muhammadan residents of the city of Bahá-walpur had given rise to disturbances, in consequence of which the Lieutenant-Governor visited Bahá'walpur in April 1881. Matters have now settled down, and there has been no further trouble. Muhammad Mehdi Khán has been appointed Wazír of the State in place of Wazír Sheikh Firoz-ud-dín, deceased; Ghulám Nabi Khán was appointed Judge of Bahá'walpur. In January 1882 the Nawáb visited Calcutta, and attended a Chapter of the Order of the Star of India, where he was invested with the Insignia as Knight Grand Commander of that Order.

6. *Kapurthala.*—Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C.S., held the post of Superintendent throughout the year, and during the cold season visited every portion of the Kapurthala territory in the Punjab; and the Bithauli, Bandi and Akona estates in Oudh. The Rája completed his ninth year of age in November 1881, and is making fair progress in his education, which includes English, riding and drilling. The results of the census of the State, which was taken in February 1881, have now been fully, ascertained. They show a total population of 252,617 souls, giving an average of 407 to the square mile; of which 138,638 are males and 113,979 females. Thirty-two tribes, numbering more than 1,000 souls each, are recorded among the population. The principal tribes whose members are, for the most part, owners or cultivators of land, are the Jats, Aráins, Kambos, Gujars, Dogars, Mahtons, Sainis, Labanas and Rájputs. The last are, in proportion to their numbers, the largest proprietors in the State. As regards educational attainments, 5,350 males and 58 females can read and write, and 2,126 males and 33 females are under instruction. The whole cost of the census operations was Rs. 4,700. The rains of 1881 were seasonable and plentiful, and the autumn harvest was generally good, the sugarcane crop especially being excellent. The spring harvest has also been a fair average one. Cattle disease caused considerable loss in several villages, which was met by giving advances, where necessary, for the purchase of plough cattle. The land-revenue was realized with ease and punctuality. The demand was Rs. 7,42,199, and the collections Rs. 7,33,147, leaving a balance of only Rs. 9,052, of which, however, Rs. 7,149 were nominal, being remissions that were sanctioned on various accounts. The percentage of

collection on the demand amounted to 99·7, a result which is satisfactory. Rs. 12,018 were recovered during the year on account of the balances of former years. Including cesses, fluctuating assessments, and the income from jagírs in British territory, the total revenue of the State in the Punjab was Rs. 9,05,232, as compared with Rs. 8,87,938 last year. A revised settlement of rents is in progress in the villages and lands which are the private property of the State, and long leases will be granted to the tenants when the new rents are fixed. It has been determined to apply Rs. 5,000 each year to the extension of irrigation in those estates. During the past year 16 new wells were completed, and 10 more were in the course of construction. All the tahsíls and pergunnahs of the Kapurthala State have now come under revision of settlement; and the new assessments came into force from the commencement of the year under review. The country is advancing in prosperity. There has been a remarkable decrease in serious crime throughout the State, due in some measure to fair harvests; and in consequence the number of the prisoners in jail has diminished, and the work of the Criminal Courts was lighter. At the close of the year there were few arrears in the Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts. An outbreak of cholera occurred in Kapurthala territory during the autumn months: in all 411 cases were reported, 243 of which proved fatal. This epidemic excepted, the year was a healthy one. Greater success was attained in vaccination than in any previous year; 8,651 children, chiefly under one year of age, were operated on, and the benefits of vaccination are every year better recognized and appreciated by the people of the State. As far as could be ascertained, not a single case of small-pox occurred in Kapurthala during the year. The finances of the State continue in a satisfactory condition. The total revenue in the Punjab was Rs. 18,65,998, and the total expenditure Rs. 17,48,268. At the close of the year there was a cash balance in the treasuries of the State and the Bank of Bengal of Rs. 4,36,624. Two lakhs of rupees have been spent, as last year, upon useful public works. They include a bridge over the Kail stream near Phagwára, and the metalling of half of the road from Phagwára to Hoshiárpur and from Kapurthala to Jullundur. The bridge on the road to the Beyn River has been completed, and the construction of 16 miles of metalled road has been taken in hand. This will complete the more important lines of communication in Kapurthala. Good progress is being made in the construction of the Central Offices and Darbár Hall at Kapurthala. A new police thána at Phagwára and a

new tahsíl at Bhulath have been completed, and the new tahsíl at Kapurthala will soon be finished. Arboriculture is receiving considerable attention. The fuel reserves of the Phagwára tahsíl have been divided into blocks, and with careful management are expected to yield about 40,000 maunds of fuel annually. The total area of these reserves is 9,000 acres. About 30 miles of road have been lined with trees, and further progress is being made. In the Oudh estates the harvests on the whole were not so good as in the previous year, but more land continues to be brought under cultivation; 5,000 acres of waste were this year added to the cultivated area. The revised settlement of rents in the Bandi and Bithauli estates, which has been in progress for the past five years under the charge of Diwán Rámjus, C.S.I., has been completed. The rents have been re-adjusted and equalized, and the new rates have been willingly accepted, and are being readily paid by the large majority of the tenants. Eighteen masonry irrigation wells have been constructed in the Akona and Durgapur estates, and 37 more are in process of construction; and although the results have not been altogether satisfactory in providing for irrigation, yet there is hope of ultimate success. The estates are well administered by Kanwar Harnám Singh, uncle of the Rája.

7. *Chamba.*—Major C. H. T. Marshall held charge of the office of Superintendent of the State during the year. The Rája continues to take an interest in his lessons and to enjoy manly sports. During the year he made a visit to Rájputána and Bombay, and was present at the Lahore Exhibition in January. His former tutor, Mr. Harvey, having been appointed officiating Inspector of Schools in the Mooltan Circle, Mr. G. W. Blathwayt was selected to succeed him at Chamba. The condition of the State during the year has been one of unusual agricultural prosperity, and the stores of grain now in the country are reported to be larger than they have been at any time during the past eight years. The new settlement has been completed, and the revenue was collected with ease. The income of the State during 1881-82 amounted to Rs. 2,33,000, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,30,254; the cash balance in the State Treasury at the close of the year was Rs. 65,666, and it is expected that it will be Rs. 20,000 more by the end of 1882-83. Over Rs. 65,000 were spent on public works, of which Rs. 18,000 were expended on the Barmour road alone. The cost of road-making in the State has been very heavy, but the main lines are now almost complete. The construction of bridges in many parts of the country has proved a great boon to the people. Progress was made during the year in the cultivation

of hops and the development of the culture of silk-worms and bees, and it has been suggested that the growth of the vine might be introduced into the State with advantage. The demarcation of the Chamba forests, which have been leased to the Punjab Government, was completed during 1881-82, and the report concerning them is now before the Lieutenant-Governor. The schools continue to be well attended, and the dispensaries gain increased popularity year by year.

8. *Mandi.*—The difficulties connected with the administration of Mandi that were alluded to in the Report for last year have ceased; the Rája exercises personal authority, and delegates but little power to his Minister, Wazír Uttam Singh. It is satisfactory to notice that the Rája has since 1880 taken a more active share in the transaction of official business, marching through his territory and attending to complaints on the spot. The financial condition of the State is improving; the expenditure for the year under report fell short of the revenue by Rs. 32,000 in spite of heavy unforeseen charges. The income arising from the Mandi salt mines is decreasing, which is due to the reduction of the duty upon salt in British India. The latter, owing to its cheaper price and superior quality, is driving the Mandi salt out of the market. A proposal to reduce to a corresponding extent the duty on salt excavated in Mandi is under consideration. The road between Mandi and Phagwára is completed; and the extension to Bajaura, in Kulu, over the Dulchi Pass, involving the construction of a girder bridge over the Ul River, is in progress. To complete the lines of communications in Mandi, it is proposed, as soon as the funds of the State will permit of it, to improve the road which connects the Salt Mines of Gunah and Drang with Mandi and Palampur in the Kangra Valley. In conclusion, it may be noted that the birth of a son and heir to the Rája in February 1882 was the occasion for rejoicing to him and his people.

9. *Súket.*—This State has continued under the management of Hardiál Singh, subject to supervision by the Commissioner of Jullundur. The Rája has not yet attained his majority. The revenue collected was Rs. 1,16,500, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,00,949 during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,551. The revenue actually realised fell short of the estimate for the year by Rs. 28,500: much of this deficiency is due to a large quantity of State timber remaining unsold at the close of the year. The revision of the assessment of land-revenue was commenced last year. The measurements have now been completed, and materials have now been collected for revising the assessments wherever the

people applied for revision on the grounds that their villages were over-assessed. This has only been in five out of the sixteen circles into which the State is divided. Portions of the roads to Choasi and to Simla have been constructed; the remainder is in progress, and the road to Sinkandra has been completed. The Rája attained his sixteenth year in February 1882, and was married in December 1881 to a niece of the Rája of Beghal. His education makes good progress: he can read and write Persian well, and has a fair knowledge of English. During the year it was found necessary to remove the guardian of the Rája and replace him by Mian Salma Singh, the Rája's maternal uncle.

10. *Faridkot.*—There is little to record of this State, which is carefully administered by Rája Bikrama Singh. The road between Faridkot and Kot Kapúra is being metalled, and an extension to British territory is under discussion. The Rája takes much interest in the sanitary and medical departments of his administration, and the sanitary arrangements of the city of Faridkot are creditable. Vaccination is carried on, and 3,074 children appear to have been vaccinated during the year. The outturn of the spring and autumn harvests in the State was an average one; the supply of fodder was plentiful. A new settlement is in progress under an official who was trained in the service of the British Government, and the operations are near completion. According to the recent census, the population of the State is 97,034 souls, as against 71,691 according to a previous enumeration. The increase is attributed chiefly to immigration.

11. *Máler Kotla.*—The management of the State is in fairly good order; and although the government of the Nawáb is not markedly personal, he is a ruler who endeavours to do what is right towards his people. The relations between him and his brother, Inayat Ali Khan, have, it is to be regretted, become somewhat strained.

12. *Kalsia.*—There is nothing of importance to record regarding this State.

13. *Simla Hill States.*—The most important of the Simla Hill States, which are under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, are Sirmúr, Biláspur, Bashahr, Hindúr and Kyunthal.

14. *Sirmúr.*—The Rája is paying much attention to public works of usefulness, and manages the affairs of his State in a manner creditable to his exceptional ability and intelligence. He has lost a wise adviser by the death of his uncle, Kaur Bir Singh, on the 9th September 1881.

15. *Biláspur.*—The relations between the Rája and his only son are now more friendly than they were last year, and they have reestablished an outwardly decorous bearing towards one another. The Rája's health is not good.

16. *Hindúr.*—Everything was in good order in this State, and the complaints brought by the ex-Wazír, Ghulám Kadir, and his party have been proved to be unfounded.

17. *Bashahr.*—His Excellency the Viceroy made a short visit to this State in October 1881. The Rája commences to take a more personal interest in the management of his affairs, and the removal of Sarn Das, an official of the State, has had a beneficial effect. The forest lease is working well, and a demarcation of the forests is in progress.

18. *Loháru.*—Allusion was made in the Report for last year to the financial embarrassments of this State, which is subject to the political supervision of the Commissioner of the Hissar Division. In 1878 the debts of the Nawáb amounted to Rs. 1,44,148, and arrangements were then made by the Commissioner to pay off the liabilities at the rate of Rs. 7,000 a year. But the impoverished condition of the State and the continued imprudence of its ruler necessitated further measures for the rehabilitation of the finances of Loháru. Careful calculations, based upon the observations of past years, have led to the conclusion that the average annual income of the State is Rs. 69,000, and the expenditure has been fixed at Rs. 55,000 a year, leaving an estimated annual surplus available for the repayment of Rs. 7,000 of the liabilities. An examination of the affairs of the Nawáb disclosed the fact that in April 1881 he owed to various creditors a total sum of Rs. 1,02,391, which it was expected could be paid off with the surplus revenue of the year and a loan of Rs. 95,000. This advance has accordingly been granted by Government at 5 per cent. interest, and will be repaid in eleven annual instalments of equal amount, which will be considered a primary charge upon the revenues of the State. It has been found advisable, in order to ensure a careful management of the revenues of the State, that the Nawáb should temporarily leave Loháru, his son, Mirza Farrukh remaining as Manager. The Nawáb will reside at Farukhnagar, receiving Rs. 18,000 a year as an allowance, and in addition, every year in which a larger income is realized than that estimated, one-half of the surplus will be paid to him, and the other half will be

devoted to the repayment of the Government loan. It has also been necessary to effect considerable reductions in the establishment of State officials, without, however, endangering the efficiency of the police, who will be strengthened by the entertainment of camel sowars. They will be useful in maintaining order on the boundary of the Loháru and Jaipur State, where grave disorders, culminating in organized forays by bands from Jaipur territory upon villages of Loháru, have called for the serious consideration of Government. A conference of representatives of those States in the Punjab and Rájputána, the boundaries of which march together, attended by officers deputed by the Punjab Government and the Agent to the Governor-General for Rájputána, has been proposed to deliberate upon the measures that are required to place the affairs of the border on a satisfactory footing. Among these will be a thorough reorganization of the frontier police on both sides, and probably the adoption of the rules now in force for extradition between the States of Patiála and Jaipur by all the States interested in preserving tranquillity upon this border.

19. *Dujána.*—The affairs of the State are carried on by the Manager, Nijábat Ali Khan, under the supervision of the Commissioner of the Hissar Division. During the year the Nawáb, who is now 17 years of age, has begun to take an active part in the administration. The harvests were good, and the revenue was paid punctually.

20. *Pataudi.*—The young Nawáb, who is now 7½ years of age, continued in good health throughout the year. If possible, it will be arranged to send him in time to the Mayo College at Ajmir. He was presented to His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of his visit to Delhi in November last. The income of the State for the year was Rs. 1,00,684, and the expenditure Rs. 75,520, giving a surplus of Rs. 25,164. The State being now free of debt, a sum of Rs. 20,106 was advanced upon proper security to enable the dowager Begum to liquidate her liabilities. The dispensary was for a time closed, owing to the removal of the Native doctor in charge. A successor has been appointed, and the institution, which is popular, has been reopened. The construction of a new jail is under consideration. The rainfall of the year was seasonable and in sufficient quantity; the harvests were good. The management of the State by Pundit Kishen Lal continues to give satisfaction.

21. In October 1881 the Lieutenant-Governor visited the States of Patiála, Jínd, Nábha and Máler Kotla, and in February 1882 he paid

a short visit to Baháwalpur. His Honor held darbárs in December 1881, at Peshâwar, Kohát and Lahore; the last on the occasion of the opening of the Lahore Industrial Exhibition. Darbárs were also held, while the Lieutenant-Governor was on tour, at Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh. Towards the close of March 1882 the Mahárája of Patiála, the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, the Rájas of Jínd, Nábha, Kapurthala and Farídkot, the Nawáb of Máler Kotla and the Kalsia Sardár visited Lahore to bid farewell to Sir Robert Egerton, and to welcome his successor.

22. THE PUNJAB BORDER DURING THE YEAR 1881-82.—HAZARA.—The frontier of Hazara has been more than usually tranquil during the year, and no offences have been committed by any of the tribes in independent territory, with the exception of an insignificant attack by the Akazai on the possessions of the Nawáb of Amb. It originated in a quarrel regarding tolls levied by the Nawáb on members of the Akazai tribe in July 1881. No event of importance has occurred in Chilás, Kohistán, Nindahár, Tikri or Deshi; and our relations with these remote valleys continue to be friendly. With Allai, our position remains the same as it was at the close of last year, and the fine of Rs. 5,000 imposed upon the Allaiwals for their raid in 1878 upon the British village of Battal has still to be paid; but the tribe and Arsalla Khan, its chief, have lately evinced a desire to assume a more conciliatory attitude than they have hitherto exhibited. During the autumn, the necessity for a military expedition to Allai was considered: the operations, however, would have been on a scale out of proportion to the occasion; and our relations with Allai have improved so much that extreme measures have for the present been deferred.

23. The *Syads* of *Parari*, in pursuance of a private quarrel, on the last day of the preceding year, attacked the village of Bágrián, wounding three villagers. They were punished by the imposition of a fine of Rs. 300, which they have paid, and they have, since then, remained quiet.

24. The purely Pathan tribes of *Chagarzai*, *Hassanzai*, *Akazai* and *Madda Khel*, located on the slopes of the Black Mountain and the hills flanking the Indus west of Agror and Amb, have given no trouble. After the Black Mountain expedition, the lands of Shahtut, in the Agror Valley, which were then cultivated by the Akazai, were confiscated. From time to time the question comes forward, and during the year the Akazai jírga were summoned to Abbottabad on account of encroachments

by individual clansmen on the lands. The matter is now under the consideration of Government, and it is anticipated that a satisfactory settlement of the dispute will be effected. The outpost which the colony of Hindustáni fanatics at Palosi established in Madda Khel limits, with the consent of that tribe, at Sumtse, has been withdrawn, the garrison retiring to Palosi.

25. The misunderstanding, to which allusion was made in last year's Report, between the Nawáb of Amb and the Khan of Phulera has been removed. On the other hand, the feeling between the Nawab and Ali Gauhar Khan of Agror, who is connected with the Hassanzai, is unfriendly. The Khan Khel of the Hassanzai are divided into two factions, led respectively by Hashim Ali Khán, a relative of the Khan of Agror, and by Feroz Khan: the latter has taken refuge in the territory of the Nawáb of Amb, who accords him protection.

26. PESHAWAR.—*Yusafzai sub-division*: *Swat.*—Rahmat-ulla Khan of Dír, the valley north of Swát, whose waters join the Swát River below Talash, has during the year been the chief political power in this tract. In opposition to his faction is the elder son of the late Akhund of Swát: he is commonly known as the elder Miangul, and, by virtue of his descent from an universally respected religious leader, enjoys a certain amount of consideration among the tribes, which he has been steadily endeavouring, though with indifferent success as yet, to turn to account for political purposes. In that part of the valley which lies north of the Swát River, the influence of Rahmat-ulla Khan has remained undisputed and undisturbed. On the south bank of the river, Sharif Khan, younger son of the late Sherdil Khan, was in power at Allahdand, till July 1881, with the consent of the Dír Khan. In that month Bahádur Khan, the elder brother of Sharif Khan, won over Rahmat-ulla Khan to his side by promises of tribute, and, with the assistance of Dír, expelled Sharif Khan, who retired to Thana, the usual resting-place of the Khans of Allahdand when out of power. A fresh revolution, however, fomented for his own purposes by the Khan of Dír, who derives much pecuniary benefit from the quarrels of the brothers, drove Bahádur Khan in December 1881 to Thana and recalled Sharif Khan to Allahdand. Secure in the temporary support of Rahmat-ulla Khan, Sharif Khan left Swát in March last on a visit to Rawalpindi and Lahore, returning to his home towards the end of the month. The elder Miangul has endeavoured to take a prominent part in these oscillations of party intrigue; but his efforts to gain a leading political position in Swát were met by the

passive resistance of the people, who view with concealed jealousy and dislike his attempts to efface the local tribal chiefs, and apprehend that the consequences of his rule, if established, will take the shape of taxation. This feeling is naturally, as far as they can venture to do so, fostered by the Khans themselves, and in the Khan of Dír the elder Miangul has an open and undisguised rival. In June 1881 Miangul paid a visit to the Amír of Kabul, and though he brought back presents of value, popular suspicion was aroused that with the aid of a foreign alliance he would aim at supremacy in Swát, and his hopes that with extraneous support he would be able to consolidate his power have not been fulfilled. His brother, the younger Miangul, continues to devote himself to the life of an ascetic, to the satisfaction of the people; lately he has commenced to enforce the Muhammadan Law with some vigour. He is not on good terms with his brother, partly owing to differences regarding the division of the offerings brought by pilgrims to their father's tomb, and partly because he disapproves of a son of the Akhund mixing actively in mundane affairs. In lower Ranizai, which comprises the glens on the southern face of the range that separates Swát from the Pesháwar Valley, the ever-shifting character of Pathan party struggles has again been exemplified in the expulsion of the faction of Ghulám Hyder Khan and Rahmat Shah from the villages of Dargai and Dobandi in December 1881. Amír-ulla Khan, the chief of Palli, was forced in February 1882 to give way before a coalition of the headmen of the Darra Valley, led by Khursand Khan of Zormandi. In January 1882 a theft of property valued at Rs. 1,300 was committed at the Mardán post-office by a chaukidár acting in concert with the men of influence in Palli. The value of the property was recovered from the village, and, what is rare in frontier annals, the offender was surrendered to our Criminal Courts. Our relations with Swát and Lower Ranizai have been undisturbed during the year. Party dissensions have only so far affected our territory that it has been sought as an asylum by the refugees on one side or the other.

27. *Buner.*—The principal events in Buner have been the action taken by the Nurazai and Daulatzai clans in the Khudu Khel troubles narrated below, and the occurrence of the decennial "vesh" or re-distribution by lot of holdings among the Ashuzai, Salarzai and Gadaizai sections of the Bunerwals. This is a process seldom unattended by bloodshed; but up to the close of last year the attention of the clans was chiefly directed towards effecting a peaceable exchange of the lands which were to be re-divided, to the exclusion of other matters. The conduct

of the Bunerwals has given no cause for complaint. Jírgas and representatives of their tribes at intervals visited British officers at Mardán and Pesháwar.

28. The *Khudu Khel* and *Gadúns*.—After twenty years of exile Muqarrab Khan of Panjtár, the hereditary Khan of the Khudu Khel and head of the oldest family in the whole Mandan tribe, regained power in August 1879, and shortly after engaged in a struggle with the Bam Khel, a large section of his tribe. In the Report for last year it was mentioned that Akbar Khan, his only son, had been killed in an engagement with the hostile clansmen : this event, unprecedented in the traditions of the Khan Khel of Panjtár, led to extraordinary exertions by Muqarrab Khan. Spending money freely, he called in the Gadúns and Amazai to his assistance, and with them and a small contingent from Amb invested the village of Bam Khel, the stronghold of his opponents, in June 1881, but without success. His auxiliaries dispersed. Then the Bam Khel summoned the Nurazai Bunerwals to their aid, and burnt Panjtár, the Khan taking up his position at Totali, near Bam Khel. Fruitless negotiations and desultory skirmishes followed throughout July and August, in which the Nurazai and Daulatzai Bunerwals alternately offered to assist the contending parties, but confined themselves to accepting subsidies without committing themselves to anything more than promises. Eventually, with the connivance of a few of the Bam Khel, Muqarrab Khan and the Gadúns occupied Bam Khel on the 30th August, and immediately burnt the village. The traitors among the Bam Khel were themselves seized by Muqarrab Khan, and only escaped with their lives, owing to the intercession of a local mullah. The whole Bam Khel having now fled to British territory, arrangements were made to intern them at a safe distance from the border. In the flush of their success the Gadúns and Muqarrab Khan were tempted to commit excesses : the former carried off some cattle belonging to a British village, which were grazing near the border, and detained a messenger despatched to demand their release; subsequently the messenger was set free and the cattle were returned ; and Muqarrab Khan instigated two attacks, one of which proved fatal, within British territory upon Bam Khel refugees. For these offences, a fine of Rs. 200 was imposed upon the Gadúns, and of Rs. 800 upon Muqarrab Khan. The fines were paid in November 1881 without demur, and the border has not been disturbed since that date. In January 1882 the Bam Khel left British territory and commenced to collect in the villages of Buner and Chamla, contiguous to the Khudu Khel country ;

preparatory to an attack on the Khan, with the explicit understanding that if unsuccessful they would not be permitted to seek refuge in our territory. It may not be out of place to add that in August this year Muqarrab Khan was again expelled from Khudu Khel limits, with the consent of his own faction, whom his ungovernable temper and savage oppression had thoroughly alienated from his cause. The end of an eventful feud with his tribe, which has now extended over a period of thirty years, finds the Khan an exile in his old age.

29. The *Utmán Khel, Eastern Mullahgoris,* and *Mohmands of Pindiali.* The north-western border of the Peshâwar District, which marches with the settlements of the Utmán Khel, the Eastern Mullahgoris of Sapri and the Mohmands of Pindiali, who are composed of the Isa Khel and Burhan Khel clans, has been quiet throughout the year.

30. The *Halimzai* and *Tarakzai Mohmands* have behaved well, and with the exception of some offences committed in the Peshawar District by Khalid, a son of the notorious Malik Muhammad Didar Halimzai, there is nothing to record. Khalid has been arrested and dealt with under the Frontier Regulations.

31. The *Aka Khel Afrídís* have been quiet and orderly throughout the year.

32. *The Khyber Afrídís.*—The Report for last year contains a full account of the engagement entered into on the 17th February 1881 by the jírgas of the Khyber tribes with the British Government, by which they bound themselves to keep open the Pass under their own independent and exclusive charge with the assistance of a body of Jezailchís. On the 21st of March 1881 the British troops were finally withdrawn from the Khyber, and the road was made over to tribal custody. Considering the extent of the road to be guarded, the number, character and conflicting interests of the tribes to whom has been entrusted the safety of the Pass, and the value of the goods which pass through the protection of men to whom robbery is an honorable vocation and a customary pursuit from childhood, the measure which placed the Khyber under the sole control of the Afrídís themselves is one which is unique, for its magnitude and interest, in the history of the border since annexation of the Punjab. That the step which has transformed the predatory denizens of Tirah and Bára into guardians of the Khyber will in course of time tend gradually to civilize and soften these wild hill-men, may perhaps be fairly expected, although it can by no means be confidently predicted. During the year which has passed the arrangements concluded

in the spring of 1881 have worked satisfactorily; and long trains of travellers and pack-animals, convoys of treasure and stores of ammunition for Kabul, have come and gone through the Pass with safety. Traffic in the Khyber has not been molested, save in one instance, when, as a demonstration, a body of Zakha Khels, chiefly belonging to the Anai section, attempted an unsuccessful raid on a caravan near Gurgurra, three miles from Ali Masjid, on the 21st February 1882. Due warning of their intention had been previously received, and the two Zakha Khel companies of the Jezailchís, with half of the Malikdin company, repulsed the marauders with a loss of four men killed and ten wounded, before they could attack the travellers on the road. Shortly afterwards the offending section of the Zakha Khel submitted. It seems that they had reason to be discontented with the conduct of the Zakha Khel Maliks in the distribution of the tribal subsidy, and their action is to be attributed more to this cause than to a desire to break the treaty which provides for the management of the Pass by the Afrídís. Measures have been adopted to remove their causes for discontent by a re-allotment of the Zakha Khel subsidy. At the same time the opportunity was taken to bring the distant section of the Ziauddin, which inhabits a tract in the Bára Valley detached from the main settlements of the Zakha Khel, into closer connection with the responsibility of the tribe for all its sub-divisions.

33. Tolls on caravans passing through the Khyber commenced to be levied on the 15th September 1881, and from that date to the 31st March 1882 produced a sum of Rs. 51,860, of which Rs. 1,489 were spent on establishment and initiatory expenses, and the balance of Rs. 50,431 was credited to Government. The rules for the transit of caravans remain the same as last year. The strength of the Jezailchi Corps has not been altered, and that body continues to do loyal and efficient service.

34. The ferocious and unrelenting nature of feuds among the Afrídís has found expression in the violent deaths of several of the headmen and leading representatives of the clans during the year which commenced with the murder of Mustamand, Sepah. In the early part of 1880 he had instigated the assassination of Malik Ahmed, his relative and rival for the leadership of his tribe, whom he hoped to succeed. Disappointed in this, he led numerous raids on our line of communications in the Khyber and was proclaimed an outlaw. He has now met his fate at the hands of the friends of Malik Ahmed. In the summer of 1881 Kazi Murzil, Malikdin Khel, and his brother were put to death in

their own village by their cousin in the prosecution of a private feud. Kazi Murzil rendered valuable services in connection with the arrangements contingent on the withdrawal of our troops from the Khyber; he was a man of much force of character. About the same date, Khandad, who had been recently appointed Malik of half of the Kamrai section, and Lal Muhammad, who laid claim to the Malikship of the Qambar Khel, were killed in private quarrels. Towards the end of the year, Mirzada, the Malik of the other half of the Kamrai, was murdered, with his son, by the faction in his tribe opposed to him. These deeds have in no case affected the arrangements connected with the Pass. They are matters of domestic concern to the tribes.

35. Unconnected with the affairs of the Khyber and our general relations with the Afrídís were the two night attacks by Kamal, Malikdin Khel, and his gang, on pickets of Native Cavalry at Pesháwar and Kohát. In the first, which occurred on the night of the 19th July 1881, Kamal, with eight associates, surprised a post on the road leading from the Pesháwar Cantonment to Jamrúd. Of the daffadár and six men who formed the picket, three were killed and three were badly wounded, and four of their carbines were carried off. The raiders escaped unpunished, owing to the darkness of the night, the rugged and broken nature of the ground they traversed, and the precaution they took of cutting the telegraph wire to Jamrúd. On the night of the 20th September 1881 a similar carefully planned and boldy executed attack was delivered on the quarter-guard of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry at Kohát by Kamal and eight or nine companions belonging to the Malikdin Khel and Aotar Khel sections. On this occasion three sowars were killed and four wounded, and two carbines were taken. Of the raiders two were wounded, of whom one was abandoned by his comrades and was captured near the kotál of the Kohát Pass next morning. He subsequently died of his wounds. The audacity of these raids has brought them into conspicuous prominence. It is clear, however, that they are not the outcome of collective tribal ill-feeling against the British, nor prompted by any expectation of plunder, but are the acts of individual border ruffians who were actuated by personal motives of revenge. Kamal himself, who has served in the Native Army, where he acquired a knowledge of military routine which materially facilitated the execution of his plans, lost a brother, and two near relatives of his associates were killed in a raid which they attempted in February 1881 on cattle of Pesháwar villages grazing on the Aka Khel border. And it is believed that the Aotar Khel, who accompanied him in the attack on the

post at Kohát, were relations of a raider who was executed in the Khyber in the winter of 1878-79. It was in retaliation for the death of their relatives that these raids on cantonments were made by Kamal and his party. Not the less, they constituted a breach of the engagement by which the Khyber tribes had bound themselves to prevent such outrages. It was therefore required of them either to surrender the raiders to justice or to pay a fine of Rs. 7,000 and to exclude Kamal from the Afrídi country. Both the demands involved in the second alternative have been since obeyed without hesitation, and a heavy reward for the capture of Kamal has kept him at a distance from British territory and may lead to his apprehension. Fines have also been levied from the tribes who permitted him to pass through their limits to Kohát.

36. The year has been marked by the success with which our villagers, organized into a border police and militia, have either repelled, or by their resolute front prevented, attacks from the neighbouring tribes in the Afrídi hills. Along this part of the border the attempts at raiding on cattle numbered only four, and three of these were unsuccessful. They were all committed by the Ziauddin Zakha Khel with some members of the Anai and Khasrogi sections. The lost cattle have been recovered, and fines aggregating Rs. 1,400 were inflicted for these offences. The energy shewn at Pesháwar in preparing the villagers against danger and in providing them with arms and ammunition has had an excellent effect. There is every reason to hope that, as is already the case on the border of the Yusafzai sub-division of this district, sufficient animation may be given along the Afrídi frontier, also, to our system of border defence, which is intended to call forth a spirit of self-reliance in the villagers, as the best security against the repetition of such forays. A revised scheme with that object is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

37. *Lálpura.*—Our relations with Akbar Khan, who was appointed Chief of Lálpura on the defection of Sadiq Khan in January 1880, continue to be satisfactory. During the year he has managed the western part of the Khyber, from Landi Khana to Dakka, with much success, arranging for the tranquil passage of caravans through that portion of the Pass which is especially exposed to the attacks of marauding bands of Shínwárís. His influence was also exerted to repress the exactions of the Barakzai residents of Michni in levying excessive dues on rafts upon the Kabul River.

38. KOHAT.—The *Adam Khel Afrídís*, who are under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát, have given no trouble. Their conduct has been uniformly good. The Galai or Kohát Pass Afrídís committed a few petty thefts which have been disposed of at the usual quarterly settlement of claims against the Galai. The road has remained open throughout the year, and no serious offence has been committed upon it. With the Hasan Khel section, a settlement of all cases pending since 1877 has been effected, and penalties amounting to Rs. 1,790 were realized. A dispute between the Kalla Khel and Ashu Khel clans with the Kaka Khel, who hold the village of Garhi Zaid Gul Mian on the border of the Mohmand Tappa of the Pesháwar District, has led to the suggestion that a clearer definition of the boundary between our territory and that of the Adam Khel Afrídís at the mouth of the Kohát Pass, may be advisable; but this question is still under consideration. Ata Muhammad Khan, Bangash, brother of the late Nawáb Bahádur Sher Khan, has been in direct charge of our relations with the tribes who hold the Kohát Pass.

39. KURRAM.—The valley is administered by the Turi jírga under the direction of the two delegates, Sayad Bádsháh Gul and Muhammad Nur Khan, elected on the retirement of our troops. There have been no events of importance during the year. During the last months the valley was in rather a disturbed state, and the two delegates visited the Deputy Commissioner at Kohát in December 1881, and represented the difficulties in the administration of Kurram owing to the internecine feuds of the Turis. They were informed that the British Government would not interfere in the internal management of the valley, but would be pleased to hear of their union and prosperity. The delegates and Turi Maliks who accompanied them were dismissed with liberal khillats. Since their departure constant fighting has been going on between the two factions of the Turis. Instigated by Mullah Wali Khan, the Massozai, Alisherzai and other Samil clans have been assisting the Sust Gundi faction, but neither party has hitherto had any decisive success.

40. The conduct of the *Zaimushts* has, on the whole, been good this year. Owing to grazing disputes they are on bad terms with the Bangash of Darsamand; in consequence the Zaimushts of Torawari and the Darsamand headmen have been bound down to keep the peace.

41. The *Orakzai*.—Of the clans included in the Lashkarzai Division, the Alisherzai have behaved well; and, though the blockade against

the Mamuzai still continues, they have given very little trouble. A fine of Rs. 5,000 was imposed upon them in 1879 during the Zaimusht expedition. Lately they sent a deputation praying that their fine be reduced to Rs. 2,500, which they agreed to pay; but their request could not be granted. The Massozai committed no offences. With the exception of the Khawaja Hawas Khel section of the Ali Khel clan, none of the ten tribes forming the Ismailzai and Hamzazai divisions have been hostile to the British Government. During the Deputy Commissioner's tour in Miranzai the Ali Khel, who had been fined Rs. 4,500 for their complicity in attacks on the Muazzam Talao and Bagatu serais in 1879 and 1880, gave security for the payment of the fine at the following autumn harvest. For joining the Ali Khel in these outrages, the Akhel were fined Rs. 2,000, which they have not yet paid. There are also outstanding fines aggregating Rs. 9,000 against other sections of the Orakzai,—the Rabiya Khel, Malla Khel, Mishti, Sheikhan and Mamuzai Darradar,—imposed for offences committed during the late war. These tribes are so situated in the distant glens of Tirah as not to be much injured by blockade or reprisal, and the recovery of the fines is a matter of some difficulty. The Daulatzai clans have been quiet. Among the Alizai, the Sturi Khel are to blame for permitting a party of Ziauddin Zakha Khel raiders to pass through their limits and commit two raids on the Kohát District. In the first raid a number of goats were carried off, which have since been recovered. In the second, on the 13th November 1881, a villager of Kachai was killed and some cattle were lifted, but were regained by the pursuit party: for this and other misconduct fines have been imposed on the Ziauddin, as stated above, and measures have been taken to bring them more under control. This has been the only offence of a grave nature on the Orakzai border during the year.

42. The feud between the Tirah Sayads of the Shia sect and the Sunnis continues unabated; latterly there has not been much fighting. The influence of the Sayad, Mir Bashar, who was elected king of Tirah in 1880, has totally declined; although the Mullahs are still zealous in enforcing the precepts of the Muhammadan Law upon the careless residents of the hills.

43. *Wazírs, Kabul Khel.*—The conduct of the Kabul Khel Wazírs has been bad in spite of the fact that an expedition was made into their hills in October 1880 and a fine of Rs. 13,200 realized from them. With the Hati Khel and other sections residing on the Bannu border, and with

the support of Khatak outlaws who have increased in number and daring since the troubles in Teri, the Kabul Khel have been guilty of numerous raids into the heart of the Khatak country. In some of these cases they succeeded in carrying off large herds of Powinda camels; in the majority they were unsuccessful, the stolen cattle being recovered on pursuit. The head-quarters of the raiders have been in Hati Khel territory, but most of the stolen cattle found their way to the Saifali Kabul Khel. The Kabul Khel jírga was summoned by the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát in February 1882; and, after a careful inquiry, fines were imposed in cases brought home to them, which are in course of recovery. The Kabul Khel endeavoured on their part to throw the onus in all possible cases upon the Wazírs of the Bannu border. But it is not improbable that a satisfactory settlement will be made in the winter of 1882-83, on the return of the Wazírs from their summer retreats in the Suliman range.

44. *Khataks.*—The state of the Barak section has improved. The malcontents have paid up nearly all revenue demands, and have desisted from resistance. The revenue of the Nawáb of Teri was collected peaceably. The outlaw Zundai has taken refuge with the Bosti Khel Afrídís in the Kohát Pass, and the last of the bands of thieves which had taken refuge in the recesses of the Lawaghar mountain has, it is believed, been finally broken up. The result of the inquiry into the origin and nature of the grievances of the Baraks of Chauntra by the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát, shews that a summary settlement of the Barak ilaqua will place revenue matters on a sound basis, to the advantage both of the Nawáb and the Baraks. This has accordingly been sanctioned.

45. DERAJAT DIVISION.—*Bannu.*—Few serious offences have occurred. On the 18th July 1881, near Latammar, 4 sepoys of the 2nd Punjab Infantry were attacked: owing to the resistance offered the robbers did not succeed in carrying off anything of value, but one of the sepoys received a mortal wound. Compensation for the act has been received from the offenders, who were Wazírs. A column from Bannu, under the command of Brigadier-General Gordon, C. B., consisting of 8 guns and 4,161 fighting men, co-operated with the Mahsud Wazíri field force. It started on the 16th April 1881, crossed the British border on the 4th May, reached Razmak on the 9th, and opened up communication with General Kennedy's force; and returned

to British territory by the hitherto unsurveyed Shakhtu Pass, arriving at Bannu on the 22nd May. Throughout the year the Bannu border has been perfectly quiet. It may be noted that the notorious priest, Mullah Adhkar, whose harangues contributed much to the excitement of the hill-men, and consequent insecurity of the line between Thal and Kurram, died in May 1882 in Upper Daur.

46. DERA ISMAIL KHAN.—The chief event on the border of this district was the Mahsúd Wazíri expedition, the course of which has been fully described in last year's Report. It will be sufficient to recapitulate the salient points. The demands made by Government on the Mahsúd tribe, in consequence of their raid on Tánk in January 1879, were :—

(1.) The restitution of all the property plundered, with compensation for all that had been destroyed in the burning of Tánk and in subsequent raids;

(2.) Payment of a fine of Rs. 30,000 ;

(3.) Surrender of six headmen, ringleaders in the attack on Tank: Umar Khan, Yarik and Matin (Alizai), and Boyak, Azmat and Mashak (Bahlolzai).

The tribe shewed no inclination to give the satisfaction demanded by Government; and, after a stringent blockade had proved fruitless, a military expedition was sanctioned by the Government of India. In April 1881 two brigades assembled,—one under Brigadier-General Kennedy, C.B., on the Tánk border, and a second in reserve, under Brigadier-General Gordon, C.B., at Bannu. On the 21st April 1881 the force under General Kennedy entered the hills by the Tank Zam Pass. Prior to this, on the 18th, Azmat and Boyak (Bahlolzai), and on the 19th Umar Khan, Matin and a son of Yarik (Alizai), gave themselves up. Thus, before operations in the field had actually commenced, four of the proscribed headmen and a son of the fifth surrendered, shewing that a profound effect had been produced on the tribe by the certainty that the British Government was about to take active measures to enforce satisfaction. Some sections of the Mahsúds still held out, and General Kennedy's column—12 guns and 4,370 fighting men—proceeded up the Shahur Valley and Narai Raghza Pass to Kaniguram. On the 3rd May an attempt made at Shahalam by the Nazar Khel and Nana Khel sections to dispute the passage of our troops was easily overcome, with a loss of 20 killed on the part of the enemy. On the 9th May communications were opened with the reserve column under General Gordon at Razmati, and on the 17th May General Kennedy's force

reached British territory by the Tánk Zám Pass, having visited Makin on the march. A portion of the fine imposed was recovered during the march of the troops by taking grain and forage at half value, and the remainder of the fine and compensation is being realized by a tax of 25 per cent. on the imports of the Mahsúd Wazírs into Dera Ismail Khan. On the 7th September 1881 Mashak (Bahlolzai) was delivered up by his clansmen, and on the 16th November 1881 Yarik (Alizai) surrendered, and his son was released. The third demand of Government—one which is singularly distasteful to Pathan tribes and difficult to enforce—has therefore been fully complied with. Of the six headmen one, Azmat, is dead; four are residing under surveillance with their families at Lahore, and the sixth, Mashak, is in confinement for the present. Seventy hostages, leading men, with their families, remain in Dera Ismail Khan to assist the Deputy Commissioner in his dealings with the Mahsúds. Waste lands have been allotted to families of this tribe in order to induce them to settle in the plains, and, as far as is compatible with their untamed character, to accept the rudiments of civilization. The tribe has also undertaken the responsibility for that important trade route, the Gomal Pass, within their limits. During the year there were 19 border offences, as against 47 in the previous year, and of these only 9 were traceable to the Mahsúds, and these were committed before they had given their submission. The value of the property stolen was Rs 2,321, as compared with Rs. 6,529 in the preceding year, and the whole of the property was recovered, besides compensation realized and various sentences of imprisonment inflicted upon the offenders.

47. DERA GHAZI KHAN.—The *Kasranis, Lunds* and *Khosas* have been quiet and well-behaved. Muhammad Khan, the Chief of the Lunds, and his brothers are on bad terms, and there is a deep-seated enmity between the young Khosa Tumandár, Bahádur Khan, and his cousin Sikandar Khan, which it will be difficult to eradicate in their life-time.

48. The *Laçharis.*—Muhammad Khan succeeded to the Tumandár-ship on the death of his father, Nawáb Jama Khan, in December 1881. The hill section of this clan, the Hadianis, have been more out of hand during the year; and, although as far as our territory is concerned they have given little cause of offence, their depredations have extended far and wide in independent territory; owing to their poverty and to the present weakness of control over them by Muhammad Khan. There are hopes, however, that he will soon be able to establish his power and curb the lawless instincts of this section.

49. *Gurchanís.*—The blockade imposed upon the Durkani section for their raid on the Khetráns was withdrawn on the 19th July 1881; but in spite of this concession they have not ceased from making reprisals and plundering their neighbours in the hills beyond the border. The main reason for their restlessness is doubtless the reduced condition of this clan, many of whose members are in poor and straitened circumstances. The Lisharís, the other hill section of the Gurchanís, have behaved fairly well.

50. *Mazarís.*—For some time a private system of reprisals was carried on by the Mazarís with the Marrís, but in March 1881 a peaceful settlement of the cases that were admitted by both tribes was effected by the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan; the remaining cases have been settled satisfactorily in a conference attended by officers of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, the Beluchistán Agency, and the Tumandárs and headmen of the tribes concerned.

51. *Bozdárs.*—The offences committed by the Bozdárs were somewhat more numerous in this than in the previous year. They were promptly settled through the Tumandár, Muhammad Husain Khan; and our relations with this tribe are good. They gave every assistance when, on the retirement of the British forces from Kandahar, a column under Brigadier-General Wilkinson marched through their hills, in December 1882, on its way to Dera Ghazi Khan. The tribe is at feud with the Musa Khel Pathán, to their west, and the Bugtís to the south. With the latter a satisfactory understanding has been obtained, on the basis of mutual renunciation of claims, at a meeting of the tribal leaders in conjunction with the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan and the first Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Quetta. A set of rules ensuring the maintenance of amicable relations between the two tribes for the future, was also drawn up and agreed to by the representatives of the clans, and has been approved by the Government of India.

52. The *Marrís* and *Bugtís* are now under the political jurisdiction of the Beluchistán Agency. They have been quiet, and have not disturbed the border.

53. During the year the deaths of the following Native gentlemen have been recorded :—

1. Fatteh Khan, Khan Bahádur, Khatak, of Jehangira, in the Pesháwar District.

As a Native officer in the Guide Cavalry, he rendered signal service at Lahore in the period preceding the second Sikh War. In 1857 he was selected for the duty of guarding the passage of the Indus at Attock, which he performed effectually; and in 1858 he was deputed on a political mission to Kabul.

2. Sardár Jhanda Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Butála, in the district of Gujránwala. Always loyal to the British Government, this Chief performed valuable services during the second Sikh War.

3. Sardár Gurbakhsh Singh, of Shahkot, Jullundur.

4. Sardár Bhag Singh, of Sikandra, Umballa.

5. Jehangir Khan, Mooltani, of Lahore.

6. Sardár Fatteh Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Gujránwala.

7. Diwán Kishen Kaur, of Siálkot.

8. Mián Muhammad Ján, Khan Bahádur, of Amritsar.

9. Bhai Chiranjit Singh, of Lahore.

10. Sardár Ranjít Singh, of Rámgarh, Umballa.

11. Nawáb Jamal Khan, Loghari, of Choti, in the Dera Ghazi Khan District. This Chief was the head of the Loghari tribe. He received the title of Nawáb in connection with political services rendered to Government in 1876 at Khelat.

12. Nawáb Shah Nawaz Khan, the Chief of Tánk, in the Dera Ismail Khan District.

13. Guru Jowáhir Singh, of Kartárpur, Jullundur.

14. Muhammad Husain Khan, of Kunjpura, Karnál District.

15. Khanan Khan, Khan Bahádur, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy; a jagírdár in the Pesháwar District, and formerly Resaldár-Major of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.—The total area surveyed and mapped in the Punjab and its Dependencies to the close of 1880-81 (exclusive of the area surveyed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, of which no details are available), with the cost per square mile, was as follows :—

	Area.	*Cost per square mile.*		
	Square miles.	Rs.	A.	P.
Topographical survey of the Jhelum and Rawalpindi districts, 1857-59 ...	10,555	20	5	1
Military reconnaissance of Hazara, 1847-49 ...	7,500	2	7	0
Revenue and cantonment surveys topographically...	23,602	12	4	4
Revenue survey by villages ...	126,704	29	5	8

55. Two revenue survey parties were at work in the Punjab during the year under report. The first, under Lieutenant-Colonel D. Macdonald, Deputy Superintendent of Surveys, completed detailed surveys, on a scale of 4 inches to a mile, of 885 square miles of territory in the Leiah tahsíl of the Dera Ismail Khan District, 789 square miles in the Muzaffargarh District, and 200 square miles of hill-country in the Kala Chitta Pahar tract of the Rawalpindi District ; the total area surveyed being 1,874 square miles at an approximate cost of Rs. 54,611-6-8, or Rs. 29-2-3 a mile. Colonel Macdonald's party also surveyed some ground in dispute between the British Government and His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmír, along the Chenab River, in the Siálkot District.

56. The other survey party under Mr. E. Johnson, Deputy Superintendent of Surveys, surveyed 6 square miles of territory in the villages of the Delhi and Gurgaon districts bordering on the Jumna River, the cost of which is included in the cost of the survey of the Meerut and Bulandshahr districts of the North-Western Provinces.

57. SETTLEMENTS.—The districts under settlement in the Punjab during 1881-82 were Kohát, Ludhiána, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Sirsa, Rawalpindi and Simla. Work was commenced in the last-named district during the year under the immediate supervision of the Settlement

Commissioner; and since the close of the year operations have also been started in the Karnál-Umballa settlement, which comprises the Kaithal, and part of the Karnál tahsíl of the Karnál District, and the two southern tahsíls of the Umballa District. The final report of the Rohtak settlement was submitted to Government during the year, and received the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor; and the final report of Bannu was forwarded soon after 1st April 1882. The reports on the settlements of Dera Ismail Khán, Mooltan and the Síba jagír are with the Financial Commissioner; those of the Delhi and Gurgaon districts with the Commissioner of Delhi; and those of Jhang, Jhelum and Muzaffargarh with the Settlement Commissioner. The final report of the Karnál District has not yet been received from the Settlement Officer. The assessment reports submitted by Settlement Officers during the year were those of the Sirsa and Ludhiána districts and the Hoshiárpur tahsíl.

58. The work of the various settlements may be briefly detailed as follows :—

59. *Kohát.*—But little now remains to be done in this settlement. The final report will be submitted by the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the district, Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, late Settlement Officer of Dera Ismail Khan.

60. *Ludhiána.*—Work has made satisfactory progress and will be completed by the spring of 1883. The assessments of the Samrála tahsíl were announced during the year. In addition to his own duties the Settlement Officer had charge of the patwaris' schools in the Umballa District as well.

61. *Hoshiárpur.*—Work in the Una tahsíl has been completed, and the establishment has been transferred to Karnál. The progress made elsewhere in the district has been somewhat delayed by the difficult nature of the work and the large number of judicial suits filed, but measurements have been finished and attestation is now well advanced.

62. *Jullundur.*—Settlement operations during the year have been confined to field measurements which are now nearly completed. The work has been done almost entirely by the patwaris, who have been trained by Mr. Purser with much trouble.

63. *Sirsa.*—Attestation and fairing were completed during the year, and the new assessments were announced and distributed. The

work of this settlement is now (December 1882) almost completely finished, and has occupied the brief space of less than 3 years. The number of tenancy suits filed in the settlement courts has continued large.

64. *Rawalpindi.*—In this district the boundaries of 1,524 villages were mapped, and the field maps completed in 117; preliminary records were prepared in 747 villages. The Settlement Officer has had special difficulties to contend with in pushing on work, and the results so far have been as satisfactory as could be expected.

65. *Simla.*—The work in the lower portion of the district was almost completed during the year, and since its close orders have been passed on the assessment report on the Kalka and Barauli parganas.

66. The report on the forest settlement of the last tahsil of the Jhelum District, Pind Dádan Khan, was submitted during 1881-82; and the only portion of the Salt Range in which the rakhs still remain to be finally demarcated is that in the Shahpur District. This work will probably be allowed to stand over until the Shahpur settlement is undertaken in 1885 or 1886.

67. LAND TENURES.—Of the land-tenures of the Province there is nothing special to note in the present Report.

The subject will be fully treated in the revised decennial Report of next year.

68. WORKING OF THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.—The number of suits for the enhancement of the rent of occupancy tenants filed during 1881-82 was 1,022. This shows a considerable increase from the returns of the previous year, which, however, as noticed in last year's Report, were not complete. Of the suits filed 768 were decided during the year, and 254 were still pending at its close. More than half the number, *viz.*, 539, were instituted in the Hoshiárpur District, where the cases have arisen in connection with settlement operations and are strenuously contested. The Settlement Officer considers that it would conduce to their satisfactory decision if he were empowered to fix rents summarily for the period of the new settlement. This proposal is already before the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with the question of the revision of the Punjab Tenancy Act in certain respects, and it is probable that it will ultimately become law. The only other district in which a large number of suits for the enhancement of the rents of occupancy tenants were filed was Delhi, in which the purchasers of the Ballabgarh confiscated villages

have sued for an increase of rent from the tenants to whom Government granted occupancy rights before disposing of the estates. In 725 cases out of the whole number decided enhancement of rent was decreed, and only in 43 did the plaintiff fail in his suit. In 17 districts of the Province not a single suit for the enhancement of the rent of occupancy tenants was filed.

69. Twenty decrees were passed during the year under section 19, clause (1) of the Tenancy Act, for the ejectment of occupancy tenants, principally in the Siálkot District, and 29 under section 19 clause (2), of which 23 were in the Ferozepore District. The number of notices of ejectment issued to tenants-at-will increased again from 7,995 to 10,659, which were served in the following districts: for the sake of comparison the number of notices served in 1880-81 is also given :—

		Number in 1880-81.	Number in 1881-82.
Hissar	...	3,116	3,213
Sirsa	...	1,189	1,882
Gurgaon	...	477	525
Rohtak	...	385	349
Ferozepore	...	364	961
Delhi	...	336	587
Rawalpindi	...	291	242
Amritsar	...	286	327
Jullundur	...	266	299
Karnál	...	209	275
Hoshiárpur	...	188	416

70. It is reported from the Hissar District that the large number of notices served is due to the wish of the landlords to secure themselves against any possible claim of occupancy rights hereafter by the tenants, and that notices are often issued with this object even where the tenant is willing to give up the land of his own free will; the largest number are said to have been put in force by the Bania landlords and the managers of the Skinner Estate. In about one-sixth of the cases only was assistance required to eject the tenant; in one case only out of eight was the right to eject contested, and in 4 per cent. only of the total number of notices issued was the right contested successfully.

71. It was mentioned in the Report of last year that a proposal for special legislation to meet the case of the Sirsa and Hissar districts was under the consideration of the Punjab Government. Ultimately it was decided by Sir Robert Egerton that this extreme measure was unnecessary, and the same conclusion has since the close of the year been

formed by Sir Charles Aitchison also. During the discussion of the circumstances of the case, however, various defects in the present Tenancy Act have been brought to light, and the amendment of the Tenant Law of the Punjab is still under discussion. The treatment of this subject belongs, however, properly to the Report of 1882-83, and it is not necessary to refer to it at greater length in the present place.

72. GOVERNMENT LANDS.—The area of Government lands, which was returned last year as 11,282,109 acres, again shows an increase which is due partly to the inclusion of certain lands in the Kohát District, and partly to the correction of former figures in Jhang, and is now stated to be 11,379,606 acres. Of this area 8,584,956 acres are under the management of Deputy Commissioners; 2,376,852 acres under the control of the Forest Department; and 73,824 acres under other departments: the increase in the area under district management was caused by the facts above stated, and by the transfer of 27,147 acres from the Forest Department to the Deputy Commissioner in the Jhelum District in consequence of the arrangements made by the Forest Settlement Officer in connection with the Salt Range rakhs, and sanctioned by Government. The grazing income from Government lands amounted to Rs. 3,75,103, and the receipts from the 343,984 acres leased for cultivation to Rs. 87,419; of the above area 1,31,250 acres only were actually cultivated. The total income from all sources from the Government land was Rs. 6,56,451 as compared with Rs. 6,11,749 in 1881-82.

73. ESTATES UNDER DIRECT MANAGEMENT.—The number of estates held under direct management in 1881-82 was 27, of which 23 are situated in the Gandapur tract of the Dera Ismail Khan District. These villages, as explained in previous Reports, are not, properly speaking, held under direct management, as the proprietors have full control over the lands, and they differ from ordinary estates only in the fact that they pay an assessment in kind instead of in cash. The net income realized from them during the year was Rs. 27,999: the autumn crop did not yield one-sixth of what it did in 1880, but the gross realizations from the spring crop amounted to Rs. 32,192 as against Rs. 12,090 in the previous year. These fluctuations show why it was necessary to grant these villages a special form of assessment. From the Bhittanni village, which is similarly held in the Bannu District, a revenue of Rs. 7,448 was realized, which is much the same as the cash assessment proposed for it by the Settlement Officer. Two estates in Gurgaon were

placed under management during the year, while one village in Gurdás-pur and some holdings in Hoshiárpur were treated in the same way. There is nothing else that calls for notice in connection with this phase of the revenue management of the Province.

74. WARDS' ESTATES.—Thirty-one estates were under the management of the Court of Wards at the close of 1881-82, most of which were jagírs situated in the old Cis-Sutlej and Trans-Sutlej Divisions, and many of which were of but little value. The income from the estates during the year amounted to Rs. 6,51,883, of which a sum of Rs. 20,988 was invested; Rs. 40,400 were paid in liquidation of debts, and Rs. 4,60,596 were expended on management, the personal expenses of the wards, and the like. The most important estates under Government control are those of the Nawáb of Mamdot, Sardár Bakhshish Singh Sindhanwalia, and Umar Hayát Khan Tawána; to which must be added that of Umrao Singh, son of the late Rája Surat Singh of Majitha, who died during the year. Rája Surat Singh left his property in good condition and with a large cash balance in hand; this has been invested, as the Rája himself had intended, in mortgages in the Bareilly District, where the family owns lands granted after the mutiny, and is consequently not shown in the Punjab returns. It is proposed to start a small horse-breeding farm on this estate: an experiment in this direction has already been tried on the estate of Umar Hayát Khan, and is proving a very successful one. The farm and horse-run were visited by the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendents of Horse-breeding and by the Government Remount Agent in the cold weather, and these officers expressed very favorable opinions on the system followed, and on the young stock being reared in Shahpur. Money of this estate was also invested in purchasing lands and sinking wells. On the Mamdot estate Rs. 8,700 were expended on the latter object, and a large sum on canals; 17,500 trees were also planted on the estate. Guru Jowahir Singh of Kartárpur died during the year and was succeeded by an infant son born only a few months before his father's death. The liabilities of this estate exceed 1½ lakhs of rupees, but it is hoped that they will be cleared off before the boy comes of age. Eight wards were being educated during the year at the wards' school in Umballa. Proposals for reconstituting this institution, and placing it on a more satisfactory basis than the present one, are now under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor

75. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—The statistics of sale and mortgage of land in the Punjab, as recorded in the returns of the Registration as well as of the Revenue Department, may be shown as follows for the years 1880-81 and 1881-82 :—

Source of statistics.	Sales.				Mortgages.		
	Years.	No. of cases.	Area transferred in acres.	Price in Rupees.	No. of cases.	Area transferred in acres.	Price in Rupees.
By the Revenue returns.	1880-81	9,474	144,666	26,41,145	20,786	230,327	42,10,794
	1881-82	11,588	175,445	29,62,080	19.683	304,971	46,35,875
By the Registration returns.	1880-81	10,872	...	43,36,419	39,331	...	1,32,43,706
	1881-82	10,008	...	41,91,081	37,275	...	1,35,22,836

From these results it is apparent that there is a tendency in the Province to avoid the trouble of effecting the mutation of names in the Revenue records, and to be content with the transfer of title or possession which is conferred by registered deeds. The increase in the number of sales and in the value of land sold shown by the Revenue returns is probably due to the entry of transactions of 1880-81, when the patwáris were a good deal engaged on census work, in the revenue papers of 1881-82, as it is not likely that the number of sales was actually larger in the present year, and the Registration returns show a different result.

76. *Sales.*—The area sold is said to have been transferred to the hands of fellow agriculturists and of non-agriculturists in the following proportions :—

	No. of sales.	Area in acres.	Revenue.	Price realized.	Average price per acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To agriculturists ...	8,282	128,142	51,846	18,56,837	14
To non-agriculturists ...	3,306	47,304	30,249	11,05,243	23
Total ...	11,588	175,446	82,095	29,62,080	17

Seventy-two per cent. of the whole, therefore, was secured by cultivators, and twenty-eight per cent. only was purchased by others than tillers of the soil. The lowest prices obtained were in the Sirsa and Hissar districts, and the highest in Delhi: in 1880-81 the average selling price for the Province was Rs. 18, so that there has been a slight falling-off during the present year. The figures do not, however, give any true indication of real selling value of land in the Punjab, as the largest areas sold were in districts in which the land is poor and to a large extent waste, such as Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh. Moreover, as has been pointed out in previous Reports, the transfer is often only of superior proprietary rights over large tracts and not of the actual cultivating and inferior proprietary rights: sale of such superior rights often indicates a rise in the value of land, rather than any pecuniary embarrassment of the superior proprietors.

77. *Mortgages.*—The area mortgaged during 1881-82 to agriculturists and non-agriculturists was as follows, 60 per cent. of the land affected passing into the hands of the former :—

	No. of mortgages.	Area in acres.	Revenue.	Amount of mortgage-money	Amount of mortgage-money per acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To agriculturists ...	10,077	185,304	82,840	22,09,594	12
To non-agriculturists ...	9,606	19,667	90,721	24,26,281	20
Total ...	19,683	304,971	173,561	46,35,875	32

The average sum of mortgage-money per acre shows a diminution of Rs. 3 as compared with that of 1880-81. The largest areas mortgaged were in the Dera Ismail Khan, Siálkot, Lahore, Jhelum, Shahpur, Mooltan, Montgomery, Bannu, Dera Ghazi Khan and Hissar districts; the first district alone showing an area of 105,000 acres mortgaged, or more than one-third of that of the whole Province. The alienations of land throughout the Derajat Division have formed the subject of a special enquiry during the year, but the information collected is not yet in such a shape as to permit a report on the matter

being submitted to the Government of India. The increase of alienations in Jhelum and Shahpur is probably due to the prevalence of unfavorable seasons in parts of these districts during the past three years, and that in Montgomery to the failure of the Ravi floods. It is noticeable that in Siálkot nearly one-tenth of the whole area of the district has been mortgaged during the last 10 years; this is due to the density of population and the exceedingly minute sub-division of property, and not in any way to the revenue demand, which is relatively very moderate. During 1881-82 an area of 78,236 acres was redeemed from mortgage, as compared with 66,078 in the previous year: the incidence of the mortgage-money per acre redeemed was the same as that on lands mortgaged during the year in the case of agriculturists, and in the case of non-agriculturists Rs. 3 less.

78. LAND REVENUE.—The land-revenue demand for the last two years has been as follows:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Regular land-revenue on the rent-roll ...	1,90,75,897	1,91,91,755
Fluctuating and miscellaneous land-revenue ...	16,03,918	16,21,885
TOTAL ...	2,06,79,815	2,08,13,640

The miscellaneous and fluctuating income of 1880-81 was shown in the last Report as Rs. 17,61,060, but this included a sum of Rs. 157,142, recovered on account of advances made against the anticipated receipts of settlement parcha fees. This sum is not, properly speaking, income, and has now been removed from the statement.

79. *Alterations in the fixed Revenue-roll.*—These may be seen from the following statement:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
By lapses and grants of revenue-free assessments ...	39,963	9,395
„ revision of assessment ...	95,409	10,669
„ alluvion and diluvion action ...	40,352	47,113
„ progressive assessments ...	8,553	...
„ leases of waste, wells, formation of new estates, &c., or lands being occupied by Government ...	4,615	5,281
„ other causes ...	1,028	1,604
TOTAL ...	1,89,920	74,062

The net increase was therefore Rs. 1,15,858, which was due principally to the introduction of enhanced assessments in the Jhang and Sirsa districts, to progressive assessments in Montgomery, to lapses of revenue-free grants, and to assessment of newly-formed river-lands. The reduction of assessment granted to estates occurred principally in the Amritsar District.

80. *Collections.*—The total collections on account of land-revenue and tribute have been as follows during the last three years :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed land-revenue ...	1,92,05,707	1,90,16,147	1,91,21,164
Fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue ...	14,68,534	18,23,794	17,05,672
Tribute ...	2,80,463	2,80,465	2,80,465
TOTAL ...	2,09,54,704	2,11,20,406	2,11,07,301

The collections of the fixed land-revenue amounted to 99 per cent. of the demand, and the outstanding balances were reduced from Rs. 4,38,820 to Rs. 2,98,096. There was a small increase in the number of warrants issued for the collection of arrears, but less resort was had to the severer forms of coercion than in previous years. During the year special instructions were issued with the object of preventing the issue of warrants against village headmen in an unnecessary manner in cases in which it is possible to ascertain the real defaulter in the village community; and a period of eight days' grace, counting from the first date on which the revenue is due, will in future be allowed to all headmen before a warrant of distress is issued against them personally.

81. *Balances.*—The uncollected portion of the fixed land-revenue during the past four years has been as follows :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balances of year under report ...	6,13,496	4,08,941	2,01,181	1,68,575
Balances of previous years ...	1,95,295	2,70,443	2,37,639	1,29,539
TOTAL ...	8,08,791	6,79,384	4,38,820	2,98,114

The outstandings of eight lakhs of rupees caused by the disastrous seasons of 1877 and 1878 have therefore been reduced by collections and remissions to less than three lakhs, of which half is in train of liquidation, and half doubtful or irrecoverable. The districts which show the worst balance sheets are the following :—

		Rs.
Bannu	...	47,000
Gurgaon	...	24,000
Sirsa	...	26,800
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	21,000
Hoshiárpur	...	20,000
Kohát	...	18,500
Muzaffargarh	...	17,500
Gurdáspur	...	14,000
Mooltan	...	14,000
Jhang	...	11,000

The arrears in Bannu have been caused by calamities of seasons in a large number of Marwat villages, and since the close of the year they have been remitted to a large extent. The same is the case in Gurgaon. In Sirsa the balance is nominal merely, and is due to the deferment of collections pending the introduction of the new assessments. Two-thirds of the arrears in Dera Ghazi Khan were due to diluvion, and have been struck off the collection statements. In Hoshiárpur the balances are still large, and some difficulty is experienced in realizing the revenue from villages which have suffered from the ravages of the sandy torrents or "chohs." Of the balance in Kohát half was due from the Nawáb of Teri, and has now been realized. The arrears in Mooltan were caused by the operation of the rules for the fluctuating assessment of canal-irrigated lands; in Muzaffargarh to old diluvion balances since struck off the rolls; and in Jhang to the introduction of the new assessments, by which the revenue of some villages was reduced.

82. *Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Revenue.*—The collections on account of these sources of revenue for the past two years have been as follows :—

		1880-81.	1881-82.
Fluctuating	...	10,78,736	10,92,908
Miscellaneous	...	5,25,182	5,28,977
TOTAL	...	16,03,918	16,21,885

In the statement of the miscellaneous income of 1880-81 the sum realized on account of parcha fees is omitted. The chief heads of income under fluctuating revenue are :—

		Rs.
Assessment of riverain and other lands	....	5,13,916
Water-advantage rate ...	...	3,58,474
Lapses of revenue-free assignments	...	57,933

and under miscellaneous revenue :—

		Rs.
Grazing dues	...	3,75,103
Sale of wood	...	48,486

The largest fluctuating assessment of riverain estates is found in the Dera Ismail Khan District, in which the average revenue as realized from such lands during the past four years and estimated for the present year has been Rs. 1,78,585 compared with an estimate of Rs. 2,01,411 made by the Settlement Officer. The floods of the Indus have not however been favorable of late, and in the Bannu District the receipts have in consequence been much below the estimate, the average collections having been only Rs. 69,776 as compared with a sum of Rs. 1,62,348 estimated at the time of settlement. In Muzaffargarh the income from this source has shown a steady increase year by year, and in Mooltan the assessment for 1882-83 is higher than that in any season since the system was first introduced. The collections on account of the water-advantage rate show a slight falling-off in Gurdáspur, and a large increase in Lahore and Montgomery, in which special efforts were made to extend irrigation from the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals.

The income from miscellaneous land-revenue was much the same as in the preceding year, and does not call for any special remark. Nearly every source of income showed a slight falling-off ; and, but for the realization from the jagirdars of Karnál of their share of the cost of the settlement of their villages, the total receipts would have fallen below those of 1880-81. The diminution of the income from grazing fees is due partly to a change of system in Shahpur and partly to the reduced number of Powindah camels grazing in the Dera Ismail Khan District.

The outstanding balance on account of fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue at the close of the year was Rs. 88,746 as compared with Rs. 1,07,976 at the end of 1880-81. The largest arrears occurred in the Montgomery, Lahore and Pesháwar districts, but these sums have for the most part been collected since 1st April 1882.

83. *Land Revenue Assignments.*—The area of which the land-revenue is assigned in the Punjab, and the value of the grants may be compared for the past two years as follows :—

NATURE OF ASSIGNMENT.	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	No. of grantees	Area granted in acres.	Revenue assessed in Rs.	No. of grantees.	Area granted in acres.	Revenue assessed in Rs.
Assigned in perpetuity	55,863	40,54,004	18,99,143	59,289	41,75,888	19,48,910
" for life ...	56,483	14,12,565	6,69,461	55,181	12,80,055	6,33,845
" for more than one life ...	12,747	2,26,297	1,58,530	13,928	2,23,523	1,56,456
" during maintenance of institutions.	17,112	2,51,005	1,95,261	17,027	2,49,175	1,94,089
" under orders	3,677	39,958	32,124	3,137	41,001	31,323
TOTAL ...	1,45,882	59,83,829	29,54,519	1,48,562	59,69,642	29,64,623

One-tenth of the whole revenue of the Province is held in jagírs assigned in perpetuity, and during the last 10 years a sum of nearly Rs. 2,00,000 has been added to these grants. This, however, is largely due to the re-assessment or re-valuation of the jagír villages, and except in the Dera Ismail Khan District no new grants of any considerable size have been made in perpetuity during the last five years. Half of the grants in perpetuity are situated in the Umballa, Karnál, Ludhiána and Kangra districts; and more than one-fourth in the single district of Umballa, in which most of the disfranchised Sikh jagírdárs who were taken under protection in 1809 reside.

The jagírs granted for life will no doubt show a very large diminution during the next ten years.

84. *Land taken up for public purposes.*—An area of 3,641 acres was taken up during the year for public purposes, on payment of compensation amounting to Rs. 1,54,445 : the procedure adopted in almost all cases was that prescribed by Act X of 1870. The following table shows

the purposes for which the land was acquired, and the average prices paid :—

Purpose.	Area in acres.	Average Price per Acre.		Average price per Re. of revenue assessed.
		For land.	For trees and houses.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For roads	39	94	20	46
„ canals	2,263	30	3	88
„ railways	1,189	39	4	165
„ miscellaneous purposes ...	150	80	8	628
Total ...	3,641	36	4	114

The prices paid in most cases are undoubtedly very full ones, and in some cases are probably much too high. The compensation paid per acre is barely half of the average rate shown in last year's Report; but that rate, as explained then, was unduly swollen by compensation paid for land required for the Rawalpindi railway station. The awards of the Deputy Commissioner, or of the officer specially deputed to take up the land, were accepted in almost every case. The land taken up for canals is situated principally in the Ludhiána and Ferozepore districts, and was required for the Sirhind project. Of the land taken up for railways nearly the whole is under the Punjab Northern State Railway line.

85. *Agricultural Advances.*—The amount granted for agricultural advances during the year rose to Rs. 89,498 from Rs. 65,029 in 1880-81. This sum, however, is an exceedingly small one if the circumstances of the Province be considered; and in only a few districts, notably Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan and Ferozepore, where the efforts of Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Fryer and Major Grey have borne very satisfactory results, can the system be said to be worked by the revenue officials with interest and success. The rules under the Land Improvement Act and Act X. of 1879, the latter of which were recently sanctioned by the Government of India, are sufficiently simple to meet all requirements of the case, and the only respect in which the former appear to be faulty is that the date of the first instalment of repayment is fixed at too short a period after the loan has been taken up. This point, however,

is under consideration, and will no doubt be rectified shortly. The attention of the district officers has been specially invited during 1881-82 to the subject of promoting the grant of loans; and the results of greater interest bestowed on it are already apparent in largely increased applications for advances since the close of the year. In April 1882 Rs. 50,000 were sanctioned for the purchase of bullocks in the Gurgaon District, where, owing to a series of bad harvests, much agricultural distress prevails, but elsewhere in the Punjab no special advances were required. The realization of sums due on account of previous advances amounted to Rs. 91,877, and was as a rule promptly effected: the outstanding balance at the close of the year had been reduced from Rs. 13,016 to Rs. 8,730.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.—The only Act passe d by the Legislature during the year 1881-82, having either exclusive or special reference to the Punjab, was Act XXIV. of 1881 (an Act to amend the Punjab Laws Act, 1872), the object of which is to provide for the establishment in minor municipalities of a system of village watchmen similar to the village watchmen for whose control and discipline provision exists in Section 39 A of the Punjab Laws Act.

87. It may also be noted that, shortly after the close of the year, the Bill to constitute the Punjab University College a University, which was alluded to in the Report for 1880-81, was passed into law, and the Punjab University came into existence on the 14th October 1882. In addition to the above, the Acts enumerated below may be mentioned as affecting the Punjab in common with other Provinces in British India :—

Act XXII of 1881—The Excise Act 1881 ;
Act XXVI of 1881—The Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 (an Act to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques) ;
Act II of 1882—The Indian Trusts Act ;
Act III of 1882—An Act to amend the law relating to seditious publications ;
Act VI of 1882—The Indian Companies Act ;
Act VII of 1882—An Act to amend the law relating to powers-of-attorney ;
Act VIII of 1882—An Act to amend the Indian Penal Code ;
Act IX of 1882—An Act to amend the Prisoners' Act 1881 ;
Act X of 1882—The Code of Criminal Procedure ;
Act XI of 1882—The Indian Tariff Act ;
Act XII of 1882—The Indian Salt Act ;
Act XIV of 1882—The Code of Civil Procedure ;

88. The Code of Civil Procedure, although passed during the year 1881-82, did not come into force until the 1st July 1882, and Act X of 1882 (Code of Criminal Procedure) will not have effect until the 1st January 1883, Act X of 1872 remaining in force meanwhile.

89. The following rules having the force of law and applicable to the Punjab as well as to the rest of British India, were issued by the Governor-General in Council :—

(1.) Rules under Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act 1878, regarding the grant of licenses for the possession and transport of gunpowder and fuses required by cultivators for blasting purposes ; and

(2.) Revised rules under the same enactment regulating the grant of licenses for the transport of arms and ammunition, &c.

90. Among rules made by the Local Government during the year, under authority given by Acts of the Legislature, may be mentioned—

(1.) Additional rules under Section 55 of Act I of 1879 (the Indian Stamp Act 1879), for regulating the number of impressed sheets to be used when the duty chargeable in respect of any instrument exceeds Rs. 100, and the treasury officer and stamp vender certifies his inability to furnish a single sheet of the required value.

(2.) Additional rule framed under the Opium Act 1878, providing for the grant of passes to export opium from Kulu to Ladakh, issued with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(3.) Rules framed by the Municipalities of Delhi, Rawalpindi, Jullundur and Mooltan, under the Hackney Carriage Act, and confirmed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

(4.) Rules under Section 18 of the Indian Factories Act 1881.

(5.) Rules issued with the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, regarding the imposition of taxes in military cantonments and regulation of strength and cost of Cantonm ent Police.

91. The following is a list of the Bills on which the opinion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was sought by the Legislative Department and furnished during the year :—

(1.) The Indian Easements Bill.

(2.) Bill to amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure.

(3.) Indian Trusts Bill.

(4.) Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of Natives of India.

(5.) Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code.

(6.) Bill to amend the law relating to powers-of-attorney.

(7.) Bill to amend the law relating to transfer of property.

92. POLICE.—*Strength and Cost.*—The strength of the Police force employed during 1881, excluding border police, was as follows :—

Inspector-General	...	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	...	3
District Superintendents	...	33
Assistant District Superintendents	...	24
Subordinate Officers on pay of Rs. 100 and upwards	...	65
Ditto on less pay	...	512
Men { Mounted	...	844
Men { Foot	...	18,988

The whole of this force is organized under Act V. of 1861.

The nationality of the force was—

Europeans	...	68
Eurasians	...	9

and the rest natives of India. Three of the Assistant District Superintendents were natives of the Punjab.

93. The classification of the force by religion shows that 78 officers and 12 men were Christians; 294 officers and 10,888 men were Muhammadans; 77 officers and 2,696 men were Sikhs; 172 officers and 6,072 men were Hindus, and 5 officers and 176 men of other religions.

94. The total cost of the police during the year was Rs. 32,23,323; of this sum Rs. 26,95,070 was paid from provincial revenues and Rs. 5,22,853 from municipal, cantonment and ferry funds, and from other sources.

95. The provincial contribution towards the cost of the cantonment police will in future years be less than heretofore, as the military authorities have now agreed to pay the whole of the charges for police in most of the cantonments.

96. Taking the population of the Province at 18,850,437 souls, there was one policeman to 945·7 persons.

97. The cost of the police force, if distributed over the entire population, would amount to two annas and eight pie per person.

98. Compared with the area of the Province the strength of the police (excluding officers) represents one policeman to 5·3 square miles.

99. The number of police employed on guard duties was 3,177, so the number available for the prevention and detection of crime is really not so great as above shewn.

100. *State of crime.*—The number of cognizable offences reported to the police, and the number of non-cognizable offences investigated by the police, is given in the subjoined table—

CASES.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Cognizable by Police.											
Substantive abetments ...	...	7	5	2	2	1	...	4	3	...	1
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice ...	839	830	821	845	794	794	694	742	712	707	750
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person ...	2,321	2,282	2,309	2,437	2,409	2,451	2,285	2,334	2,247	2,358	2,448
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the person and property, or against property only ...	10,406	10,345	9,218	8,586	8,816	8,322	10,374	11,743	12,971	10,781	10,857
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	831	46	389	2,202	2,423	2,065	1,927	1,820	1,632	1,885	1,718
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property ...	22,685	22,137	21,203	19,640	18,805	18,995	19,674	23,823	21,197	17,851	16,459
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	7,287	8,396	16,081	16,061	14,221	16,175	17,997	18,058	24,053	24,021	22,669
TOTAL ...	44,369	44,043	50,026	49,773	47,470	48,803	52,951	58,524	62,815	57,603	54,902
Non-cognizable by Police...	7.331	7,296	7,888	7,272	11,568	9,720	6,281	5,152	5,267	5,189	5,275

The figures show a considerable decrease in crime under classes IV, V and VI, and a slight increase under classes I, II and III.

The decrease in crime must be attributed to the excellent harvests which the Province has enjoyed during the last two years.

There has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of murders; the number committed being 285 in 1877, 326 in 1878, 339 in 1879, 351 in 1880, and 326 in 1881.

101. The returns shew a marked decrease in violent crime in the Trans-Indus districts, due, no doubt, to the conclusion of the Afghán War.

102. *Working of the Police.*—The working of the police in classes I to V of cognizable crime is given in the following table :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
						Convicted (column 10 of Statement A.)				
Division of the Province.	Year.	Number reported (columns 4 and 5).	Number in which convictions were obtained.	Per cent. convicted to reported.	Number apprehended, *less* died, otherwise disposed of and pending trial (column 14 *less* columns 15 and 21 to 25).	Number.	Per cent.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent. recovered.
Cis-Indus ...	1878	33,757	16,296	48	31,747	23,579	74	8,38,558	3,64,064	43·5
	1879	31,615	14,923	47	28,996	21,296	73	7,98,202	3,75,382	47·0
	1880	27,235	12,755	47	25,584	18,776	73	7,75,589	3,65,871	47·2
	1881	26,257	11,376	43	24,374	17,254	71	8,69,141	3,69,030	40·2
Trans-Indus ...	1878	7,236	3,110	43	8,310	5,260	63	2,38,013	71,952	30·0
	1879	7,715	2,957	38	8,680	5,659	65	2,66,346	1,30,673	49·0
	1880	6,925	3,034	44	8,542	5,607	66	2,32,458	1,12,136	48·2
	1881	6,560	2,751	42	8,408	5,688	67	2,48,539	1,19,078	47·9
Total ...	1878	40,993	19,406	47	40,057	28,839	72	10,76,571	4,36,016	40·4
	1879	39,330	17,880	45	37,676	26,955	72	10,64,548	5,06,055	47·5
	1880	34,160	15,789	46	34,126	24,383	72	10,08,047	4,78,006	47·4
	1881	32,817	14,127	43	32,782	22,942	70	11,17,680	4,88,108	43·6

Compared with the results for 1880 these figures shew a falling-off of 3 per cent. in the proportion of convictions, of 2 per cent. in persons convicted, and of 3 per cent. of property recovered.

In the prosecution of cases of dacoity the working has improved by 7 per cent., and in robbery cases by 3 per cent.; while in burglaries there has been a falling-off of 3 per cent., and in thefts of 6 per cent.

103. *Equipment and Discipline.*—The armament of the force was as follows :—

Men armed	With fire-arms	...	9,444
	„ swords and batons	...	10,617
	„ batons only	...	338

104. As far as possible buckshot cartridges have been substituted for ball cartridges. For police purposes and with smooth-bore carbines buckshot is far more suitable.

105. Compared with the returns for 1880 the number of departmental punishments has decreased, but there have been rather more judicial punishments, as will be seen from the following table :—

YEAR.	UNDER THE POLICE ACT.		UNDER SECTIONS 330, 331 AND 348, INDIAN PENAL CODE.		UNDER CHAPTER IX, INDIAN PENAL CODE.		OTHER OFFENCES.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1880 ..	1	65	...	2	...	7	...	189
1881 ...	...	85	2	8	1	17	5	165

106. The subjoined table shews the percentage of dismissals and resignations :—

YEARS.	DISMISSALS.			RESIGNATIONS.			DISMISSALS AND RESIGNATIONS.		
	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.
1877 ...	2·7	2·6	3·5	2·8	6·4	2·9	5·5	9·0	6·4
1878 ...	2·8	3·8	3·2	3·4	4·5	4·5	6·5	8·3	7·8
1879 ...	3·5	2·9	3·2	4·4	6·9	4·0	7·9	9·7	7·1
1880 ...	3·4	2·9	3·9	4·9	9·7	4·9	8·3	12·6	8·9
1881 ...	2·5	2·5	2·6	5·0	3·6	4·7	7·5	6·1	7·3

It will be noticed that, while there have been fewer dismissals, the number of resignations among the regular or district police is greater than in any previous year. The reason for this is that service in the police is not as popular as it used to be. The rates of wages for both skilled and unskilled labor have during the last 20 years increased 50 per cent., while the pay of the police is the same as it was when the force was organized in 1861.

107. Four hundred and eighty officers and 3,007 men of the entire force are able to read and write, or 4 officers and 227 men more than in 1880.

108. CRIMINAL TRIBES.—The total number of persons belonging to criminal tribes on the register on the last day of the year 1881 was 16,057. During the year the tribe of Tagus, in the Karnál District, was notified, and 276 men were brought on to the register and subjected to the rules framed under the Act. There has been a considerable decrease both in serious offences against property committed by members of these tribes in districts where they are registered, and a falling-off also in the number of prosecutions for breach of the rules under Act XXVII. of 1871. The Baurias, who are registered in Ferozepore and Ludhiána, now give far less trouble than when they were first brought under the provisions of the Act, and the Sansis in Karnál and Lahore are reported to have taken largely to honest pursuits. The habits of this tribe vary greatly in different localities: in Siálkot and Gurdáspur they still require the restraints and police surveillance provided by the rules under the Act, while in Lahore they are becoming comparatively harmless.

109. The main features of the operation of Act XXVII. of 1871 are shown in the following table. It is impossible to trace men who have absconded in previous years, and many shown in the last column as absent without permission have probably died :—

TRIBE.	DISTRICT.	No. on Register at close of year.		Number of Convictions.		Absent without pass at close of year 1881.
		1880.	1881.	Under Act XXVII. of 1871.	Serious offences under Indian Penal Code.	
				1881.	1881.	
Sansis ...	Karnál ...	802	795	23	1	66
	Ludhiána ...	888	888	33	17	11
	Jullundur ...	479	512	13	10	6
	Hoshiárpur ...	183	177	20	11	21
	Gurdáspur ...	1,333	1,333	108	10	42
	Siálkot ...	1,194	1,217	35	18	49
	Gujránwála ...	2,220	2,313	53	10	60
	Lahore ...	1,866	1,388	...	1	...
	Gujrát ...	962	629	33	4	2
	Total ..	9,927	9,743	318	82	257

Tribe.	District.	No. on Register at close of year.		Number of Convictions.		Absent without pass at close of year 1881.
		1880.	1881.	Under Act XXVII. of 1881.	Serious offences under Indian Penal Code.	
				1881.	1881.	
Minas ...	Gurgaon ...	886	870	27	9	26
	Total ...	886	870	27	9	26
Biluchis ...	Karnál ...	122	121	11	...	30
	Umballa ...	396	406	23	13	97
	Total ...	518	527	34	13	127
Tagus ...	Karnál ...	276	276	...	1	11
	Total ...	276	276	...	1	11
Harnis ...	Ludhiána ...	2,119	2,183	56	11	325
	Jullundur ...	79	82	4	...	1
	Hoshiárpur ...	416	415	42	2	40
	Total ...	2,614	2,680	102	13	366
Baurias ...	Ludhiána ...	336	350	1	6	69
	Ferozepore ...	951	1,012	24	33	1
	Total ...	1,287	1,362	25	39	70
Pakhiwars ...	Siálkot ...	986	1,048	35	3	49
	Gujrát ...	7	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	993	1,048	35	3	49
Gurmangs ...	Rawalpindi ...	43	42	...	...	...
	Total ...	43	42	...	...	...

110. Criminal Justice.—*Offences committed and brought to trial.*—Revised forms of statements showing the working of criminal courts in the Province have now been introduced in accordance with instructions of the Government of India, and after the necessary corrections the returns for the year 1881 show a decrease of 1·8 per cent. of offences under the Indian Penal Code, a slight increase of offences under Special and Local Laws, and in regard to crime generally a decrease of 1·2 per cent.

111. The table annexed gives a detail of offences reported and admitted to have occurred, and of cases and persons brought to trial, during the past five years, excluding complaints dismissed under Section 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code and certain miscellaneous proceedings under the same law:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Year.	Offences reported.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1877	66,451	1,882	64,569	49,299	99,985
	1878	71,087	1,615	69,472	53,392	103,876
	1879	69,859	1,291	68,568	51,805	101,432
	1880	69,778	987	68,791	54,583	111,485
	1881	68,607	1,031	67,576	53,131	112,073
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	1877	16,649	21	16,628	16,621	34,886
	1878	18,154	17	18,137	17,836	36,023
	1879	19,018	37	18,981	18,666	39,468
	1880	20,188	21	20,167	19,618	42,263
	1881	20,319	18	20,301	20,056	43,560
TOTAL ...	1877	83,100	1,903	81,197	65,920	134,871
	1878	89,241	1,632	87,609	71,228	139,899
	1879	88,877	1,328	87,549	70,471	140,900
	1880	89,966	1,008	88,958	74,201	153,748
	1881	88,926	1,049	87,877	73,187	155,633

112. The number of cases struck off the register on the application of the police was 1,049, as compared with 1,008 in the previous year. These figures require no comment; they indicate that care continues to be exercised in the matter.

113. *Classification of Offences.*—Offences against the public tranquillity increased 21 per cent., chiefly in consequence of the riots at Mooltan; and a failure of rain in Pesháwar led to many affrays arising from quarrels about distribution of irrigation water. Offences relating to coin and stamps fell 21 per cent., and offences relating to weights and measures show a decrease of 15 per cent. Offences affecting human life fell from 790 in 1880 to 763 in 1881. Of these, 325 are cases of murder, against 363 in the year preceding.

114. The Frontier and Rawalpindi Divisions are, as usual, those which show the heaviest calendars. The return of true cases in these Divisions for the last five years is compared below :—

DISTRICTS.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Pesháwar	66	53	55	64	54
Hazára	17	16	32	21	11
Kohát	25	30	47	39	28
Total ...	108	99	134	124	93
Dera Ismail Khan	4	11	15	15	9
Dera Ghazi Khan	14	11	14	21	19
Bannu	11	13	17	25	17
Total ...	29	35	46	61	45
Rawalpindi	23	32	20	21	24
Jhelum	9	20	19	11	19
Gujrát	3	6	4	9	10
Shahpur	3	7	12	6	7
Total ...	38	65	55	47	60

115. In the Pesháwar Division, it will be seen, the results of 1881 were more favourable than in any of the four previous years. In the Deraját and Rawalpindi Divisions the numbers are above the average of the four preceding years.

116. Six hundred and seventy-nine persons were brought up on charges of murder. Of these, 10 persons died during the course of the proceedings ; 153 persons were disposed of by Councils of Elders under Frontier Regulations, with the result that 28 persons were acquitted and 125 were convicted ; and 516 persons were dealt with by the ordinary tribunals.

117. Offences against property, taken as a whole, show a satisfactory decrease of 7 per cent., the numbers for the two years being 33,407 and 30,913 respectively.

The most important offences of this class fall under three principal heads, and the variations during the past five years are exhibited in the subjoined table :—

CASES.	1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.	
	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.
Theft and receipt of stolen property.	15,422	10,634	19,336	14,253	18,210	13,074	15,831	11,337	14,583	9,960
Criminal trespass,	13,386	4,500	15,421	5,596	14,931	5,558	11,995	4,901	11,582	4,786
Robbery and dacoity.	309	168	351	205	422	218	371	154	316	168
TOTAL ...	29,117	15,302	35,108	20,054	33,563	18,850	28,197	16,392	26,481	14,914

118. The years 1878 and 1879 were exceptional years, in which there were peculiar temptations to commit offences against property. The figures of the last two years, however, compare favourably with those of 1877 also, which was not of an exceptional character. As regards cases brought to trial, under the first head the percentage is not quite so favourable as in the previous years. In cases of criminal trespass, the percentages of 1880 and 1881 are about the same, and are higher than those of the three preceding years. In cases of robbery and dacoity the percentage (53) is rather higher than in the two preceding years, but not so high as in 1877 and 1878.

119. The fluctuations in prosecutions under the principal Local and Special Laws are shown in the following table :—

		Cases returned as true.		*Persons convicted.*	
		1880	1881	1880	1881
Arms Act	...	200	282	201	277
Military Cantonments Act	...	2,907	3,881	4,250	5,686
Chaukidárs Act	...	9	76	9	123
Cattle Trespass Act	...	1,002	1,157	605	730
Canal Act	...	577	650	1,130	1,013
Act XIII of 1859 for the punishment of breaches of contract by workmen ...		450	540	169	64
Hackney and Stage Carriages Act	...	17	70	19	96
Criminal Tribes Act	...	654	509	682	612
Forest Act	...	1,122	800	3,189	2,484
Police Act	...	6,753	5,798	12,358	10,923
Stamp Act	...	168	135	215	180

120. The following table shows the number of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code, instituted against 24,123 persons :—

Nature of Proceedings.	Year.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Total number of persons disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.
Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI, Section 209	1880	682	738	738
	1881	639	701	700
Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI.	1880	...	...	...
	1881	1	1	1
Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII.	1880	92	121	100
	1881	160	238	177
Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIX, Section 414.	1880	...	...	...
	1881	1	2	...
Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXII ...	1880	169	206	201
	1881	240	277	262
Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII to prevent breach of the peace.	1880	2,412	8,866	6,177
	1881	2,681	11,380	7,514
Proceedings under Chapter XXXVIII, security for good behaviour.	1880	5,237	7,603	6,263
	1881	5,199	7,680	6,388
Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter XXXIX.	1880	31	109	3
	1881	91	199	73
Possession, Chapter XL	1880	109	258	37
	1881	109	288	90
Maintenance, Chapter XLI	1880	3,590	3,590	581
	1881	3,074	3,074	486

121. Security for good behaviour was demanded from 6,388 persons during 1881 as compared with 6,263 in the preceding year. Of these 16 per cent. were imprisoned in default of furnishing security, and 9 per cent. were in confinement for more than one month. The average security demanded was Rs. 166.

122. *Results of Trials.*—Proceedings were commenced before magistrates against 176,795 persons during the year 1881, as compared with 173,823 persons in the previous year.

123. Including persons under trial at the close of 1880, there were 179,483 persons for disposal during 1881. Of these, 176,975 persons, or 98·6 per cent., were disposed of during the year, as under :—

	Persons.	*Percentage.*
Died, escaped, not proceeded against in consequence of insanity	165	...
Transferred	89	...
Discharged for want of prosecution ...	42,188	24
Discharged on other grounds	28,907	16
Acquitted	19,580	11
Convicted	84,417	48
Committed or referred	1,629	1

124. The results of trials in the different denominations of magisterial courts are given for the two past years in the annexed statement :—

CLASS OF COURT.		Number of persons disposed of.		Percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred.	
		1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Deputy Commissioners		6,784	8,387	63	58
Judicial Assistants	Europeans ...	2,624	3,042	54	54
	Natives ...	3,329	2,816	50	50
Assistant Commissioners		10,724	13,073	47	50
Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	Europeans ...	5,735	3,546	56	42
	Natives ..	41,062	43,859	49	49
Tahsildárs		55,948	55,972	47	44
Náib Tahsildárs		9,670	8,663	38	35
Munsiffs		72	192	100	90
Cantonment Magistrates		6,861	7,596	74	79
Judges of Small Cause Courts		112	97	59	40
Canal Officers and other Special Magistrates		1,527	1,627	72	67
Boards of Honorary Magistrates		17,117	16,602	48	52
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly		11,135	11,503	39	38
TOTAL ...		172,700	176,975	49	49

Of the total number of persons convicted during 1881, 76,621, or 87 per cent., were convicted on regular trial, and 10,796, or 13 per cent., on summary trial. Of the sentences passed in regular trials, 74 per cent. were appealble, and appealable sentences were passed in 37 per cent. of the summary convictions.

125. *Average duration of cases.*—The average duration of cases disposed of by magistrates of all classes was 8 days, as in 1879 and the six preceding years.

126. *Distribution of Work.*—Honorary Magistrates sitting alone disposed of 5,212 cases, and Boards of Magistrates decided 8,518 cases. The Ferozepore Board ceased to hold sittings, and the work of the Mooltan Bench of Honorary Magistrates was suspended during the last quarter of the year, when party feeling about the sale of beef and about the damage done to religious buildings during the riots was excessively bitter. A new Board was constituted at Mánánwála.

127. *Special Jurisdiction.*—The total number of persons disposed of by Deputy Commissioners under their enhanced powers under Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,348. Of these 26 per cent. were acquitted or discharged, 50 per cent. were convicted and sentenced to punishments not requiring confirmation by the Sessions Judge, and on 24 per cent. sentences were passed which had to be referred for confirmation of the Court of Session. Of these last sentences, numbering 329, 277 were confirmed, 39 were modified, and 3 were annulled.

128. *Summary Jurisdiction.*—The only classes of Courts in the Punjab which dispose of any considerable number of cases summarily are benches of Municipal Magistrates and Cantonment Magistrates. Magistrates of districts, in whose office the power is inherent, have not, as a rule, leisure to take up cases which are suitable for summary trial, and other subordinate Magistrates are not now, except under special circumstances, invested with powers that, under the present law, allow sentences to be passed to the full extent of the Magistrate's powers which, though theoretically appealable, can, from the nature of the proceedings, hardly be appealed against. The difficulty of dealing with these cases satisfactorily on appeal has been recognised in the new Code of Criminal Procedure, which limits the term of imprisonment awardable on summary trial to three months. When this Code comes into force at the beginning of next year, it will be possible to increase the number of Magistrates with summary powers.

129. *European British Subjects.*—During the year under report 192 European British subjects were brought before Magistrates on criminal charges, as compared with 194 in the previous year. Sixty-six were acquitted or discharged, 114 were convicted, and 12 persons were committed—7 to the Chief Court and 5 to Courts of Session.

130. *Frontier Rules.*—The following table exhibits the working of the Frontier Rules during the past two years :—

DISTRICT.	*Regulation I of 1872, Section 3.* Villages fined for suppression of evidence or harbouring criminals.		*Regulation I of 1872, Section 4.* Cases in which persons were deported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.		*Regulation I of 1872, Section 8.* Adultery.		*Regulation IV of 1873, Section 2.* References to Councils of Elders.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	75	51
Dera Ghází Khan ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	39	32
Bannu ...	...	2	...	...	4	...	120	106
Pesháwar ...	3	2	8	6	...	...	75	115
Hazára ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	31	27
Kohát ...	2	2	5	6	3	...	182	233
TOTAL ...	9	6	13	13	7	3	522	564

131. The fines imposed under Section 3, Regulation I of 1872, aggregated Rs. 532-12-0 in the Bannu District, Rs. 700 in Pesháwar, and Rs. 950 in Kohát.

132. The 564 cases disposed of by Councils of Elders involved 1,466 persons ; of these, 718, or 49 per cent. were convicted.

The percentage of convictions in each district is compared with that of the previous year below :—

		1880.	1881.
Dera Ismail Khan	...	77	57
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	91	77
Bannu	...	38	31
Peshawar	...	81	70
Hazára	...	31	54
Kohát	...	51	43

133. The Sessions Judge of Pesháwar, in commenting on the working of the rules in the Pesháwar Division, says that he believes that in the Pesháwar District the jírgas take but little trouble to find out the facts, and decide on the record and what they can discover at the katchery, instead of making a local enquiry. This mode of disposing of the cases, if it really prevails, certainly seems open to objection.

134. *Sessions Courts.*—The number of cases for disposal in Sessions Courts increased from 407 to 482, the increase being most conspicuous in the Rawalpindi Division, where 48 more cases were committed for trial in 1881 than in the previous year, and in the Umballa Division, where the number of commitments rose from 14 to 29. Of the cases for disposal, 423, or 88 per cent., were disposed of during the year, the 850 persons concerned in these cases being dealt with as under :—

	Number.		*Percentage.*	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Convicted and sentenced to death ...	147	136	14	16
Convicted and sentenced otherwise ...	211	303	53	48
Acquitted ...	296	219	31	35
Died, &c. ...	8	7	2	1

The percentage of convictions was lowest in the Hissar (42) and Deraját (46) Courts. Ninety per cent. of the persons tried by the Sessions Judge of Umballa were convicted.

135. *Witnesses.*—The number of witnesses who were examined by the Criminal Courts of the Province during the year under report is noted below :—

District Courts	223,146
Sessions Courts	5,807
Chief Courts	95
TOTAL ...	229,048

Including witnesses who were not examined, the total number who attended District Courts was 228,627. Of these 89 per cent. were discharged on the first day of their attendance, 8 per cent. were discharged on the second day, 2 per cent. on the third day, and 1 per cent. were detained for more than three days. The proportions were exactly the same in the previous year.

136. *Punishments.*—The total number of persons punished by the Criminal Courts of the Punjab during 1881 was 84,630, as compared with 84,006 in 1880. In the year under report 906 of the persons punished had been once previously convicted, and 368 more than once. In the previous year, 995 persons were punished on a second conviction, and 370 had been more than once previously convicted.

137. The punishments awarded by the different classes of Courts during the past and the previous year are given below :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			PERSONS SENTENCED TO												PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE			
				TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT.				WHIPPING.		FINE.					
							Rigorous											
CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal Servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Securities for good behaviour.	Punished otherwise.
Magistrates' Courts ...	1880	83,549	1	...	9	...	10,328	6,092	628	1	508	3,086	11,356	50,956	3,776	2,401	6,263	9
	1881	83,747	...	...	...	...	9,894	5,485	758	...	467	2,666	11,110	51,265	4,836	2,433	6,388	22
Sessions Courts ...	1880	454	147	120	2	...	122	57	...	11	2	1	51	3	2	...	...	...
	1881	762	...	118	31	...	446	119	7	23	29	2	251	21	...	...	18	...
Chief Court	1880	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1881	121	81	31	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1880	84,006	148	120	11	...	10,451	6,151	628	12	510	3,087	11,407	50,959	3,778	2,401	6,263	9
	1881	84,630	81	149	31	2	10,340	5,61	765	23	496	2,668	11,365	51,286	4,836	2,433	6,406	22

138. The proportions in which the various punishments were awarded in each year appear from the following table :—

PUNISHMENT.	1880.		1881.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Death	148	0·2	81	0·1
Transportation for life	120	0·1	149	0·2
Transportation for a term...	11	...	31	...
Penal servitude	...	...	2	...
Imprisoned and fined	11,407	13·6	11,365	13·4
Imprisoned and whipped	510	0·6	496	0·6
Imprisoned only	5,313	6·3	4,855	5·7
Whipped only	3,087	3·7	2,668	3·2
Fined only	50,959	60·7	51,286	60·6
Ordered to find security to keep the peace ...	3,778	4·5	4,836	5·7
Ordered to enter into recognizance to keep the peace,	2,401	2·9	2,433	2·9
Ordered to find security for good behaviour ...	6,263	7·4	6,406	7·0
Punished otherwise	9	...	22	...
TOTAL ...	84,906	...	84,630	...

Sentences of forfeiture of property were passed on 23 persons; 2,668 persons, of whom 371 were juveniles, were sentenced to whipping; in the preceding year 3,597 persons, and in 1879, 4,863 were punished with stripes.

139. The total amount of fines imposed and realized, and of compensation awarded and paid away, during the two last years is shown below—

	FINES.			COMPENSATION.		
	Imposed.	*Realized.*	*Percentage.*	*Awarded.*	*Paid.*	*Percentage.*
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1880 ...	6,49,175	4,85,212	75	1,26,560	73,636	58
1881 ...	6,80,355	4,97,993	73	1,01,282	54,516	54

Of the amount imposed in 1881, Rs. 22,648 were imposed by Courts of Session, and Rs. 350 by the Chief Court. The realizations of 1880 include Rs. 91,495, and those of 1881 Rs. 95,401, collected on account of fines imposed in previous years. Similarly, the sums paid in compensation include sums paid on account of awards of former years.

140. *Appellate Jurisdiction.*—Forty-five thousand nine hundred and thirteen sentences were passed from which an appeal lay to a District Court, and 4,191 persons appealed to such Courts, the ratio of persons appealing to persons having a right to appeal being 9·1 per cent.

141. Eleven thousand two hundred and seventy-one sentences were passed in 1881 from which an appeal lay to the Court of Session, and 3,565 persons availed themselves of the right, the ratio of appellants to appealable sentences being 32 per cent. for the Province. In Courts of Session, 72 per cent. of orders appealed were upheld; in 2 per cent. sentences were enhanced; in 8 per cent. reduced or modified; and 18 per cent. were reversed or quashed.

142. *Chief Court.*—In the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction the Chief Court held 9 trials during the year; in 5 cases the defendants were acquitted and in 2 sentenced to penal servitude for life.

143. Ninety-nine cases of capital sentences affecting 133 persons were referred by Sessions Courts for confirmation; the sentences on 81 persons were confirmed, 34 modified, and 18 persons were acquitted; 15 cases remained pending at the close of the year.

144. The criminal appellate business of the Court has increased considerably during the past three years. Last year 714 appeals were filed, as compared with 645 appeals in 1880 and 631 appeals in 1879. Forty per cent. of the appeals in 1881 were against orders passed by Courts of Session, and 60 per cent. against sentences passed by Magistrates of districts in the exercise of their enhanced powers. The corresponding proportions in 1880 were 54 and 46 per cent., and in the preceding year 42 and 58 per cent., respectively.

145. PRISONS.—*Jail population.*—The total prison population in the year under report, taking all classes of prisoners together—convicts, under trial, and civil—amounted to 63,424, or 1,765 less than in the year before. The number received into jail was 48,867 against 50,309, or 1,442 less than in 1880; and the daily average was 14,357, or 316 less than in 1880.

Further details are given in the subjoined table:—

	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	
Remained at commencement of the year ...	13,481	1,005	71	
Received during the year ...	24,964	22,831	1,072	
TOTAL ...	38,445	23,836	1,143	
Discharged from all causes ...	25,620	22,983	1,062	
Remained at end of the year ...	12,825	853	81	
Daily average number of each class ...	13,238	1,010	109	
TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE ..	...	...	...	14,357

146. During the year there were 15 escapes, of which 3 occurred at Rohtak, 3 at Amritsar, and 2 at the Central Jail at Rupar, where prisoners are employed on out-of-door labour under the Department of Public Works.

147. *Daily average Population in Jails.*—At the close of the year there remained in the jails 12,339 males and 486 females, in all 12,825 convicted prisoners. The daily average population for the year was 13,238, or 12,717 males and 521 females.

148. The following table gives a comparison of the number of convicted and under-trial prisoners in jails during the years 1880 and 1881 :—

	1880.	1881.	Difference.
Remained on last day of preceding year	14,560	14,235	— 325
Committed during the year	30,380	28,307	—2,730
TOTAL ...	44,940	42,542	—2,398
DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER ...	14,291	13,966	— 325

149. As in 1880 so in 1881 the most important works that have been carried out have been of the nature of repairs. At the Lahore Central Jail and the Rawalpindi Jail these have been of a very extensive character; at Delhi quarters for the jailer and the police and contingent guards have been provided; and works of minor importance have been carried out in the various jails.

150. *Classification of convicts.*—There were 18 Christians (0·14 per cent. of the total number of prisoners) in jail on the last day of the year. Of these Christians, 9 were Europeans, 6 Eurasians, and 3 natives of this country. The Muhammadans numbered 8,256 (64·37 per cent.); the Hindus 3,161 (24·64). There were no Buddhists or Jains in jail at the close of the year. There were of all other classes 1,390 (10·83 per cent.)

151. There were 172 juvenile prisoners, that is, prisoners under 16 years of age. The number of juveniles was greater than in the preceding year by 16. 141 children were received into jail with their mothers, and 38 born in the jail. Of these, 14 were handed over to their friends, and 17 died.

152. The occupations followed by the prisoners previous to their entering jail are shown in the following table:—

Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities	3·72
Professional persons	6·06
Persons in service or performing personal offices	5·93
Do. engaged in agriculture and with animals	56·13
Do. do. in commerce and trade	4·10
Do. employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c.	1·08
Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	22·98

153. Among the female prisoners 71·40 per cent. were married, 2·67 per cent. unmarried, 23·46 per cent. widows, and 2·47 per cent. were prostitutes.

154. *Sentences.*—Of the total number of prisoners, 1·27 per cent. were sentenced to simple imprisonment. There were 4,798, or 37 per cent., with sentences of a year and under: of one year and not exceeding two years' term there were 3,803, or 29 per cent.; over two years and not exceeding five, there were 2,681 prisoners, or 21 per cent.; over five and not exceeding ten years there were 987, or 7 per cent.; and over ten years' term there were 129 prisoners, or 1 per cent. of the entire number in jail at the close of the year. There were 390 prisoners sentenced to transportation; of these 306 were for life and 84 for terms. The number of prisoners under sentence of death was 37, and of these 2 were females.

155. Of the 13,481 prisoners in jail at the beginning of the year, 1,995, or 15 per cent., had been previously convicted. The proportion of reconvictions among males is the same as it was in the year before, 15 per cent.; but among females it is 2 per cent. higher, having risen from 6 to 8. The largest proportion (32 per cent.) was at Ludhiana, and next (30 per cent.) at Simla. Among males of the juvenile prisoners, numbering in all 156, there were 46 who had been previously convicted; this would give a proportion of 29 per cent., or 5 per cent. more than in the year before. The largest number of reconvictions

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among this class of prisoners is, as a matter of course, to be found at the Lahore Central Jail, which receives juvenile prisoners into the reformatory ward from all the other jails of the Province.

156. *Offences in Jails.*—There were in all 2,132 offences committed by prisoners during the year; of these 21 were of a criminal nature—that is, escaping or attempting to escape, assault on officials or on fellow-prisoners, and the like. The other offences were against the rules for the maintenance of jail discipline. Of the daily average number of male prisoners in jail during the year, 16 per cent., and of the female prisoners 10 per cent., committed offences of various kinds.

157. Two thousand one hundred and thirty-two punishments were inflicted. Of these, 25 were by criminal courts. The other 2,107 punishments were inflicted by Superintendents, and of these 552 were solitary confinement with reduction of diet, 1,106 corporal punishment, and 40 other punishments. The total number of punishments amounted to 16 per cent. of the daily average number of prisoners in jail during the year.

158. *Education of convicts.*—During the year 19,492 persons were imprisoned; of these 18,464 were males, and 1,028 were females: among the males 18,162 were quite unable to read and write, and among females all except one were uneducated; 164 males could read and write a little, and 138 could read and write well; 1 female was imprisoned at Umballa who could read and write well.

159. Among males, the attendance at school amounted to 10·22 per cent., and among females to 5·76 per cent. of the daily average number of each sex in prison.

160. The average number of convicts employed as prison officials was 542 males and 11 females, or 4 per cent. of the daily average number of the former in jail, and 2 per cent. of the latter. Of a total of 1,356 males and 18 females so employed, 144 males and 4 females were punished by reduction from the post of officer, or in some other way. These prisoner officials, on the whole, continue to give satisfaction, and prove very useful, especially in the large jails, where the range of selection is greater.

161. *Expenditure on Jails.*—In 1880 the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,61,607; in 1881 it amounted to Rs. 8,29,586, or Rs. 32,021 less. This decrease is mainly due to the fall in price of the main articles of food throughout the Punjab.

162. The following table shows the cost of guarding and keeping prisoners during the year :—

Average number of Prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guards.		Hospital Charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	B		
				Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13,238	728	109	14,075	3,14,842	22 8 8	2,61,150	18 8 10	81,620	5 12 9	31,637	2 4 0	47 0 2	67,994	4 13 11	72,343	5 2 3	8,29,586	59 2 5

163. *Prison Manufactories.*—The direct profits on the entire operations of the manufactories amounted in 1881 to Rs. 1,83,041. This is Rs. 22,789 less than in the year before ; but it is still (by Rs. 15,314) ahead of the profits for 1879. The average cash profit per head of prisoners sentenced to labor is lower than it was in either of the two preceding years,—in 1880 it was Rs. 13-0-0, in 1879 it was Rs. 12-0-0, and in 1881 it was Rs. 11-0-0.

164. The financial results of the chief branches of manufactures in jails are shown in the table below :—

Branch of manufacture.	Expenditure	Receipts.	Profits.	Percentage of profits on expenditure.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Carpets	26,286	43,834	17,548	67	
Durries	11,527	15,795	4,268	37	
Weaving cotton (1)	28,591	32,397	3,806	13	
Weaving worsted (2)	42,125	41,711	— 414	...	Loss.
Tent-making	16,242	14,843	— 1,399	...	Loss.
Typographic Printing	81,724	50,677	— 31,047	...	Loss.
Lithographic Printing ...	18,919	54,168	35,249	186	
Paper making	67,193	103,567	36,374	54	
Pottery	2,425	3,257	832	34	
Rope-making	4,186	7,733	3,547	85	
Ice	3,888	3,742	— 146	...	Loss.
Labour supplied to Municipality or Department Public Works, or any one else (3)	9,591	73,719	64,128	669	
Miscellaneous (4)	29,538	46,508	16,970	57	
Commission	+ 9,345	...	— 9,345	...	
TOTAL ...	3,51,580	4,91,951	1,40,371	40	

(1.) Includes all woven cotton fabrics, dasúti, garrah, towels, dusters, &c., &c.

(2.) Includes all woven woollen fabrics, blankets, horse-rugs, pattis, &c., &c.

(3.) Includes all labour paid for as labour, whether by cash or transfer in account.

(4.) Includes everything not mentioned in this return.

The most profitable employment for the prisoners was the utilization of their labour by the Department of Public Works—that is, in the making of the Sirhind Canal at Rupar. This form of labour is not only lucrative, but it is in every way the most appropriate that can be given to prisoners.

165. *Health.*—The health of prisoners has again greatly improved. In 1879 the death-rate on the total prison population was 14·01 per cent.; in 1880 it fell to 7·87 per cent., and in 1881 it has still further fallen to 6·47 per cent.,—a decrease of 1·40 compared with the death-rate of 1880; and but for the prevalence of cholera the decrease would have been 2·35 per cent. This death-rate is calculated on the entire body of prisoners—convicts, under-trial, and civil; but, taking each class separately, it will be found that the mortality among convicts has fallen from 8·14 per cent. in 1880 to 6·67 per cent. in 1881, and among under-trial prisoners from 4·26 per cent. in 1880 to 3·57 per cent. in 1881; whilst among civil prisoners, with a daily average of 109, there occurred two deaths, which gave a death-rate of 1·83 per cent. The death-rate of the free population throughout the Province generally was 28 per mille

on the census of last year—the highest rate reached in any district being 47 per mille in Amritsar, and among towns 125 in Amritsar. The percentage of admissions to hospital on the daily average number in jail has risen from 135 to 151; but the percentage of sick in hospital is the same as in the previous year.

166. The following table shows the admissions to hospital and deaths due to the diseases most prevalent in jails :—

	Admissions.	Deaths.
Intermittent fever	10,425	126
Dysentery and diarrhœa	2,921	220
Ulcers and boils	2,001	13
Respiratory diseases	971	159
Remittent and continued fever	644	126
Anæmia and general debility	407	45
Cholera	133	97
Jaundice	38	1
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis	35	16
Small-pox	3	0

There have been in all 20,895 admissions and 883 deaths. This gives an increase of 1,511 among admissions—but, on the other hand, there is a decrease of 249 in the number of deaths—as compared with the figures for the year 1880. The diseases to which the largest number of the admissions to hospital (66·95 per cent. of the whole) was due, were fevers of different kinds and bowel complaints; and to the same causes were due 53·45 of the entire number of deaths.

167. Notwithstanding that the admissions to hospital from fevers and bowel complaints have increased by 1,893, the number of deaths from these diseases has decreased by 89. In 1880 the admissions from intermittent fever amounted to 8,916; in 1881 they have gone up to 10,425 —this is 79 per cent. of the daily average strength of the jails, or 13 per cent. more than in the year before; and in the case of remittent and continued fevers the admissions have risen from 162 to 644, or 5 per cent. of the average strength—an increase of 4 per cent. over the preceding year. But the admissions from dysentery and diarrhœa still hold the same proportion to daily average strength as they did in 1880, *viz.*, 22 per cent. In 1880 the deaths from intermittent fever were 194, or 1·44 per cent. of the average strength; from remittent and continued fevers 44, or 0·33 per cent. of average strength; and from dysentery and diarrhœa 323, or 2·39 per cent. In 1881 the deaths were, from intermittent fever, 126, or 0·95 per cent. of average strength; and the same,

both in numbers and proportion, from remittent and continued fevers; whilst from dysentery and diarrhœa they have fallen to 220, or 1·66 per cent. of daily average strength.

168. Intermittent fever was most prevalent in the Central Jails of Rupar and Lahore, and at Dera Ismail Khan and Pesháwar. At Ráwalpindi there has been a very marked decrease in this form of disease; the admissions have fallen from 1,029 to 344. Bowel complaints, too, were most common in the two Central Jails mentioned above. The jails of Pesháwar and Ráwalpindi, and the Lahore District Jail, suffered most from remittent and continued fevers. The amount of pulmonary disease which prevailed in the Rupar Central Jail during the year was comparatively very great—no less than 39·13 per cent. of the whole number of admissions from pulmonary diseases, and 22·64 per cent. of the deaths, occurred at Rupar. This jail has always had a notoriety for pneumonia, as it has had for intermittent fever.

169. The death-rate was specially high in Dharmsala (26·56 per cent.), in Ráwalpindi (20·12), in Lahore Central Jail (15·74), and in Pesháwar (13·69).

170. In Dharmsala the mortality was due to a severe fever which affected the whole valley. Of the 34 deaths in jail 12 were among prisoners who had not been more than 2 months in jail, and 25 were under 6 months. In Ráwalpindi the death-rate, though still high, is far lower than it was last year; in both years the mortality has been due to a severe outbreak of a very bad type of fever. The mortality at Pesháwar is attributable to typhus fever.

171. Thirteen jails of the Province had a death-rate below 12 per cent. on the daily average number in jail, and 18 prisons show a rate under 3 per cent.

172. Civil Justice.—*Suits instituted.*—The total number of original suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Punjab during 1881 was 254,690. This total shows a falling-off of 1,325 cases, or 0·5 per cent., as compared with the institutions of the previous year, but is higher than in any year except 1880.

173. The subjoined statement shows the fluctuations in the different classes of Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction during the past five years. In District Small Cause Courts litigation was as nearly as

possible stationary, and there was a slight increase of business in Cantonment Small Cause Courts.

CLASS OF COURT.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Chief Court ...	14	2	4	2	1
Commissioners' Courts ...	...	...	...	...	4
District Courts ...	215,379	223,075	225,841	237,921	236,069
District Small Cause Courts ...	12,487	14,515	11,695	12,497	12,438
Cantonment Small Cause Courts,	7,465	8,653	6,647	5,595	6,178
Total ...	235,336	246,245	244,187	256,015	254,690

174. In the Kohát District there was an increase of 41 per cent. in 1880, and litigation has again risen by 54 per cent.: this remarkable increase is partly due to the conclusion of settlement operations, and is partly temporary, owing to the transactions connected with the campaigns of 1879 and 1880 when Kohat was the base of operations in the Kurram Valley.

175. *Classification of Suits.*—The forms of statements showing civil litigation have been revised under orders of the Government of India, and a classification of suits instituted has been substituted for one of suits disposed. The table below shows disposals in 1879 and 1880 and institutions in 1881.

	DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.	*Disposals.* 1879.	*Disposals.* 1880.	*Institutions.* 1881.
I.—Suits for money or moveables.	On registered bond ...	6,145	5,806	5,023
	On unregistered bond ...	81,962	90,207	88,259
	Otherwise than on bond ...	98,546	95,924	96,316
	For breach of contract ...	3,047	2,393	2,594
	For rent other than of land ...	3,125	3,467	3,050
	For moveable property or value thereof ...	14,200	14,485	16,327
	For damages ...	1,837	1,705	1,398
	Total ...	208,862	213,987	212,967
II.—Rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.	For arrears of rent ...	5,473	6,086	5,931
	To establish or contest rights of occupancy	588	1,018	796
	For enhancement or abatement of rent ...	423	862	640
	Connected with ejectment ...	1,169	1,099	994
	Other suits ...	917	701	537
	Total ...	8,570	9,766	8,898
III.—Other suits.	For immoveable property ...	14,118	17,303	19,629
	For a declaration of right ...	1,842	1,643	1,944
	For specific performance ...	275	304	268
	Relating to betrothals, marriage, divorce and dower ...	3,144	4,387	4,971
	For or relating to partition ...	537	378	258
	Relating to the revenue ...	3,949	3,850	3,578
	Other suits ...	3,805	3,474	2,177
	Total ...	27,670	31,359	32,825
	GRAND TOTAL ...	245,102	255,092	254,690

The second class in the above table shows rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act, which have decreased considerably in the past year: suits of this nature are liable to fluctuate with settlement operations. Suits relating to betrothals, marriage, divorce and dower increased largely in 1880, and have again risen by 13 per cent. 28 per cent. of the suits touching marriage and betrothal in the whole Province were instituted in the Ráwalpindi Division alone.

Of the whole litigation of all classes, 44 per cent. consisted of suits by shop-keepers or petty money-lenders against agriculturists. In 1877 the percentage was 49; it decreased to 42 in 1880, and has again slightly risen.

176. *Value of Suits.*—The total value of the suits instituted during the year under report is returned as Rs. 1,64,26,172. Of this sum, Rs. 18,65,987 represents the value of suits relating to land assessed or subject to settlement, and Rs. 1,45,60,185 the value of all other descriptions of suits.

177. The subjoined figures show the number and value of land and other suits disposed of in 1880 and instituted in 1881.

	1880.		1881.	
	Number.	*Value.*	*Number.*	*Value.*
		Rs.		Rs.
Land suits ...	25,411	20,91,318	24,857	18,65,987
Other suits ...	225,875	1,27,95,072	225,833	1,45,60,185

178. Further details of institutions in the past year are given below.

Details of value.	*Land suits.*		*Other suits.*	
	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	7,261	40,611	55,167	3,49,791
" " 50 ...	9,108	2,22,653	106,986	26,44,755
" " 100 ...	4,284	2,97,385	36,373	23,49,276
" " 500 ...	3,717	7,55,376	24,906	45,70,838
" " 1,000 ...	381	2,82,578	1,617	10,31,762
" " 5,000 .	98	1,88,882	699	14,76,624
" " 10,000 ...	5	31,673	44	3,04,002
Exceeding " 10,000 ...	3	46,829	41	18,33,137

179. *Disposals of original Suits.*—Including cases pending from 1880, re-admitted and remanded cases, and those received by transfer, there were 281,958 cases for disposal by District Courts during the year under report, as compared with 280,273 cases in the previous year, although the institutions of 1881 were fewer by 1,328 cases than the institutions of 1880; on the other hand, the opening file of 1881 was considerably heavier, and more cases were re-admitted during 1881 than in the previous year; so that, altogether, there were 1,685 more cases for disposal in the past than in the previous year.

180. Of the total number of suits for disposal, 264,291, or 93·7 per cent., were disposed of during the year, as against 94·1 per cent. in the preceding year.

181. The details of disposal were as follows in each year :—

		1880.	1881.
Without trial		19 per cent.	20 per cent.
Without contest		50 „	48 „
After contest ...	for plaintiff	22 „	23 „
	for defendant	9 „	9 „

182. The ratio of contested cases is again highest in Pesháwar, Hazára, Kangra and Bannu.

183. Eighteen per cent. of the cases disposed of during 1881 were dismissed on default, as compared with 17 per cent. in the previous year. In 21 per cent. of these cases application was made for an order to set aside the dismissal, and of these applications 77 per cent. were successful. In 2,266 cases the application was refused, and in 401 cases fresh suits were brought in consequence.

184. References to arbitration numbered 3,964 during the year under report, as compared with 3,827 references in the preceding year. Awards were filed in 3,759 cases, in 3,717 of which judgment was given according to the award; and 205 references were under disposal at the end of the year.

185. The proportion of cases disposed of by arbitrators was, as usual, highest in Bannu, where, however, it has fallen from 6 to 4 per cent., and was 3 per cent. in Pesháwar and Kohát. In no other district did the proportion exceed 2 per cent., being 1 per cent. only in 17 districts.

186. *Cost of original Suits.*—Excluding suits of which the value cannot be fixed in money, the following table shows the average value and cost of suits disposed of in the past year :—

Valuation of Suits.	*Suits relating to proprietary right in, or occupancy of land assessed or subject to settlement.*				*Other Suits.*			
	Number of suits.	Average value of suits.	Average cost of suits.	Percentage of costs to value.	Number of suits.	Average value of suits.	Average cost of suits.	Percentage of costs to value.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Not exceeding Rs. 10	7,203	5 10 11	1 12 2	31	54,992	6 12 8	1 4 5	19
Do. " 50	9,108	26 8 8	4 0 6	15	107,226	25 5 8	2 14 11	12
Do. " 100	4,161	70 7 8	8 11 1	12	36,116	69 15 9	6 13 2	9
Do. " 500	3,698	199 10 1	21 3 2	16	25,105	177 0 1	17 14 0	10
Do. " 1,000	388	677 2 1	63 1 7	9	1,528	733 12 11	62 15 5	9
Do. " 5,000	100	1,867 3 2	161 12 3	9	648	1,934 10 4	171 8 1	9
Bo. " 10,000	3	6,346 10 8	490 10 8	7	40	7,069 13 7	468 4 9	7
Do. " 1,90,000	3	15,542 10 8	782 10 8	5	32	20,510 6 6	961 7 0	5
Exceeding " 1,00,000	...	...	...	..	5	1,61,959 0 0	2,229 0 0	1
Total ... 1881	24,664	74 2 11	8 7 2	11	225,692	62 13 9	5 15 7	9
Total ... 1880	25,411	82 4 10	7 9 11	9	225,875	56 10 4	5 14 8	10
Suits of which the value cannot be fixed. 1881	1,361	...	15 3 1	...	2,792	...	11 8 1	...
Suits of which the value cannot be fixed. 1880	1,204	...	15 6 11	...	2,600	...	10 11 11	...
Grand Total ... 1881	26,025	...	8 12 10	...	228,484	...	6 0 8	...
Grand Total ... 1880	26,615	...	7 15 7	...	228,475	...	5 15 7	...

187. *Agency employed in Districts.*—It has been shown in the preceding section that 264,291 original suits were disposed of by District Courts during the year 1881. The annexed statement shows how

these suits were distributed between the various classes of Courts, and compares the distribution with that of the previous years :—

Number of Officers.			Grade of Officers.		Original cases decided.						Average number of cases decided by Officers of each grade.		
					Number.			Percentage.					
1879.	1880.	1881.			1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.
32	32	32	Deputy Commissioners,		159	106	177	0·1	...	0·1	5	3	5
16	13	14	Judicial Assts.	Europeans	2,087	1,887	1,867	0·8	0·7	0·7	130	145	133
6	9	8		Natives...	2,744	3,462	3,146	1·1	1·3	1·2	457	385	393
29	30	28	Assistant Commissioners ...		8,365	8,120	6,283	3·3	3·1	2·4	288	271	224
17	15	11	Extra Assistant Commissioners.	Europeans	3,023	3,696	3,198	1·1	1·4	1·2	178	246	291
71	68	68		Natives...	28,491	30,360	33,353	11·2	11·5	12 6	401	446	490
123	122	122	Tahsildars ...		28,439	30,489	30,205	11·2	11·6	11·4	230	250	248
35	31	25	Naib-Tahsildars ...		6,389	5,727	5,786	2·5	2·2	2·2	182	185	231
74	74	74	Munsiffs ...		141,823	149,805	150,459	56·0	56·8	56·9	1,916	2,024	2,033
56	44	43	Honorary Civil Judges		12,757	12,200	11,019	5·4	4·6	4·1	228	277	256
4	4	4	Judges of District Small Cause Courts.		12,082	12,467	12,587	4·7	4·7	4·8	3,020	3,117	3,147
8	8	8	Judges of Cantonment Small Cause Courts.		6,728	5,556	6,211	2·6	2·1	2·4	841	694	690
			TOTAL ...		253,087	263,875	264,291	...	...	...	...	...	...

188. *Execution of Decrees.*—There were in all 176,841 applications for execution of decrees in 1881, as compared with 173,152 in 1880. In the past year 53,261 were wholly, and 42,593 partially executed; 59,529 were wholly infructuous; 638 were transferred.

189. The results of the applications disposed of in each year are compared below :—

	Percentage.	
	1880.	1881.
Completely executed	35	34
Partially executed	31	27
Wholly infructuous	33	38
Transferred	1	4

190. In 50,744 of the decrees which were completely executed satisfaction was obtained through the Court, and in 2,517 cases the decree was adjusted under Section 258 of the Civil Procedure Code. In partially executed decrees, the corresponding numbers were 40,690 decrees satisfied through the Court, and 1,903 adjusted under Section 258.

191. The total value of the money decrees in execution during the year was Rs. 1,12,80,102, as against Rs. 1,16,51,161 in the previous year. Of the total amount in execution, 29 per cent. was realized in 1880, and 30 per cent. in 1881. It must be remembered, however, that these ratios do not take into account the value of decrees under execution at the end of the year. Thus, at the end of 1881, decrees to the value of Rs. 18,57,106 were still under execution. If this sum be deducted from the total amount in execution, the percentage of realizations is 36.

192. Realizations were effected in the following proportions :—

		Percentage. 1880.	1881.
Paid in voluntarily		17	14
Realized ...	by arrest only	6	7
	after imprisonment ...	1	1
	by attachment only ...	62	64
	by sale	14	14

193. *Small Cause Courts.*—Four District Small Cause Courts were open throughout the year. Seven hundred and forty-four cases were pending from 1880; 12,438 were instituted in 1881; 453 re-admitted; making a total for disposal of 13,635. Of these, 1,815 were disposed of without trial, 6,607 without contest, and 4,165 were contested. The percentage of contested cases rose from 28 in 1880 to 33 in 1881: the average duration in contested cases was 16 days in 1880 and 22 days in 1881.

194. *Appellate Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.*—The total number of appeals instituted in District Courts during 1881 was 12,647, as compared with 11,995 in the previous year. The distribution in each year was as under :—

	1880.	1881.
Deputy Commissioners	17 per cent.	16 per cent.
Judicial Assistants	82 „	83·4 „
Specially empowered Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	1 „	·6 „

195. In 1880 there were, in all, 13,143 appeals for disposal by District Courts, of which 90 per cent. were disposed of within the year. Last year there were 14,383 cases for disposal, and of these 91 per cent.

were disposed of during the year. Thus, disposals more than kept pace with the larger amount of business for disposal, the result being that the year closed with a pending file of 1,310 cases, having opened with 1,333 pending cases.

196. The results of the appeals disposed of in each year are noted below :—

	Percentage.	
	1880.	1881.
Summarily rejected under Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	20·5	15·8
Struck off for default or under Section 557, Civil Procedure Code, or otherwise not prosecuted.	5·3	5·8
Order of lower Court confirmed *ex-parte* ...	5·3	2·2
Order of lower Court confirmed after contest ...	33·2	39·0
Order of lower Court modified ...	7·8	7·0
Order of lower Court reversed ...	15·8	17·4
Remanded under Section 562, Civil Procedure Code ...	12·1	12·8

197. The average value and cost of appeals disposed of by District Courts are shown below :—

Scale of valuation.	Appeals in suits other than for land.				Appeals in land suits.			
	No. of appeals.	Average value of appeals.	Average cost of appeals.	Percentage of costs to value.	No. of appeals.	Average value of appeals.	Average cost of appeals.	Percentage of costs to value.
Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Not exceeding ... 10	1,286	6 3 2	2 1 0	33	887	5 7 11	2 12 1	50
Ditto ... 50	4,067	28 15 7	4 6 5	15	1,395	29 2 2	4 9 7	15
Ditto ... 100	1,962	71 10 2	9 3 6	13	617	73 10 6	9 5 2	13
Ditto ... 500	1,525	207 13 5	21 4 10	10	361	189 15 0	20 8 3	11
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	254	...	11 15 0	...	355	...	9 15 1	...
TOTAL ... 1881	9,094	65 15 9	8 2 5	12	3,615	48 13 7	7 7 1	14
TOTAL ... 1880,	8,108	58 5 5	7 6 3	12	3,450	43 7 11	6 4 5	14

198. The following table shows the number of appeals instituted in Divisional Courts during the past 2 years :—

1880.					1881.				
Number of original cases appealable.	Number of appeals in which District Courts modified or reversed the order of the Lower Court.	*Appeals.*			Number of original cases appealable.	Number of appeals in which District Courts modified or reversed the order of the Lower Court.	*Appeals.*		
		From Courts of First Instance.	From Subordinate Appellate Courts.	Total.			From Courts of First Instance.	From Subordinate Appellate Courts.	Total.
10,951	2,669	3,321	1,081	4,402	11,832	3,104	3,489	1,152	4,641

199. The Civil appellate work of Divisional Courts has increased 39 per cent. during the past 3 years, for which the figures are as follows :—

Year.		*For disposal.*	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1879	...	4,207	3,541	666
1880	...	5,137	4,052	1,085
1881	...	5,848	4,780	1,068

200. *Civil business of the Chief Court.*—During the first 9½ months of the year the Court consisted of three Judges. A fourth Judge was added temporarily from the 16th October; the Court remained thus constituted during the rest of the year.

201. The returns for 1880 showed an increase of 585 cases, or 36 per cent., in the number of civil appeals instituted in the Chief Court, as compared with the preceding year. The present returns show a further increase of almost 10 per cent. Previous to 1880, the largest number of civil appeals filed in any year in the Chief Court was 1,980 in the year 1876.

202. There were altogether 630 more appeals for disposal last year than in the preceding year. Owing, however, to the heavier demands made on the Court by other business, the number of appeals disposed of only exceeded the number disposed of in the previous year by 17. The result was that the year, which opened with a pending file of 1,105 civil appeals, closed with 1,718 appeals pending, of which 1,385 had been pending for more than three months, and 423 for more than a year. Numerically, the pending file thus represents nearly a year's work of the Court, when at its ordinary strength; but as 1,377 of the pending cases had been admitted to a Bench, it really represents much more.

203. The subjoined table shows details of the civil appellate work of the Court:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Year.	Number of appeals instituted.	Number of appeals for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Percentage of Appeals.						Remanded under Section 562, Act X of 1877.	Average duration.
					Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Rejected under Section 551, C. P. C.	Confirmed after issue of notice to respondent.	Modified.	Reversed.		
Further appeals ...	1880	494	715	341	1	3	32	30	9	19	6	199
	1881	506	880	404	...	2	42	24	4	20	8	181
Second appeals ...	1880	1,692	2,162	1,431	1	1	62	15	1	5	15	161
	1881	1,896	2,627	1,385	...	1	68	11	1	4	15	161
TOTAL ...	1880	2,186	2,877	1,772	1	2	56	18	3	7	13	114
	1881	2,402	3,507	1,789	..	2	62	14	2	7	13	166

204. The average value and cost of appeals in the Chief Court are shown below :—

Scale of valuation.	Appeals in Suits other than for Land.									Appeals in Land Suits.								
	No. of Appeals.	Average Value of Appeals.			Average Cost of Appeals.			Percentage of costs of value.		No. of Appeals.	Average Value of Appeals.			Average Cost of Appeals.			Percentage of costs of value.
Rs.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P	
Not exceeding ... 10	41	7	9	0	5	4	3	69		85	5	9	5	5	10	2	101
Ditto ... 50	92	37	1	2	7	0	0	19		345	26	10	6	7	6	5	28
Ditto ... 100	62	68	7	2	12	6	8	18		207	73	9	1	12	9	2	17
Ditto ... 500	148	202	9	11	21	15	0	11		202	167	0	0	19	6	9	11
Ditto ... 1,000	38	669	0	0	56	5	1	8		43	627	4	1	61	15	3	10
Ditto ... 5,000	16	2,015	8	0	210	6	0	10		23	2,166	0	8	83	0	0	4
Ditto ... 10,000	4	6,997	12	0	755	0	0	11		2	6,417	8	0	642	0	0	10
Ditto ...1,00,000	2	40,280	0	0	1,086	0	0	3		1	10,560	0	0	880	0	0	8
Exceeding ...1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	15,68,075	0	0	3,025	0	0	1
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	*366	...	...	...	7	1	8	...		*97	...	...	...	0	8	0	...
Total ... 1881 ...	769	506	10	2	23	10	2	8		1,006	799	4	0	19	4	1	3
Total ... 1880 ..	832	490	11	6	29	13	11	9		927	77	15	9	15	6	11	21

* Appeals connected with occupancy rights	...	97
Ditto declaratory decrees	...	226
Ditto custody of wives	...	20
Ditto execution of decrees, &c.	...	120
Total	...	463

205. Registration.—The results of the operations of the Registration Department may be thus summarized ; 67,398 instruments were registered in all, of which 43,795 belonged to the obligatory and 23,603 to the optional class ; 56,147 related to immovables, and 10,964 to movables, and 287 were wills ; the aggregate value of the property affected was 261½ lakhs of rupees, of which 234½ lakhs represent immovable property. The income of the year was Rs. 1,74,146, and the expenditure Rs. 1,06,256, leaving a surplus of Rs. 67,890, or about 39 *per cent.*

206. In the annexed statement the leading figures are given for the past five years, as well as, for purposes of comparison, the averages of those five years, and the averages of the five years preceding, thus giving a broad view of the results for the past decade.

			Under Act VIII of 1871.	Under Act III of 1877.					
			Average of 5 years ending 1876-77	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Average of 5 years ending 1881-82.
Name of documents registered.	*Book No.* 1 — Documents relating to immovable property	Compulsory ...	32,123	39,895	40,650	41,711	44,350	43,795	42,080
		Optional ...	18,897	24,957	22,120	17,738	14,799	12,352	18,393
		Total ...	51,020	64,852	62,770	59,449	59,149	56,147	60,473
	Book No. 3 — Wills	Optional ...	116	175	204	241	241	287	230
	Authorities to adopt ...	Compulsory ...	2	...	2	1	1	...	1
	Book No. 4.—Miscellaneous documents	Optional ...	21,289	19,925	14,162	11,472	11,354	10,964	13,575
	GRAND TOTAL ...	Compulsory ...	32,125	39,895	40,652	41,712	44,351	43,795	42,081
		Optional ...	40,302	45,057	36,486	29,451	26,394	23,603	32,198
		Total ...	72,427	84,952	77,138	71,163	70,745	67,398	74,279
Value of immovable property transferred		Rs.	150,00,000	1,90,85,000	1,96,13,000	2,04,26,000	2,23,20,000	2,34,50,000	2,09,79,000
Total receipts from all sources		,,	1,57,828	1,86,119	1,79,432	1,72,366	1,77,349	1,74,146	1,77,882
Total expenditure		,,	1,02,035	1,06,410	1,01,299	1,02,643	1,02,124	1,06,256	1,03,746
Annual surplus		,,	55,793	79,709	78,133	69,723	75,225	67,890	74,136

207. Two hundred and two Registry Offices were open at the beginning of the year, two new ones were started during 1881, and one closed.

208. The largest amount of business was done at the following offices :—

	No. of Documents. *Registered.*
Amritsar	3,332
Delhi	2,926
Lahore	2,615
Peshâwar	1,909
Rawalpindi	1,375
Gujrât	1,156
Hoshiârpur	1,130
Mooltan	1,063
Sonepat (Delhi District)	1,025

209. The detail of registrations affecting immovable property during the past two years is as follows :—

	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Gifts ...	1,023	...	1,023	1,087	...	1,087
Sales, agricultural ...	8,321	2,051	10,372	8,297	1,711	10,008
Do., non-agricultural ...	6,091	2,943	9,034	5,635	2,448	8,083
Mortgages, agricultural ...	21,984	6,975	28,959	21,641	5,626	27,267
Do., non-agricultural ...	5,690	2,590	8,280	5,720	2,320	8,040
Leases ...	682	162	844	739	107	846
Others ...	559	78	637	676	140	816
Total ...	44,350	14,799	59,149	43,795	12,352	56,147

This shows a falling-off to the serious extent of 3,002 documents, *viz.*, 555 of the compulsory and 2,447 of the optional class. The decrease chiefly occurs under the heads of agricultural mortgages, and sales of non-agricultural property. Compulsory registrations, though slightly less in number in the year under report than in 1880-81, are still far more numerous than in any previous year. Optional registrations of instruments relating to immovables have, on the other hand, greatly diminished in number, and are fewer now than they ever were before.

210. The registration of wills, &c., is not much resorted to in the Punjab, although it is increasing steadily, and has more than doubled within the last decade, the number being 107 in 1872-73, and 287 in 1881-82.

211. Registration of the miscellaneous instruments of which this form of attestation is optional has steadily been losing popularity, and the year under review exhibits the same downward tendency, the number being 10,964, or 390 less than in the previous year. This does not appear to have arisen from fewer registerable documents having been executed, for the sales of stamped paper in 1881-82 were larger than in any previous year. In 1872-73 the number stood at 28,220, so that in 10 years there has been a falling-off of more than 60 *per cent.* The details for the past two years are: —

	1880-81.	1881-82.
Instruments relating to movable property ...	1,340	1,260
Bonds and other money obligations	5,215	4,440
Others (chiefly powers-of-attorney)	4,799	5,264
TOTAL ...	11,354	10,964

It will be seen that the falling-off is principally in simple bonds, while a larger number of powers-of-attorney has been registered.

212. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—Act IV. of 1873 continued to be the Municipal Act for the Punjab. Its provisions were extended to three towns during the year, *viz.*, Kinjar, Kot Adu and Dera Din Panah in the Muzaffargarh District, and the number of Municipalities was thus increased from 195 to 198; of this number 8 were of the first class, 20 of the second, and 170 of the third.

213. The population within Municipal limits, according to the results obtained in the census of February 1881, was 2,062,780 against 2,095,401 in the previous year.

214. The business of the Municipalities was conducted by Committees of the aggregate strength of 2,171 members, of whom 646 were members *ex-officio*, 1,497 were nominated, and 28 elected by popular vote; or, according to nationalities, 400 European and 1,771 Native members.

215. In no town was the system of election exclusively adopted, and in only three, *viz.*, Lahore, Amritsar and Murree, was it tried at all: in all the other Municipalities the members were nominated to office; while in the three places above named the nomination and election systems co-existed. In the hill stations of Dharmsála and Dalhousie

nomination was substituted for election, the latter having failed in consequence of the apathy of voters and the paucity of candidates for election.

216. The principal source of Municipal income was the octroi tax, which was levied in 196 out of the 198 Municipalities, the exceptions being Dharamsála and Murree, whereas in Simla and Dalhousie the greater part of the income was derived from a conservancy cess and an assessment on houses and lands. At Lahore, Jullundur and Pesháwar a fee was charged on carriages licensed under the Hackney Carriages Act. Other sources of income were rents of lands and houses, garden leases, fines, sale of town sweepings and miscellaneous.

217. The octroi collections of the year amounted to Rs. 21,38,696 against Rs. 22,38,909 in 1880-81; and the average incidence of the tax per head of population within Municipal limits was Rs. 1-7-7 in the first class, and Rs. 0-11-4 in the second and third class Municipalities. The rate of taxation on food for man and beast was Rs. 0-9-3. There was a considerable decrease in the octroi receipts of the town of Amritsar, due partly to a reduction of the duty on grain, and partly, it is said, to the fever epidemic with which that city was stricken during a portion of the year. The collections in Jhelum, Pesháwar and Kohát were also much less than in 1880-81 in consequence of the decrease in the number of consumers in these towns which followed on the termination of the war in Afghánistán. A large increase in the receipts of Lahore is attributed to a revision of duties which took place at the end of the year, and to better arrangements for collection.

The tax was everywhere under the direct management of the Municipal Committees.

218. The incidence on the population of Municipal taxation of all kinds was Rs. 1-1-7 per head against Rs. 1-4-4 in the previous year.

219. In Appendix 41 will be found a statement of the income, expenditure and balance of each Municipality in the Province. The total income was Rs. 28,56,328, and the total expenditure Rs. 26,18,741; the figures for the previous year are Rs. 26,67,798 and Rs. 5,41,379. The increase in income is due mainly to the balance of the loan taken by the Lahore Municipality for the water and drainage projects of that city having been paid direct to the Committee on their assuming charge of the works: the outlay on the projects had previously been incurred by the Public

Works Department, to whom instalments of the loan were advanced as required. The increase in expenditure occurred in several Municipalities; the largest excess over the previous year's charges took place in the town of Bhiwáni, where a considerable sum was spent on roads.

220. The balance at credit of the various Municipalities at the end of 1881-82 amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 12,90,722, of which a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 belonging to the town of Amritsar was invested: the liabilities were as follows:—

Simla	...	...	Rs. 5,17,000
Lahore	...	...	Rs. 16,97,060

221. The following is a brief notice of some important works of public utility already constructed, or to be constructed, from Municipal funds.

222. At Delhi the plans and estimates of a water-works project and a drainage scheme were completed and submitted for the consideration of Government; they have been generally approved, and the Committee are now considering the question of ways and means for carrying out these improvements.

223. At Simla the second reservoir at Sanjauli in connection with the recently completed water-works in that town was under construction during the year.

224. The Lahore water-works were completed during the year; and notwithstanding the subsequent failure of the masonry reservoir connected with them, the Committee were able to give the public an intermittent, but practically sufficient, supply of water during half of the year. Pipe communication with the works was extended to 82 houses in the city and 23 in the civil station; and there were 123 stand-posts in the former and 41 in the latter. The receipts from the sale of the water supplied amounted to Rs. 551, the principal customer being the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company. The quality of the water is good, and the prejudices of the Natives against its use are reported to be disappearing.

225. The working of the various Municipal Committees is favorably reported on, and the Members generally are said to take an interest in their duties.

226. MILITARY.—*Bengal Army.*—The troops of all arms stationed in the Punjab on the 31st March 1882 numbered 15,479 British officers and men and 19,071 Native troops of the Bengal Army, with 96 guns;

besides 13,294 officers and men of the Punjab Frontier Force, with 16 mountain guns; and were located as shewn in the subjoined statements :—

Where stationed.	Troops. British.	Troops. Native.	Total.	Field guns.
Delhi	...	740	740	
Fort Delhi	445	...	445	
Umballa	1,333	1,136	2,469	12
Kasauli	50	...	50	
Dagshai	998	...	998	
Solon	345	...	345	
Simla	...	626	626	
Jutogh	407	...	407	6
Sabathu	605	...	605	
Fort Ludhiána	...	82	82	
Fort Phillour	...	88	88	
Jullundur	750	610	1,360	6
Meean Meer	1,101	1,529	2,630	12
Fort Lahore	171	70	241	
Mooltan	791	1,163	1,954	6
Fort Mooltan	62	42	104	
Ferozepore	893	593	1,486	6
Fort Ferozepore	206	...	206	
Fort Govindgarh	21	...	21	
Amritsar	226	115	341	
Fort Kangra	...	105	105	
Dharmsála	...	779	779	
Bhágsu	99	...	99	
Bakloh	...	685	685	
Dalhousie	51	...	51	
Rawalpindi	2,475	1,652	4,127	24
Murree	64	...	64	
Jhelum	...	1,891	1,891	
Campbellpur	114	...	114	6
Fort Attock	200	102	302	
Talagang	...	584	584	
Siálkot	1,101	1,186	2,287	6
Pesháwar	2,128	3,476	5,604	12
Fort Shabkadar	...	141	141	
Fort Michni	...	138	138	
Fort Abazai	...	174	174	
Fort Mackeson	...	56	56	
Nowshera	843	1,167	2,010	
Jumrood	...	141	141	
Total on 31st March 1882 ...	15,479	19,071	34,550	96
Total on 31st March 1881 ...	13,850	18,296	32,146	88
Difference ...	+ 1,629	+ 775	+ 2,404	+ 8

227. *Strength and Cost of Punjab Frontier Force.*

Stations.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Staff.	Total.	Guns.
Abbottábád ...	213	...	1,711	2	1,926	4
Mardán ...	...	388	920	...	1,308	...
Kohát ...	285	502	2.235	...	3,022	4
Edwardesabâd ...	216	503	1,539	...	2,258	4
Dera Ismail Khan ...	216	499	1,514	...	2,229	4
Dera Gházi Khán ...	...	502	1,550	...	2,052	...
Rájanpur ...	...	499	...	...	499	...
Total ...	930	2,893	9,469	2	13,294	16
Total on 31st March 1881...	989	2,904	10,381	2	14,276	24
Decrease ...	—59	—11	—912	...	—982	—8
Total cost Rs. ...	2,98,101	18,25,359	24,53,805	47,692	46,24,957	
Cost during 1880-81 Rs. ...	3,51,122	21,39,777	29,44,135	50,122	54,85,156	
Decrease ...	—53,021	—3,14,418	—4,90,330	—2,430	—8,60,199	

The above garrisons furnish 422 Cavalry and 744 Infantry for outpost duty.

It was noted in last Report that the cost of the Punjab Frontier Force was swollen by the charges for payment of batta and other war expenses. This will explain the great decrease of cost this year.

228. *Militia.*—The Deraját Militia levies, numbering about 300 sabres and 150 bayonets, assist in holding the minor outposts, and in tracing marauders into the hills and recovering cattle. These levies are principally furnished by the tribes who live nearest to the several posts, and who are politically responsible for the safety of their own sections of the border. The entire cost during the year amounted to Rs. 99,234.

229. *Raids.—Deraját Division.*—The number of offences on the Deraját border, as compared with those of last year, is shewn in the subjoined table :—

DISTRICT.	Raids.	Murders.	Wounding.	Theft.	Kidnapping.
Bannu	...	1	1	14	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	12	...
Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	6	...
Rájanpur	...	...	1	6	...
TOTAL ...		1	2	38	...
Number in 1880-81 ...	2	4	5	63	6

The total of border crimes is, it will be seen, exceedingly small, and there were no raids in force on the Deraját frontier.

The crimes of violence in the Bannu district were the work of a gang of six men, all of whom have been identified. Two of them are outlaws. Early in the morning of the 18th of July, before daybreak, a party consisting of four sepoys, 2nd Punjab Infantry, returning from leave, and a woman, the wife of one of them, were attacked near Domeli by these ruffians, who probably mistook them in the dusk for traders. The sepoys, although unarmed, easily beat them off with their staves; but in attempting to secure one of the thieves a sepoy, the husband of the woman, met his death, being severely wounded in the arm, so that he died from loss of blood. A fine was levied on the tribe which had harboured these outlaws, and the proceeds were given to the widow of the murdered man.

230. *Pesháwar Division.*—At Kohát, about midnight on the 20th September 1882, a murderous attack was made by a party of Malikdin and Aotar Khel Afridis on the quarter-guard of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, in which three sowars were killed and four wounded. The raiders were led by a noted outlaw, named Kamál. The guard, consisting of eleven men and a native officer, furnished three sentries, one of whom was over the guard-house; in front of the guard-house was a breast-work consisting of a semi-circular wall four feet in height; and within this semi-enclosure the sentry was posted, and the men of the guard who were not on duty slept.

The raiders appear to have crept up a drain which runs from the opposite hill to within 40 yards of the guard-house, and they reached the wall unobserved. One shot killed the sentry; two volleys were then fired by the Afridis, after which they rushed in and used their swords. The Duffadár, Kadir Bakhsh, was awoke by a shot. He jumped up, and on rising was struck by a bullet on the top of his head and fell forwards; but picking himself up again, drew his sword and cut down a man. He then received another wound from a bullet, which broke his right arm, but he continued fighting with his left hand until he was again knocked over by a sword-cut. As soon as the firing was heard in the lines, the men rushed to the quarter-guard, but were too late to intercept the marauders. A wounded Afridi, who was arrested on the

Kohát Kotal, stated that the motive of the assault was to avenge the death of some prisoners alleged to have been killed in the Khaibar Pass during the late war. Additional precautions have since been taken to ensure the safety of this somewhat exposed position.

231. *2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—The Simla Volunteers were inspected on the 7th and 8th October 1881 by Colonel R. D. Barrett, Leinster Regiment, who reported that their parade movements were well carried out; and that when ordered to attack a position held by an imaginary enemy, their firing was steadily controlled, the means of covering their advance duly utilised, and their formation admirably maintained while moving over broken ground. The Adjutant-General considered the efficiency of the Corps creditable to their Commandant and his subordinate officers.

The number present on parade at the time of inspection was 195, the total strength being 278, of whom 273 were efficients.

232. *3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—The strength of this Corps on 31st March 1882 was 759, of whom 503 were "extra efficients" and 130 "efficients." The distribution of the several companies is given below—

Company.	Stations.		Strength.
A.	Kurrachi	...	94
B.	Mooltan	...	71
C.	Lahore	...	81
D.	Amritsar	...	48
E.	Umballa	...	55
F.	Saharanpur	...	82
G.	Rohri	...	61
H.	Lahore	...	93
I.	Sukkur	...	94
K.	Adamwahán	...	80
	TOTAL	...	759

The 1st and 3rd Corps were assembled at Lahore, for inspection, on the 14th March 1882, four companies of each Corps being present; namely, of 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, A, B, E and H Companies (208 men), and of the 3rd Corps B, C, D and H Companies (165 men). The Volunteers, on the day of inspection, were made to occupy a position near a village to resist an attack by cavalry. Major-General Hume, C. B., who inspected, says:—The cavalry attack, under Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie, was admirably conducted, and the "Idea" most intelligently carried out; the result being a most instructive parade. The Volunteers did their work very well. Their

fire was well directed and controlled; there was little confusion or noise, and much intelligence was shown by the Commanders of the various picquets, supports and reserves in carrying out the general "Idea."

"Firing on the Rifle Range succeeded, the result being—

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles average	...	9·20
3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifles average	...	9·00

The figure of merit of both Corps shows an increase over last year's musketry course.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles,	1880-81	Figure of Merit...	117·42.
	1881-82	Ditto ...	122·66.
3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifles,	1880-81	Figure of Merit...	106·99.
	1881-82	Ditto ...	112·30.

"In the afternoon the battalion paraded in review order. The battalion drill was generally very steady and well performed.

"There was no talking or confusion. The company drill under Captains of companies was exceedingly good.

"Altogether the whole of the day's work was very satisfactory, and gave me the idea that the Punjab Rifle Volunteers are a very useful and efficient body of men, of good physique, and who must have given much of their time and attention to learning their drill and duties. They are also proficient in the use of the rifle, and have many excellent rifle-shots in their ranks. The knowledge of battalion drill and the more extended movements of skirmishing and outpost duty is very creditable, and evidently the outcome of much zeal and attention on the part of the general body of Volunteers and of careful instruction by the Officers and Drill Instructors. The Commanding Officers are well qualified for, and take much interest in, their several commands, and are ably supported by their Adjutants."

233. *Horse Fairs and Shows.*—During the year prizes were distributed at the following horse fairs and shows:—

			1880-81.	1881-82.
			Rs.	Rs.
Ráwalpindi Fair		...	1,750	1,750
Dera Ghází Khan	Show	...	2,000	2,000
Shahpur	Do.	...	900	750
Jhang	Do.	...	600	750
Jhelum	Do.	...	500	500
Lahore	Do.	...	500	500
Mooltan	Do.	...	2,000	2,000
Muzaffargarh	Do.	...	...	300
	TOTAL Rs.	...	9,250	8,550

234. *Rawalpindi Fair.*—In 1881 the fair at Ráwalpindi had been a failure, owing to circumstances connected with the Afghán war and bad harvests; but the fair of March 1882 gave evident signs that Ráwalpindi had resumed its place as the leading Horse Fair in this Province. The number of stock exhibited was as follows:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Horses ...	2,177	690	2,046
Mules ...	385	263	374
Donkeys ...	26	7	31
TOTAL ...	2,588	960	2,451

And as regards quality, Mr. Queripel, Assistant Superintendent, states that much of the unsoundness for which the district was noted has now disappeared; that more freedom is now given to the young stock, and that many runs and paddocks have been formed. The progeny of Government stallions are now commonly used as brood mares, and the system of castrating young colts is yearly becoming more general. This district has now 959 mares branded for horse-breeding, and 2,154 mares for mule-breeding.

The sales at this fair numbered 669 in all classes; 13 were bought by the Government Remount Agent and 106 by officers of Native Cavalry, the highest price being Rs. 490, the lowest Rs. 130.

The produce of the Norfolk Trotters was again considered the best, but some young stock by Arabs and English Thorough-breds was exceedingly good.

235. *Dera Gházi Khan Show.*—At this Show there were 1,117 animals of all classes against 870 last year, but the main feature was the increase in the number of geldings, 117 being exhibited. The sales were not numerous: 25 remounts were purchased by 4 regiments of Native Cavalry at prices ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 145.

236. *Mooltan Show.*—Out of 1,136 animals present at this Show, 648 competed for prizes. Only 11 horses were purchased by two Native Cavalry Regiments and the Police, at prices varying from Rs. 400 to Rs. 175.

At this Show 10 prizes aggregating Rs. 430 were distributed for runs, which have been established in the district for young stock. This measure is an important one in the interests of horse-breeding, and it is hoped that the system may be extended to other districts.

At an examination of the produce of Government stallions, the Assistant Superintendent, Horse-breeding, gives the following result:—

(1) By Norfolk Trotters 113 out of 138;
(2) By Thorough-bred English 59 out of 74;
(3) By Arabs 49 out of 63;

were classed as "good" or "very good."

237. *Muzaffargarh Show.*—The Show in this district gives promise of becoming a good market for the purchase of remounts. The people of the district have evinced a considerable interest in horse-breeding, and it is only necessary that the encouragement already given by Government should be continued.

There were 976 animals at this show, but no sales took place.

238. *Shahpur, Jhelum, Jhang and Lahore Shows.*—There is nothing particular to record in connection with the above shows. At Shahpur 350 animals were exhibited against 312 in the previous year.

At Jhelum 117 animals of all classes were exhibited against 76 of the previous year.

At Jhang 202 against 229 last year were exhibited.

At Lahore 301 animals against 173 were exhibited.

239. *Jaláláhád Fair.*—During the year a new fair for horses and cattle has been started at the new town of Jaláláhád, in the Ferozepore district, by the Nawáb of Mámdot. This gives promise of becoming a useful Show or Fair, and provision has been made in the Horse-breeding Department to distribute Rs. 350 in prizes at the next Fair, which is to be held in the early part of 1883 at this place.

240. The following is a list of prizes sanctioned for Fairs and Shows in this Province during 1883:—

	Rs.
Ráwalpindi	2,000
Shahpur	8 50
Jhang	500
Gujrát	500
Lahore	750
Mooltan	2,000
Muzaffargarh	1,000
Dera Gházi Khan	2,000
Rohtak	250
Jaláláhád	350
TOTAL ...	10,200

241. The following statement of the number of stallions and mares employed during the year in horse and mule-breeding, with the declared produce, is taken from the Report of the Horse-breeding Department :—

	For Horse-breeding.		For Mule-breeding	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Number of stallions ...	165	161	65	117
Do. of branded mares ...	5,997	7,596	2,654	4,792
Do. of mares covered ...	3,140	3,791	1,578	2,807
Produce as far as reported ...	525	799	172	253
Average number of produce per stallion ...	3·28	5·00	4·00	4·86
Ditto per 100 mares covered ...	27·22	29·75	17·00	20·67
Average number of mares per stallion	20·93	23·54	26·30	23·53

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.—*Weather.*—The year was on the whole a prosperous one for agriculturists. The rainfall was heavier than in 1880-81, and amounted to 25·6 inches as compared with 23·9 in that year; moreover, it was better distributed, the sub-montane districts receiving less, and the tracts of the Province most liable to drought obtaining more. The spring crop of 1881 was at one time thought to be jeopardised by the failure of the winter rains, but it was finally saved by heavy showers which fell in February and March, and, except in Gurgaon, Pesháwár and Kohát, yielded an excellent harvest. The monsoon rains were not entirely satisfactory, as they ended early, the fall in August and September being below the average, and in consequence the area sown with the spring crops of 1882 showed a falling-off. The autumn crop was, however, a very good one, except in Gurgaon and parts of the Pesháwár, Deraját and Rawalpindí Divisions. The spring crop of 1882 has also been above the average, except in some of the above-named localities, and but for the fact that it suffered from the severe frosts in February, the yield would probably have been a bumper one all the Province over. The health of the agricultural population throughout the year was on the whole excellent; cholera and the severe fever at Amritsar being confined chiefly to the town population, and not extending to the villages.

243. *Meteorology.*—The heavy snow-fall on the outer ranges of the Himalayas in March 1881 had the effect of keeping the temperature in the plains along the foot of the hills comparatively low until late in the hot weather. The barometric pressure at the commencement of the year was considerably above the average, and did not fall till the middle of May, when a rapid change set in, and in June a point below the average of former years was reached. During the remainder of the year the barometer indicated nothing remarkable, except that some very considerable fluctuations took place in March 1882. It is now a well ascertained fact that the Punjab is the seat of the highest as well as the lowest atmospheric pressure in India.

244. *Crops.—Spring Crop,* 1881.—The area under the spring crop is stated to have been 11,259,937 acres, of which 59 per cent. was sown with wheat, 14½ per cent. with barley, and 14½ per cent. with gram. The principal crops which occupied the remaining lands under harvest

were sarson, taramira, vegetables, peas and masur; and the area under each crop in 1881 and the two previous years was as follows:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat ...	6,918,280	6,509,225	6,596,605
Barley ...	1,892,459	1,909,550	1,616,790
Gram ...	1,463,971	1,739,478	1,618,435
Peas ...	96,269	112,385	127,794
Lentils ...	266,460	239,547	232,406
Poppy ...	12,346	11,150	13,658
Tobacco ...	66,572	78,413	75,549
Linseed ...	22,773	22,970	24,250
Mustard ...	328,747	360,166	302,599
Taramira ...	179,587	173,789	202,228
Safflower ...	14,589	27,873	25,849
Vegetables ...	157,982	138,793	144,406
Tea ...	11,736	9,980	10,023
Other crops ...	107,877	288,717	268,945
TOTAL ...	11,539,648	11,622,036	11,259,537

This shews a falling-off of 362,097 acres as compared with the returns of the spring crop of 1880: the largest decrease occurred in the case of barley and gram, and the only increase of note in the case of wheat. The area under the other crops was very similar in both years. The chief decrease of the spring crops took place in the Sirsa District.

245. *Autumn Crop*, 1881.—The area sown with autumn crops is returned as 10,841,913 acres, as compared with 10,376,342 acres in 1880. Of this area 48½ per cent. was under joar and bajra, 12 per cent. under makkai, 8 per cent. under rice, and 3½ per cent. under sugarcane;

the actual area occupied by each crop in 1881, and in the two preceding years, having been as follows :—

		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rice	...	686,309	806,418	86 ,771
Millets	...	5,073,659	4,932,572	5,300,866
Indian-corn	...	1,202,887	1,478,484	1,334,982
Pulses	...	1,351,411	1,428,980	1,459,626
Oil-seeds	...	145,092	142,469	158 601
Cotton	...	777,041	785,834	890,037
Hemp	...	37,094	48,905	48,253
Indigo	...	62,634	72,618	109,467
Vegetables	...	56,767	64,643	68,547
Sugar-cane	...	393,115	365,317	377,270
Other crops	...	88,512	250,102	225,493
TOTAL	...	9,874,521	10,376,342	10,841,913

The increase in the area under the valuable staples of indigo and cotton is especially noticeable. The districts in which the area under both crops fell off principally during 1881-82 were Jullundur and Kohát, and those which showed the largest increase were Rawalpindi, Hoshiárpur, Kangra, Lahore, Amritsar and Hissar.

246. *Spring Crop*, 1882.—The spring crop of 1882 has already been noticed above. The gram was severely injured by frost and cold winds; and in Gurgaon and parts of Delhi and Karnál the yield of the crops was indifferent. In Shahpur and the western parts of Jhelum and Rawalpindi, and in the Cis-Indus portion of Bannu, the crop suffered from want of rain, and this was also the case in the Kohát and Pesháwar districts. But, generally speaking, the crop was an excellent one, especially in the central parts of the Province; and the material condition of the agricultural population was decidedly better at the close of 1881-82 than it had been at the end of 1880-81.

247. *Agricultural experiments.*—In Umballa, Karnál and Bannu, the Behea sugar-mills are rapidly superseding the country cane-crusher. A demand for these presses is growing up in Gurgaon, Rohtak and Delhi also, and will no doubt arise presently on the tracts watered by the Bari Doab Canal as well; and ultimately the presses will in all probability gradually supersede the *kolhu* and *belna* throughout the Province. The Kaiser plough does not seem to find much favor as yet, and Mr. Gavin Jones's Ryot plough is said to be generally preferred to it: it is possible, however, that it may come into use for land which requires deep ploughing and careful cultivation, such as sugar-cane land. The cultivation of sorghum was tried in Gurdáspur and Karnál, and in both districts good fodder crops were obtained: in the former the value of the grain and fodder was estimated at Rs. 56 per acre, and the cost of cultivation at Rs. 17. Guinea grass has been grown for some years in the Dera Gházi Khán District, and is now being tried in Kangra, Jhang and Dera Ismail Khan. As a fodder crop its value is undoubted, but the Punjabi cultivators do not seem to care about it. The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiárpur continued to take an interest in the experimental farm which was started in that district last year, and an unusually heavy crop of cotton, yielding 13 maunds per acre, uncleaned, was obtained at the farm off an area of richly manured ground.

248. *Agri-Horticultural Society.*—The heavy rain-fall of July and August did some damage to the Society's gardens at Lahore, parts of which were inundated for some days: this was due in a measure to the water in the drainage cut which passes through the gardens overflowing its banks and spreading over the lower portions of the grounds; measures will be taken to prevent this accident from happening again in future. The gardens also suffered somewhat from the severe and prolonged frosts of the winter, by which a number of trees of the more delicate kinds were killed. The income of the Society amounted to Rs. 23,140, and the expenditure to Rs. 23,079: of the income, Rs. 9,000 are derived from the Government grant-in-aid, Rs. 5,910 from the subscriptions of District and Municipal Committees, Rs. 1,390 from private subscriptions, and Rs. 6,839 from the sale of produce and miscellaneous sources.

249. Eucalyptus seed obtained from Barauli and from the trees in the Lahore gardens was sown in the gardens themselves and distributed to most of the districts of the Punjab, and in the former case and in six dis-

tricts of the Province the results obtained were very satisfactory. Fifty different species of eucalyptus seed obtained from Australia were also sown in the gardens, and germinated well; but some of the plants are considered too delicate in appearance to allow any hope of their ultimately surviving. Three thousand carob seedlings were transplanted during the year, and the young trees continue to do well; the remainder of the wild olives were budded with satisfactory results. No success, however, was obtained with the rain-tree (*Pithecolobium saman*), and it is now clear that the climate of the Punjab is much too cold for it.

250. Fruit-trees to the number of 3,800 were sent out from the gardens during the year, chiefly limes, loquats, oranges, vines, plums, plantains and peaches. Efforts are being made to introduce into the Province a better class of plantain than the common kind of the Punjab. The present fruit-tree nursery in the gardens is not in a satisfactory site, and will be gradually transferred to another. Some interesting experiments were made in the cultivation of turnips, especially with regard to the amount of manure which should be used. Some experiments made with barley and wheat gave very good results, the yield of the former amounting in one instance to 39 maunds of straw and 27½ maunds of grain per acre; the success obtained in the case of American wheat and oats was, however, only small. The Minnesota amber cane was sown too late in the year to allow the results of the experiment to be properly seen, and a further trial will be made of it. Operations during 1881-82, with regard to flowerc ulture and the distribution of plants and seeds, do not call for any particular notice. The conservatory in the gardens was repaired during the year; and a case of models of English vegetables and fruits was received from Messrs. Sutton and Co., of Reading, and has been placed for exhibition in the Montgomery Hall.

251. *Sericulture.*—The exhibition of silk cocoons from the Gurdáspur and Kangra districts was again held at Mádhopur, shortly after the close of the year; but as that place has been found to be a somewhat inconvenient one for the exhibitors, the exhibition next year will be held at Pathánkot. In addition to exhibitors from the above two districts, there were also a few from Siálkot, Hoshiárpur and Amritsár; but, owing to the unfortunate prevalence of disease among the worms, the results of the Show were not so good as usual. The country seed has become badly diseased, owing, it is believed, to want of cleanliness in keeping the worms, and the disease has spread in some measure to the seed imported by

Messrs. Lister, and threatens to cause a serious check to the development of this once promising industry. The Commissioner of the Amritsar Division has suggested that all diseased worms should be bought up and destroyed, so as to prevent the spreading of disease; and on this point a further report is awaited by Government. The number of exhibitors in May 1882 was nearly double of that in the previous year, and amounted to 720, of whom 206 were agriculturists; the sum given in prizes was Rs. 1,659, of which Rs. 235 only went to the cultivating class. Messrs. Lister and Co. presented Rs. 300 in prizes, and in addition gave three handsome silver medals to successful exhibitors. The weight of foreign cocoons produced in 1881 is said to have been 121 maunds, and of country cocoons 147½ maunds. The subject of Sericulture has been taken up during the year in the Chamba State, and a number of papers treating of it have been recently circulated by the Government of India, which, it is hoped, will have the effect of interesting the local officers still further in this industry.

252. *Live Stock.*—Hissar bulls continue to be much appreciated in many districts, and the introduction of their strain has undoubtedly effected an improvement in the local breeds. Efforts will be made in future to procure as many bulls as possible for distribution in the districts where they are sought for and taken care of. Breeding with Hissar rams does not show any likelihood of ever becoming a success, as the sires are too delicate to stand the rough life which falls to the lot of the indigenous breed of sheep in the Punjab, and, except in a few districts, the experiment is now being abandoned.

253. *Cattle Disease.*—Various forms of cattle disease, including rinderpest, were widely prevalent in the Punjab during 1881-82. In its most virulent form the disease was worst in Kulu and Kangra, from which it is hardly, if ever, absent. Rules were drawn up for the guidance of the villagers of these tracts, and special efforts were made by the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Anderson, to induce them to isolate diseased cattle ; and, partly owing ot this and partly to the plague having run its course, the disease ceased towards the end of the summer. Mr. Nunn, Veterinary-Surgeon on special duty in the Punjab, visited the country, and pronounced the disease to be undoubted rinderpest. Some parts of the Simla District lying towards Kulu were also affected by cattle disease, which spread westwards, through Gurdáspur, Amritsar and Siálkot, into Gujrát, Jhelum and

Rawalpindi. The comparative loss of cattle in these districts, however, was not nearly so great as in Kangra, and the spread of actual rinderpest was limited, most deaths being caused by foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax fever and sore-throat. Cattle disease also prevailed during 1881-82 in Gurgaon and Rohtak. Undoubted cases of rinderpest were detected by Mr. Nunn in Siálkot, Gurdáspur and Amritsar, and in the Kapurthala State. Enquiry was made of Mr. Nunn as to whether the practice of inoculation was any protection against further attacks of this form of the disease, or would cause it to return in a milder form; but the reply made showed that all experience in Europe went to prove that no immunity from the disease or good results can follow inoculation. In the present state of the law it is impossible to enforce measures which will have the effect of stamping out cattle disease or restricting it to limited areas. The question of proposing legislation on the subject was under consideration during the year. Sir Robert Egerton was opposed to this course, but the matter is still under decision; meanwhile the attention of all officers has been drawn to the necessity of using their best efforts to induce the people to isolate their cattle where disease breaks out, and directions have been issued for the immediate report of the appearance of disease to Mr. Nunn. A selection of papers on the subject of cattle disease is also being prepared, and will be shortly published. Mr. Hallen has undertaken to issue a revised edition of his Manual, which will be translated into very simple Urdu and Hindi, such as village headmen and others can read and understand, and it is proposed to distribute the book widely through the medium of district committees. The establishment of the Veterinary School at Lahore, in which bovine pathology forms an important part of the course of study, will, it is hoped, in the course of a few years, supply the Province with a number of competent cow-doctors. Till then it is perhaps possible for Deputy Commissioners to do something themselves in this direction, as was done in the Rohtak District where Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt and Mr. Baron, Civil Surgeon, had a number of intelligent agriculturists taught to recognise the commonest forms of cattle disease, and to prescribe for them according to the methods laid down in Mr. Hallen's book, and, after examination of their proficiency, sent them into the various tahsíls to treat diseased cattle in the villages. The experiment is said to have been much appreciated by the people, and the men are reported to have done very useful work. The thanks of the

Lieutenant-Governor have been conveyed to Mr. Baron for the trouble and pains taken by him in this matter.

254. *Cattle Fairs.*—The number of cattle exhibited at the principal Fairs of the Province in 1881-82 was 24,083 as against 308,788 in the previous year. The most important Fairs are those held at Amritsar and in the Hissar Division, of which the following is a comparative statement for the past 2 years :—

District.	Name of Fair.	Number of Cattle exhibited.		Money realized by sales.		Amount of fees levied.	
		1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amritsar ...	Diwáli ...	67,300	34,065	9,50,292	4,06,609	6,816	3,796
	Bysakhi ...	83,604	97,289	9,91,179	10,34,358	7,445	8,434
Hissar ...	Autumn ...	23,129	18,147	4,23,984	2,32,416	6,630	3,643
	Spring ...	9,800	15,999	3,06,888	2,89,539	4,800	4,524
Rohtak ...	Autumn ...	23,770	23,976	3,06,639	3,68,994	4,797	5,770
	Spring ...	30,385	33,927	3,86,884	4,12,593	6,051	6,451
Sirsa ...	Autumn ...	33,983	18,343	5,06,722	2,69,103	7,917	4,205

The Fairs in the Hissar Division are almost exclusively bullock fairs, while at those held in Amritsar cows and buffaloes are the principal animals offered for sale, though a number of horses and ponies and other animals are also exhibited. The falling-off observable in the case of the Amritsar Dewáli Fair is due to the great sickness which was prevalent in the town at the time, and to the general belief among the villagers that in consequence no Fair would be held. The decrease of number and in the average price of the cattle sold in the Hissar Fairs is attributed to the fact that, the seasons being more favorable than in 1880-81, there was less desire to sell bullocks, especially the better class of animals. The Government has recently sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,500 for the improvement of the ground on which the Fair is held at Amritsar, and of Rs. 12,000 for the construction of a masonry tank

at the Georgegarh Fair ground, in Rohtak, which at present has no permanent supply of water.

255. *Rates of Rent and Produce.—Yield of Crops.*—The average rates of the yield of the chief crops of the Province are stated to have been as follows in the year under report and in 1880-81 :—

	Yield per acre in lbs.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.
Wheat ...	675	678
Barley ...	681	624
Gram ...	466	530
Oilseeds ...	328	348
Tobacco ...	751	763
Opium ...	66	38
Rice ...	727	754
Jowar ...	341	399
Bajra ...	287	303
Cotton ...	160	193
Indigo ...	78	104
Fibres ...	279	292
Tea ...	168	183

The reported increase in the yield of the autumn crops and of gram is in keeping with the agricultural facts of the year, but it may be doubted if the alleged diminution in the yield of barley is correct. Such statistics, however, can only be approximately correct for a whole Province.

256. *Prices.*—Prices continued to decline gradually during the year, and a sudden fall took place at its close when it was seen that there would be a good spring harvest in 1882. At no time since 1877 has food been so cheap in the Province as in the spring of the present year.

The average prices of the principal staples of food, &c., during the year were as follows :—

	No. of Sers per Rupee.							
	On 1st June 1880.		On 1st Jany. 1881.		On 1st June 1881.		On 1st Jany. 1882.	
	Sers.	Ch.	Sers.	Ch.	Sers.	Ch.	Sers.	Ch.
Wheat ...	15	...	14	4	16	14	19	...
Flour ...	12	13	12	5	14	7	15	14
Barley ...	22	2	21	1	25	8	30	4
Gram ...	17	7	17	9	20	[illegible]	24	5
Indian-corn ...	19	3	18	15	20	6	24	13
Jowar ...	20	1	20	10	18	5	27	14
Bajra ...	17	5	16	13	16	...	21	5
Rice ...	6	5	6	7	6	9	6	5
Cotton ...	2	7	2	6	2	8	2	13
Sugar ...	2	3	2	4	2	5	2	7
Ghi ...	1	5	1	6	1	8	1	8
Tobacco ...	6	2	6	2	6	3	6	12
Salt ...	12	8	11	12	12	5	11	8
Firewood ...	09	5	119	...	111	...	112	6

257. Following the withdrawal of troops from Afghánistán and the North Punjab, a very marked fall took place in the prices prevailing in the districts above Jhelum, and salt was the only necessary of life of which the selling price rose during the year, and this article has now become considerably cheaper since the reduction of the duty came into effect from 10th March 1882.

258. Arboriculture.—The rainfall of 1881-82 was on the whole favorable to Arboriculture, and care and attention were bestowed by district officers on maintaining and filling up avenues and nurseries and on adding to them. According to the report furnished on the Arboriculture of the year by the Conservator of Forests, there were at the close of it

4,008 miles of avenues in the Punjab, of which 380 were added during 1881-82, and 3,437 acres under nurseries and groves. The total expenditure on Arboriculture from district and other local funds was Rs. 1,07,336, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 35,478; a surplus of income over charges occurring in the Jullundur, Sialkot and Hoshiarpur districts. Special interest was taken in Jhang, Sialkot and Dera Ghazi Khan in seeking to introduce and encourage the cultivation of vines and good fruit trees, and three men were sent by district committees to Changa Manga to receive a practical training in Arboriculture. The length of avenues under trees on the canals of the Province was 2,045 miles, and 6,159 acres were under canal nurseries, gardens and groves at the close of the year. The expenditure of the Irrigation Department on Arboriculture was Rs. 32,541, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 46,392; the largest income being realised on the Lower Sutlej and the Chenab and Indus on Canals

259. FORESTS.—Owing to various considerations it was not found possible during 1881-82 to make any further progress towards the assimilation of the limits of forest and civil charges, and the creating of closer relations between forest and civil officers. The Ravi and Pangi Divisions were, however, amalgamated into one charge, called the Chamba Division, so that there are now 10 forest charges in the Province with reserved, unreserved and protected areas, as follows :—

	Reserved.	Unreserved.	Protected.	Total.
Hazára	236	...	...	236
Rawalpindi	104	375	171	650
Jhelum	119	523	...	642
Gujránwála	45	503	140	688
Chamba	224	37	...	261
Lahore	38	322	...	360
Mooltan	197	953	...	1,150
Beas	60	526	...	586
Bashahr	135	34	...	169
Phillour	2	50	...	52
	1,160	3 323	311	4,794

260. *Reserves.*—An area of 127 square miles was added to the reserved forests of the Punjab during the year, chiefly in the Mooltan and Jhelum Divisions: these forests therefore comprise at present a total area of 1,160 square miles, now classified as follows:—

Upper Hill Forests	... 545
Lower Hill Forests	... 110
Plain Forests and Rakhs	... 505
	1,160

261. Work was at length commenced in connection with the reservation of the Murree and Kahuta forests; and the report on the rakhs of the last tahsíl of the Jhelum District, Pind Dadan Khán, was completed during the year. A special forest officer was appointed to carry out the necessary work of demarcation and preparation of record of rights of the Kulu and Kangra forests; and on his recommendation, which was strongly supported by the Commissioner of the Division and the Financial Commissioner, it was decided to treat these areas as protected, and not as reserved: the question, however, is still under consideration. Owing to faulty procedure on the part of the Settlement Officer it was found necessary to order the work of declaring as reserves certain areas in the Gujránwála District to be done over again; these areas are, however, entirely unencumbered with rights, and will be shortly gazetted as reserves. The work of selecting tracts for reservation in the Chamba State, of which the forests are leased to the Punjab Government, was completed during the year; but as the forests have not been yet surveyed, their actual area can be stated only approximately.

262. *Protected Areas.*—No additions were made during 1881-82 to the area of protected forests in the Punjab. The work of demarcation and fencing of reserved and protected forests both was pushed on throughout the year.

263. *Forest Offences.*—The number of Forest offences which were prosecuted in the Criminal Courts was 716, or 165 less than in the preceding year; convictions were obtained in 7 per cent. of the cases tried. The Conservator attributes these more favorable results to the facts that severer punishments than formerly are now awarded by Magistrates in such cases, and that the officers of the Forest Department are more active in preventing the commission of offences.

Ninety-two cases occurred of injury by fire, but the area affected was only 15,623 acres, which is satisfactory as compared with 22,073 acres in 1880-81, and 142,599 acres in 1879-80. The area specially protected by the Forest Department against fire is only 6,920 acres.

264. *Plantations.*—The revised statement of plantations shows that, owing to the removal of all land which is not stocked, the total area under treatment is 16,201 acres. Successful work was done at Sabathu, and various experiments were made at Changa Manga; but on the whole there was nothing very remarkable in the plantation operations of the year. Reboisement of 200 acres in the Pabbi reserve was successfully commenced by means of ridges and trenches, and advantage was taken of an abundant crop of deodár seed to sow largely in the Bashahr forests, in which natural reproduction is slow.

265. *Cultural Experiments.*—The carob trees at Changa Manga and Lahore continue to thrive and do well, and some specimens of the eucalyptus, especially the eucalyptus rostrata and citriedora, are still flourishing at the latter place. The eucalyptus continues also to be successful in Kulu and Kángra. Some of the Spanish chestnuts fruited during the year, but the husks were found on examination to be empty. The English ash, oak, maple and poplar are reported to be thriving in Kulu.

266. *Timber Operations.*—The number of trees felled in 1881-82 was 5,840, of which 4,553 were deodár. Of the deodár trees cut, 1,280 were dead and 2,043 were in the Bashahr forests. The timber received in the sale depôts amounted to 65,491 pieces, containing 497,412 cubic feet; while 510,542 cubic feet more were stacked in the Lahore rakhs, and removed thence by the contractors. The amount of timber removed from the depôt by purchasers consisted of 56,200 pieces, containing 533,297 cubic feet; and the balance in the depôts at the close of the year was 24,986 pieces, containing 110,034 cubic feet. The total number of trees given to the people by free grant was 37,478: of these 22,278 were given in Kulu. The sales of wood and charcoal by the Forest Department at Rawalpindi came almost to a close by the end of the year.

267. *Financial Results.*—The financial results of the working of the Forest Department in 1881-82 show a net surplus of Rs. 172,038, of about 4,000 less than in the previous year. As a fact the gross income was Rs. 16,000 more than in 1880-81, but the charges also rose by

Rs. 20,000. The receipts and charges are distributed over the various Divisions as follows :—

Division.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Hazára	63,532	50,844	12,688	...
Rawalpindi	61,143	47,106	14,037	...
Jhelum	39,705	25,298	14,407	...
Gujránwála	87,404	20,288	67,116	...
Chamba	1,22,601	1,31,467	...	8,866
Lahore	76,032	47,696	28,326	...
Mooltan	61,813	20,992	40,821	...
Beas	65,526	56,684	8,842	...
Bashahr	96,029	55,178	40,851	...
Phillour	14,491	17,869	...	3,378
Direction	32	42,848	...	42,816
Total	6,88,308	5,16,270	1,72,038	...

268. The outstandings of the Department had been reduced from Rs. 44,847 to Rs. 20,566 at the close of the year.

269. During 1881-82 four officers of the superior staff and three foresters attended the Forest School at Dehra for 2 months, and two non-commissioned officers of the Native Army were appointed to the subordinate staff on probation. It was decided by the Government of India that the working of the coal in the Salt Range should be transferred from the Forest to the Customs Department, and these orders have been carried out ; it was also directed that no charge should be made for stone removed by any public department from the areas under the management of Forest officers. The question of the limits of the military location in the Dungagali Range has been re-opened by the Government of India ; but the decision arrived at in this matter belongs more properly tothe Administration Report of next year.

270. Mines and Quarries.—During the year revised rules for the sale and lease of Government waste lands were sanctioned by the Government of India, in which special provision was made for the reservation to Government of all rights in minerals, in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State. As already noted, the management of operations for the excavation of coal in the Salt Range has been transferred from the Forest to the Customs Department ; and in his annual report the Commissioner of Customs in Northern India has stated that 5,000 maunds were excavated, but that the mineral was so full of shale

that it was rejected by the authorities of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, and that since then nothing more has been done in the matter. The Manager of the Railway will, however, visit the coal localities this cold weather with a view to testing their resources and ascertaining the feasibility of obtaining from them coal of a sufficiently good quality for railway purposes. Since the close of the year an application has been made to Government for a lease to work coal and mineral oil in the Chitta Pahar hills of the Rawalpindi District. Allusion may be made under this head to the so-called Zanskar sapphires, which have been found in the territory of the Mahárája of Kashmir. Some mystery still hangs over the actual discovery of the stones, and the precise site of the alleged mine; but the specimens which were procured in Simla and Kangra and were forwarded to the Superintendent of the Geological Survey for examination, were declared by him to be undoubted sapphires. It may also be noted in this place that the leases of the Waziri-Rupi and Shigri mines in Kulu, which were granted to Mr. Calvert. five years ago, are now being cancelled under the orders of the Government of India, in consequence of the failure of the representatives of the lessee to fulfil the terms of the engagement made with Government.

271. MANUFACTURES.—The statistics of the value of articles manufactured in the Punjab during the year can hardly yet claim to be more than approximately accurate. It was noticed in last year's Report that orders had been given from which it was hoped that more trustworthy results would be obtained; but these orders have not yet had time to take effect, and the figures given must still be accepted with some reservation. In an enormous calculation of this nature, in a country in which manufacturers habitually keep no record of their yearly transactions, it cannot be hoped that either the people themselves or the local officials will be able to supply authentic information until the forms in which the questions present themselves have become familiar from repetition throughout a series of years. In the estimated value of the annual outturn now reported there is a decrease of Rs. 32,97,989 as compared with the figures given for 1880-81. The number of large manufactories has also been reduced on a more careful enquiry from 485 to 382, and will be probably still further reduced as a more systematic classification is observed.

272. The most noticeable variations under the main heads of manufacture are the increase in gold and silver work and jewellery, and the decline in cotton and building. In the two latter industries the esti-

mates for 1880-81 appear to have been unduly high, and the comparison is not altogether a fair one. The cotton trade, especially, has for some time been in a depressed condition, owing to the increasing preference for European piece-goods; and, on the more careful estimate for the present year, the outturn under this head for the Hoshiárpur District alone has been reduced by 43 lakhs of rupees. It is reported that numbers of the weaver class are taking to agriculture and other occupations, owing to their inability to compete with European manufactures.

273. Full details of the chief provincial manufactures for the last three years are given in the table annexed :—

		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silk	...	13,36,360	13,68,091	13,69,230
Cotton	...	2,79,67,090	3,23,17,644	2,87,48,267
Wool	...	11,21,318	12,24,691	12,68,596
Other fibres	...	3,85,615	4,24,306	3,65,834
Paper	...	1,71,073	1,86,532	1,77,609
Wood	...	97,36,934	85,20,189	87,78,440
Iron	...	94,42,705	73,40,482	72,30,381
Brass and copper	...	12,89,269	16,48,277	16,32,687
Building	...	42,20,073	70,44,763	42,69,029
Dyes and dyeing	...	38,22,902	40,39,474	37,42,717
Oil-pressing and refining	...	64,84,430	83,82,612	82,53,778
Leather	...	1,15,39,611	1,30,03,500	1,36,70,456
Pottery	...	25,11,185	31,26,069	31,15,566
Pashmina and shawls	...	9,82,131	11,04,642	8,34,315
Carpets	...	1,34,233	2,03,760	2,16,708
Gold and silver work and jewellery	...	2,30,73,055	2,74,86,425	2,97,91,885
Other manufactures	...	92,37,579	77,37,629	81,91,979
TOTAL	...	11,34,55,563	12,49,55,466	12,16,57,477

274. The estimated outturn for jewellery in the Delhi District alone is Rs. 55,00,702, or more than one-twentieth of the outturn for the entire Province. It is calculated that about 50,000 men, women and children, are employed in the gold and silver wire and kindred trades in this district, and that even the best and most diligent workman cannot earn more than 4 annas a day, while the duty realized on the raw materials brings in an income of over Rs. 25,000 per annum to the Delhi Municipality. The value of leather work is estimated still higher this year than it was last, and this demand for local manufactures perhaps accounts for the steady decline in the exports of raw hides, which has been a noticeable feature in the trade returns both for this year and the last.

The silk industry is reported to be stationary or declining in both Amritsar and Mooltan, the cause alleged in the one case being the general prostration of the people under the severe fever epidemic with which they were visited in 1881, and in the other the failure to compete successfully with European cotton fabrics.

275. TRADE.—*Foreign Trade.*—The foreign trade of the Punjab, which is separately registered for Chinese Tibet, Ladakh, Kashmir, Bajaur, Tirah, Kabul and Sewestan, was valued at two hundred and thirty-one lakhs of rupees in 1881-82. This shows a falling-off of fifteen lakhs from the valuation of the previous year, nearly the whole of which occurred under imports, and was due principally to a slackened demand for shawls from Kashmir. Otherwise the statistics of trade show great steadiness as compared with the results of 1880-81, as will be seen from the following table :—

1			2		3		4	
COUNTRIES AND PROVINCES.			IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL.	
			Maunds.	Value in Rs.	Maunds.	Value in Rs.	Maunds.	Value in Rs.
NORTH FRONTIER.	Kashmir ...	No. of 1881-82	Logs, 23,003 7,97,282	49,59,486	2,62,080	35,91,935	Logs, 23,003 1,059,362	85,51,421
		No. of 1880-81	Logs, 53,914 8,94,562	70,22,429	3,26,156	38,37,341	Logs. 53,914 1,220,718	1,08,59,770
	Ladakh ...	1881-82	14,616	3,72,480	4,930	3,58,605	19,546	7,81,085
		1880-81	5,773	1,33,675	3,670	3,11,773	9,443	4,45,448
	Chinese Tibet,	1881-82	6,620	2,20,118	500	11,268	7.120	2,31,386
		1880-81	5,967	2,01,507	668	13,311	6,635	2,14,818
	Bajaur ...	1881-82	Logs, 11,587 78,839	4,20,112	88,711	7,87,822	Logs. 11,587 167,550	12,07,934
		1880-81	Logs, 9,200 87,638	4,27,233	81,330	5,77,379	Logs, 9,200 1,68,968	10,04,612
WEST FRONTIER.	Kabul ...	1881-82	200,161	27,68,798	2,49,512	83,89,259	4,49,673	1,11,58,057
		1880-81	242,214	25,18,381	2,56,448	86,30,517	4,98,662	1,11,48,898
	Tirah ...	1881-82	56,678	58,798	11,378	49,898	68,056	1,08,696
		1880-81	42,504	62,943	11,440	61,070	53,944	1,24,013
	Sewestan ...	1881-82	126,542	3,26,373	31,857	8,01,171	1,58,399	11,27,544
		1880-81	65,954	2,32,058	39,160	5,91,101	1,05,114	8,23,159
TOTALS ...		No. of 1881-82	Logs, 34,590 1,280,738	91,26,165	6,48,968	1,39,89,958	Logs, 34,590 19,29,706	2,31,16,123
		No. of 1880-81	Logs, 63,114 1,344,612	10,598,226	7,188,721	40,22,492	Logs, 63,114 20,63,484	2,46,20,718

276. Eighty-five per cent. of the whole foreign trade of the Province takes place with Kashmir and Kabul, and fluctuations in the returns of trade with other countries are not therefore of much importance.

Besides the falling-off in shawls above noted, there is also a considerable decrease in the import of raw silk from Kashmir; this is to be regretted, as it would seem to show that silk-worm breeding is again languishing in that country. In the Kabul trade a falling-off of nine lakhs of rupees in the value of European piece-goods is noticeable, which however is compensated by largely increased exports of Indian piece-goods and indigo. The Pesháwar tea trade with Central Asia has suffered severely from the imposition of heavy import duties by the Russians: the imports which a camel-load often has to pay on the road from Pesháwar to Bokhara amount to Rs. 240, and it is obvious that the trade cannot long survive if it is to be subject to such crushing taxation. The trade with Ladakh increased largely during the year, and the amount of charas imported was nearly treble of that in 1880-81: it was at one time under consideration whether an excise duty should not be imposed on this drug, but it was finally decided that this would not be desirable. The trade with Chinese Tibet and Tirah is quite insignificant. A temporary impulse has been given to that of Bajaur by the opening of work on the Swát River Canal, and by the occasional adoption of this route to Kabul by traders. The trade with Sewestan has revived somewhat since the removal of the blockade of the Mahsúd Wazírís, but it is never likely to be of any great importance.

277. The value of the chief articles of foreign trade during the past two years has been as follows:—

	1880-81.		1881-82.	
IMPORTS.	Maunds.	Value in Rs.	Maunds.	Value in Rs.
Fruits, nuts, &c. ...	150,477	11,70,386	1,17,509	8,54,676
Raw silk ...	2,387	9,49,180	3,029	11,24,394
Raw wool ...	18,243	4,02,221	17,195	4,49,852
Shawls ...	...	21,52,099	...	10,87,712
Ghi ...	49,353	12,59,902	50,676	14,51,513
Wood Logs ...	No. 547,742	8,49,769	No. 5,98,094	8,48,317
Wood Logs ...	No. 34,590	6,13,610	No. 63,114	8,74,155
EXPORTS.				
European piece-goods ...	47,051	55,25,560	43,470	48,97,664
Indian ditto ...	48,274	22,71,585	62,860	28,96,891
Salt ...	293,397	7,05,156	2,27,544	4,76,897
Tea, Indian ...	8,216	4,77,790	7,065	4,33,225
„ Foreign ...	16,758	19,78,235	18,986	21,02,425

278. An attempt was made to register the movements of bullion during the year; but so far the results obtained are very incomplete, only a little over two lakhs of rupees having been recorded as included in the whole external trade of the Province.

279. *Internal Trade.*—No change has been effected during the year in the system of recording the statistics of inland trade. The statistics are, as before, given separately for the railways of the Punjab and for the great municipal trade centres. It must be remembered that this classification is an artificial, though a convenient one, and that a part of the imports and exports of the municipalities is also included in the statistics for rail-borne traffic.

280. *Rail-borne Trade.*—The railway traffic west of Lahore has now been split up into two blocks for the purpose of registration, and the Punjab railway system is therefore divided into the six following blocks:—

1. City of Delhi.
2. Jagadhri to Lahore.
3. Meean Meer West to Sher Shah.
4. Punjab Northern (State) Railway.
5. Punjab and Bahawalpur Stations of the Indus Valley (State) Railway.
6. Punjab Stations on the Rajputana (State) Railway.

281. The total external trade for the Province is estimated by taking (A) the export trade of each of the six Punjab blocks with other blocks outside the Province, together with the Indus boat traffic on the one side, and, (B) on the other, the import trade to the Punjab blocks from the rest of India, which, for statistical purposes, is divided into seven groups, *viz.*:—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Rajputana.
Bengal.
Howrah.
Central Provinces.
G. I. P. and connected lines.
Bombay and Byculla.

282. The total Provincial trade for the year, as thus calculated, is shown as follows:—

		Maunds.	*Rupees.*
Imports	...	7,334,523	8,14,11,186
Exports	...	7,461,751	3,46,05,969

283. The distribution of this trade among the different provinces of India is shown by the following table of percentages on the gross traffic :—

	North-Western Provinces.	Bengal.	Bombay, Madras and Central India.	Rajputana.	Sind.
Imports ...	22½	43	15½	14½	4½
Exports ...	42	16	5	18	19

As compared with previous years there has been in 1881-82 a marked decline in the imports of the Province, and a still more marked increase in the exports. The imports are probably merely falling to their proper level after the abnormal increase of traffic caused by the Kabul war. The rise in the exports seems to indicate a substantial advance in the prosperity of the Province as a whole, and is in particular largely due to the sudden extraordinary development of the Punjab wheat trade. The statistics of former years do not unfortunately admit of a comparison of the gross values of the export trade, but the gross weight of exports for the last three years has been successively 5,520,492, 4,871,073, and 7,461,751 maunds.

284. The traffic of the six Punjab railway blocks is shown thus—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Delhi ...	2,448,517	4,32,03,142	2,969,223	2,23,02,322
Jagadhri to Lahore ...	3,854,368	3,48,64,776	2,714,903	1,64,10,740
Meean Meer West to Sher Shah...	528,396	52,62,633	588,610	33,20,907
Punjab Northern (State) Railway,	2,183,906	1,45,56,366	835,935	49,85,922
Punjab and Bahawalpur Stations, Indus Valley (State) Railway.	196,259	10,87,940	205,515	11,98,065
Rajputana (State) Railway ...	546,656	40,46,339	1,213,926	39,74,158
Total ...	9,758,102	10,30,26,196	8,528,112	5,21,92,114

285. The total rail-borne imports and exports for the three last years may be shown briefly as follows :—

		Maunds.	*Value.*
1879-80	...	20,348,652	18,71,51,514
1880-81	...	22,423,063	18,12,41,761
1881-82	...	18,286,214	15,12,18,310

The decline both in weight and in value for the present year is probably in part due to a real decrease in the value of the imports into the Punjab, and in part to the fact that there was less oscillation of traffic between the different blocks, owing to the increased export traffic with other provinces.

286. In the Delhi block the gross weight of exports has risen from 1,853,376 maunds in 1880-81 to 2,969,223 maunds in 1881-82, while the estimated value has hardly varied. The fluctuations in the wheat trade account for the rise in weight almost entirely, the quantity exported having risen from 83,600 maunds in 1880-81 to 1,137,990 maunds in 1881-82, while the average value per maund of the Delhi exports is already so high that this wholesale exportation does not bring with it a commensurate rise in the gross export value.

287. The cotton market still continues in a depressed state, though the demand is slightly brisker than in last year. The total exports of raw cotton from Delhi for the last three years have been 179,134, 52,666, and 60,575 maunds, respectively. In the Jagádhri block the demand is still slacker, the exports having fallen from 134,555 maunds in 1879-80 to 15,518 maunds in 1881-82. In the other blocks the cotton exports are comparatively insignificant, but the figures evidence a similar condition of trade.

288. There has been a great falling-off in the traffic, both in imports and exports, in the Jagádhri, the Western Punjab, and the Punjab Northern (State) Railway blocks. In Jagádhri the decline is seen in every article of trade, except coal, fruits, brass and copper and unrefined sugar. In the Western Punjab the exportation of wheat has more than doubled, but the increase is counterbalanced by a decline under the head of gram and pulses. In the Punjab Northern (State) Railway block the imports have fallen from 5,917,800 maunds, of the value of Rs. 3,06,55,172, to 2,183,906 maunds valued at Rs. 1,45,56,366. This is mainly due to the diminished demand for wheat and other food grains, and the reduced supply of railway materials. The imports of wheat alone have declined by 15½ lakhs of maunds. In the Indus

Valley block trade is steady, and in the Rajputana (State) Railway block there has been some increase in the traffic, though scarcely so much as was anticipated in last year's report.

289. *Boat-borne traffic.*—There have not been any great fluctuations in the trade carried by country boats on the Indus during the year, in spite of the abolition of the Indus Steam Flotilla. The imports have slightly decreased in weight and increased in value, and in the exports exactly the reverse has taken place. The present traffic is estimated at 248,638 maunds of imports, valued at Rs. 22,47,804, and 1,605,856 maunds of exports of the value of Rs. 62,76,669. The local trade Registrar believes that the boat traffic will be able to compete against the railway, but the figures hardly justify the belief as yet. One-half the import trade is confined to iron and other metal goods, and wheat forms more than half of the bulk of the exports. In all other articles of trade the traffic is either very dull or declining.

290. *Municipal Trade.—Delhi.*—The published figures show an increase in the value of imports into the Delhi Municipality from 220 to 394 lakhs of rupees, and of exports from 98 to 344 lakhs. The system of registration is confessedly imperfect, and these figures cannot be relied on as accurate. There has no doubt been an increased activity of trade during the year, especially in the direction of the wheat traffic, though not to the extent indicated by the figures; and it appears to be probable that the statistics reported for 1880-81 were unduly low. In the present year an increase is reported under every head, both of imports and exports; and, after making every allowance for the want of accurate statistics, it may be safely said that the trade is in a condition of healthy development.

291. *Amritsar.*—The reverse of this is the case in the Amritsar Municipality, the value of imports having fallen from 315 to 274 lakhs, and of exports from 130 to 89 lakhs of rupees. These figures faithfully represent a depressed condition of trade, due to the great sickness that prevailed throughout the autumn of 1881. The leading industries have not yet had time to recover their vitality after the severe epidemic which may be truly said to have decimated the city. The cessation of the Kashmir famine and the Kabul war have, moreover, led to a great decline in the grain trade, and, with the rapid extension of the Punjab Railway system, the frontier traders are showing an increasing tendency

to obtain their goods direct from Bombay and Calcutta. The principal indigenous industries are the trades in shawls and manufactured silks, and in both there is a marked decline in the present year.

292. *Lahore.*—The Lahore imports have increased in weight from 19 to 28 lakhs, and in value from 73 to 79 lakhs. The exports the Municipality are comparatively insignificant, and the trade is fairly steady. The most important imports are wheat, European piece-goods, ghi and raw cotton, and there is a satisfactory increase under each of these heads. One noticeable feature in the trade is the steady decline in both imports and exports of Lahore salt during the last three years, the imports having fallen in that time from 30,900 to 16,555 maunds, and the exports from 11,850 to 2,877 maunds.

293. *Mooltan.*—The Mooltan trade continues to develop slowly but steadily. During the last three years the value of the imports has been 75, 84 and 87 lakhs of rupees, and of the exports 36, 37 and 40 lakhs, respectively. The most noticeable feature in the statistics for the present year is the revival of the indigo trade. The imports under this head have nearly doubled, and the exports have increased by 30 per cent., which seems to indicate a satisfactory vitality in the indigenous dyeing industry of the city. The total weight of indigo imported and exported during the year was 24,071, and 12,334 maunds, respectively. The increased area sown with indigo in the Punjab during 1881-82 has already been noticed in paragraph 276.

294. *Simla.*—The Simla imports again show a marked falling-off, having declined in value from 43 lakhs in 1879-80 to 22 lakhs in 1881-82. The fact appears to be that the Simla market was much overstocked in 1879-80, and that the surplus stores have not yet beendisposed of. In the export trade there has been a decline in weight and a slight increase in value, but the fluctuations have only a local importance.

295. *Joint Stock Companies.*—The year under report opened with nineteen companies on the register, of which twelve were at work and seven were winding up. During the year four new companies were registered :—

1.—The Simla Co-operative Association, Limited.
2.—The Punjab Steam Mills Company, Limited.
3.—The Peshâwar Frontier Bank, Limited.
4.—The Punjab Coal and Trading Company, Limited.

Three companies—

(1).—The United Bank of India, Limited ;

(2).—The Lahore Branch of the Indian Co-operative Society, Limited ;

(3).—The Punjab Club Company, Limited ;

have ceased to exist ; and have been removed from the register.

At the close of the year there remained twenty companies upon the register, as follows :—

(1.)—Simla Bank Corporation, Limited.

(2.)—Punjab Bank, Limited.

(3.)—Alliance Bank of India, Limited.

(4.)—Kayasth Mercantile and Banking Company, Limited.

(5.)—Pesháwar Frontier Bank, Limited.

(6.)—Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Limited.

(7.)—Punjab Steam Mills Company, Limited.

(8.)—Kangra Valley Slate Company, Limited.

(9.)—Punjab Coal and Trading Company, Limited.

(10.)—Kangra Valley Tea Company, Limited.

(11.)—Murree Brewery Company, Limited.

(12.)—Amritsar Hotel Company, Limited.

(13.)—Punjab Co-operative Association, Limited.

(14.)—Central Asian Trading Company, Limited.

(15.—Punjab Sugar Works Company, Limited.

(16.)—Amritsar Christian Stores, Limited.

(17.)—Simla Co-operative Association, Limited.

(18.)—Delhi Ancient Treasure Company, Limited.

(19.)—Empress Victoria Theatrical Company, Limited.

(20.)—Imperial Rink Company, Limited.

296. The companies have complied as a rule with the provisions of the Act, and supplied the requisite returns with fair punctuality to the Inspector-General of Registration : an effective supervision has been maintained, in the instance of nine companies, by a personal inspection of their offices.

297. The following is a list of the literary, scientific and charitable societies registered in the Punjab under Act XXI. of 1860 :—

(1.)—Mayo Industrial School Society.

(2.)—Punjab Masonic Institution.

(3.)—Roberts' Institute.

(4.)—Bishop Cotton School, Simla.

(5.)—Board of Management of the Lahore High School.

(6.)—United Service Institute of India.

(7.)—Delhi Institute, Library and Reading-room.

(8.)—Anjuman Mufid-i-ám, Kasur.

(9.)—Additional Clergy Society.

298. PUBLIC WORKS.—*Imperial (Military) Works.*—The principal Military Works, directly under the control of the Punjab Government, executed or in progress during 1881-82 were as follows :—

299. The buildings of the Cattle Farm at Hissar were maintained and kept in a proper state of repair. Thorough repairs were also executed to the sheds in the Sabi, Home, Chavin and Stable Farms. The thatching of most of the sheds in the Sabi Farm was renewed, and the Superintendent's office and Overseer's quarters were kept in good order.

300. At Dera Ghazi Khan the buildings completed during the year in connection with the reconstruction of the Right Native Infantry Lines were the married men's quarters, two hut wards, dead-house, cook-house, kahár lines, mule standings, stables and godown. Of these, the last four were taken in hand during the year.

301. In the Left Native Infantry Lines eight half-company barracks and two blocks of native officers' quarters were completed. Of these, four of the former and both blocks of native officers' quarters were put in hand and completed during the year. Further work on these lines was peremptorily stopped by order of the Government of India, in February 1882, pending sanction to the estimate which has since been received and submitted to the Government of India, Military Department, for sanction. The outlay on the lines during the year amounted to Rs. 67,699, the total outlay to date of stoppage of work being Rs. 87,114.

302. About half the work of constructing out-houses to the hospital for Native Cavalry Lines was completed. The hospital latrine, cook-house, two hut wards and a small latrine, which were also put in hand during the year, were completed.

303. The work of filling in the excavation in the Left and Right Native Infantry Lines was commenced and completed during the year.

304. The Native Doctor's quarters, cook-house and latrine attached to the hospital for the Right Native Infantry Lines at Dera Ismail Khan were commenced and completed during the year ; while two hut wards, servants' quarters and dead-house were commenced and carried up to roof level.

305. Three barracks of the married men's quarters in the Right Native Infantry Lines were commenced and completed during the year.

306. The reroofing and reflooring of one of the officers' detached quarters at Fort Dalipgarh, at Edwardesabad, was completed last year; the other quarter was completed during 1881-82.

307. At Kohat, the house known as "Dr. Costello's," originally purchased for use as a hospital for British troops, and subsequently proposed to be converted into a Telegraph Office, was, on the earnest and pressing representation of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, sold as a dwelling-house for some of the officers of the Garrison, who for want of sufficient house accommodation at Kohat were subject to no small inconvenience.

308. Beyond utilizing a portion of the budget-grant in the purchase of sheet iron and stone, no progress was made on the work of reconstructing and reroofing the Right Native Infantry Lines at Abbottabad, owing to sanction having been accorded by the Government of India, Military Department, in February 1882, almost at the close of the year. Special repairs to the Left Native Infantry Lines at this station were, however, carried out during the year.

309. The reroofing of the Native Cavalry hospital at Jhelum was completed during the year, with the exception of the tiling of one-half the building. The delay in completing this work was due to the Allahabad tiles having to be obtained from Umballa, in consequence of the prohibitory price of such tiles on the stock of the Military Works Branch at Ráwalpindi.

310. The Armourer's shop for Native Cavalry was commenced during the year, and the walls carried to a height of 9½ feet; the requisite materials for completing the work were also collected. Progress on this building was much retarded owing to the difficulty experienced in getting bricks.

311. The following minor works were also completed during the year, *viz.* :—

(1.) Ten cook-houses for 2nd Punjab Native Infantry Lines, Fort Dalipgarh, Edwardesabad.

(2.) Officers' new quarters at Kot Khirgi outpost, Dera Ismail Khan.

(3.) Hut ward for contagious diseases, Cavalry hospital, Jhelum.

(4.) Combined Military and Police magazine at Fort Ughi, in the Hazára District.

(5.) Stables for 25 additional mules at Abbottabad.

And the following were in progress at close of the year, *viz.* :—

(1.) Armourer's shop for Native Cavalry at Jhelum.
(2.) Reconstructing Kahár lines at Rajanpur.
(3.) Metalling Cantonment road at Mardán.

312. Improvements were effected to somewhat over a mile of the Bain Darra Pass, in the Bannu District, in the way of earth-cutting, earth-work embankment, rock-cutting and dry rubble masonry.

313. No work was executed on the Khushálgarh-Kohát Section of the Khushálgarh-Thal Road during the year, beyond finishing off one sarai, half completing another, and erecting a little dry stone walling; otherwise the road was in the same condition as shown in the Report for 1880-81. Further work on this road was stopped under orders of the Government of India. For the same reason, on the other two sections of this road, *viz.*, from Kohát to Togh and from Togh to Thal, the only work that was carried out was the completion of the sarais for the workpeople on the former section, which were in hand from the previous year.

314. In consequence of the orders of the Government of India for the stoppage of all *original* works on the road from Khushálgarh to Thal, referred to in the preceding paragraph, the work of improving the approaches to the Indus river was stopped. About four-fifths of the work have, however, been finished.

315. Some little work was done this year in improving the road from Shinkiari to Chattar, in the Hazára District. This unmetalled and partially bridged road, which is 22 miles in length, has been completed, with the exception of one bridge which alone remains to be built. A revised estimate has since been sanctioned for this work, as the original was found to be insufficient.

316. Owing to the facilities for boat-making at Attock, the construction of new boats for the boat-bridge over the Indus at Khushalgarh was entrusted to the Executive Engineer, Pesháwar Provincial Division. This work was undertaken and completed during the year by the officer in charge of the Attock Sub-Division of the above Division.

317. The boat-bridge over the Indus at Khushálgarh was maintained throughout the year. Of the 32 boats composing the bridge, 18, which belong to Government, were kept in proper repair. One of

the boats was unfortunately sunk, and some superstructure lost on the occasion of the sudden flood which came down on the 14th April 1881.

318. The buildings for the accommodation of troops and the military lines of communication on the frontier were maintained in an efficient state of repair at a total cost of Rs. 1,70,538. This sum includes Rs. 99,059, the aggregate cost of very extensive repairs to roads and buildings, and of the maintenance of the river protective works over the river Indus at Dera Ismail Khan, the outlay on which alone amounted to Rs. 24,259.

319. *Imperial other Services.—Post Offices.*—The roof of the upper storey verandah of the Post Office at Delhi was renewed with double Allahabad tiling, and the building generally was kept in an efficient state of repair. Ordinary annual and petty repairs to all Post Offices in this district were also carried out.

320. The improvements to the Mail Cart and Bullock Train accommodation at Simla, which were in progress last year, were completed during the year under review, with the exception of the roof covering to the main building.

321. A 7th class Post Office at Kartárpur, in the Jullundur District, was commenced and completed during the year.

322. A few additions were made to the out-houses attached to the Post Office at Gurdáspur. The out-houses of the Post office at Batála were extended in order to provide increased accommodation for the Post Office servants.

323. The additions to the Post Office at Gujránwála were completed during the year.

324. Additions and alterations to the Post Office at Dera Ismail Khan were completed, with the exception of the roof of the main building.

325. The ordinary annual and petty repairs to Post Offices in the Mooltan, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Pesháwar and Kohát Divisions were also carried out during the year.

326. *Telegraph Offices.*—A verandah with Allahabad tiling, resting on deodár framing and posts, and a floor of Agra stone, was also commenced and completed on the south face of the Telegraph Office at Umballa. Certain improvements to the Telegraph Office at Simla were in progress at the close of the year; and the sinking of two wells in the bed of the Ghaggar for telegraph purposes was completed.

327. The work remaining to be done at the close of 1880-81 to the enclosure wall of the new Telegraph Office at Lahore was completed during the year. One-third of one of the three blocks of Signallers' quarters at Lahore was also completed. Although the work was only put in hand in February 1882, the budget allotment for this work was fully utilized.

328. The construction of the new Telegraph Office at Rawalpindi was in progress during the year. The walls were carried to a height of 8½ feet all round the main building. All the cut stone-work was completed; doors and windows were ready for putting in position; and wood-work and roof-tiles collected. Of the out-offices, the store-room, petty officials' quarters, servants' houses, cook-house and stables were completed.

329. Accommodation was also provided for the Telegraph Office at Tánk, in the Dera Ismail Khan District, during the year.

330. The ordinary annual and petty repairs to Telegraph buildings in the Deraját, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Pesháwar, and Kohát Divisions were also executed.

331. *Customs.*—No original works costing above Rs. 500 under this head were taken in hand by this Department during the year. Some trifling repairs to Salt buildings were, however, carried out.

332. *Minor Department.—Monuments and Antiquities.*—Work in connection with the restoration of the gateway of the old Nurmahal Sarai in the Jullundur District, as well as the repairs to the Emperor Jahangir's tomb at Shahdara, Lahore, were taken in hand and continued in progress to the close of the year under review. An outlay of Rs. 2,000 was also incurred during the year through the Conservator of Ancient Buildings in India in photozincographing specimens of ancient and modern Indian art industries.

333. *Administration.*—The works in the Simla Imperial Division in connection with the requirements of the Supreme Government were transferred in October 1881 from the control of this Government to the charge of the Inspector-General of Military Works. As the progress made on these works up to the close of 1881-82 will be duly reported on by the Inspector-General of Military Works, it is not considered necessary to detail here the partial progress made on them to the date of their transfer.

334. *Provincial.—Civil Buildings.—Administration.*—Additional accommodation was provided during the year for the guard attached to the Gohána Tahsíl, in the Rohtak District.

335. A new cook-house for the treasury guard at Kasauli was completed. The work taken in hand last year on certain additions and alterations to the "Ellerslie" Estate at Chota Simla, purchased for the offices of the Punjab Government, was completed during the year under review. The necessary arrangements for the supply of water from the Simla Water-Works system to "Barnes Court" at Simla, the summer residence of His Honor the Lieutentant-Governor of the Punjab, were also carried out, but final payment for the work could not be made before the close of the year, as the bills had not been received from the contractors. The reconstruction of the tahsíl at Kotgarh, in the Simla District, was also completed.

336. Certain special repairs and petty improvements to the north-east bastion of the Garhshankar Tahsíl, District Hoshiárpur, were carried out during the year.

337. Slight alterations and additions were made to the Núrpur Tahsíl, Kángra District, to provide increased accommodation for Patwarís' records.

338. The work of raising the roof of, and providing a verandah to, the Shakargarh Tahsíl, in the Gurdáspur District, put in hand in February 1882, was well advanced at the close of the year, while the construction of a pacca well in this tahsíl also showed very fair progress.

339. The compound wall of Government House, Lahore, and the re-roofing of certain out-offices on the premises were both brought to completion. Additions, alterations and some special repairs to the Public Works Secretariat buildings at Lahore, with improvements to the compound, were carried out during the year, and the Accountant-General's Office at that station provided with additional fire-places and stoves.

340. The additional treasury office at Jhelum was completed up to plinth level, and the roofing timbers, doors, windows, and other materials necessary for the prosecution of the work were all collected.

341. The work of re-roofing with sheet iron certain buildings in the Abbottabad Tahsíl, District Hazára, was practically completed, but some liabilities remained to be paid at the close of the year.

Special repairs to the Treasury and Record-room at Abbottabad were also carried out.

342. The materials required for the construction of the new tahsíl at Swábi, Pesháwar District, were all collected at site and satisfactorily stacked and stored. Certain additions to the Pesháwar Treasury were also completed during the year.

343. The fortified combined tahsíl and thanah at Kuláchi, in the Dera Ismail Khan District, which was commenced in December 1881, was built up to plinth level, while the timber required for the work was duly collected. The new tahsíl in connection with the police post at Tánk was completed, with the exception of the roof of the Tahsíldár's Court and a well. In lieu, however, of this well, it is proposed to construct a reservoir for the supply of pure drinking water.

344. A new roof was given to the combined tahsíl and thanah at Rajánpur, Dera Gházi Khan District, and fair progress had been made at the close of the year with the well at the Jámpur tahsíl.

345. *Minor Department.*—The construction of a temporary building for the Lahore Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures held in December 1881, and the levelling of the adjacent grounds, were completed in a remarkably short space of time. The work was carried out at a time when fever was very prevalent at Lahore, and consequently artizans had to be imported from other districts in the Punjab. Much credit is due to both the Executive Engineer and the Contractor for having carried the work to a satisfactory completion in the face of such difficulties.

346. The old Reading Room, known as the Chauburji, and the lower storey of the building occupied by the Mayo School of Arts, which was completed, were duly fitted up for the purposes of the Exhibition.

347. *Law and Justice.*—The police rest-house at Ballabgarh, in the Delhi District, was converted into a Munsiff's Court, and certain alterations were effected to the Deputy Commissioner's Court at Gurgaon. At Ludhiána a range of out-houses was erected for the Sessions Court. A verandah was added to the north bastion of the Hoshiárpur tahsíl which is used as a Munsiff's Court, and additional record-racks were provided in the Deputy Commissioner's Kacheri at Hoshiárpur. Certain alterations to "Nagar Castle," taken in hand to fit it as a residence for the Assistant Commissioner at Kulu, were completed during the year.

348. Good progress was made with work on the Munsiff's Court at Ajnála, in the Amritsar District, the Magisterial lock-up at Amritsar, additions to the Deputy and Assistant Commissioner's Court at Gurdáspur and Dalhousie, respectively, and the remodelling of the suitors' shed at Gurdáspur. Alterations were also made to the drain of the upper roof of the new Court-houses at Amritsar. A range of servants' houses and stabling was erected at the Sessions Court, Siálkot, and the Raya dâk bungalow, in the Siálkot District, was remodelled so as to adapt it for a Munsiff's Court.

349. Part of the foundations for the new Chief Court at Lahore was excavated during the year, and bricks and timber were collected at the site originally fixed on for this building, but the work had to be abandoned owing to the treacherous and unstable nature of the subsoil. A better site has since been selected, and work is now in full progress. Certain additions and alterations were also carried out to the Commissioner's Office at Lahore, with the view of affording improved and increased accommodation.

350. The additions and alterations to the Deputy Commissioner's Court at Jhelum, which were put in hand to provide the additional accommodation so much needed, progressed satisfactorily towards completion.

351. The purchase of General Keyes' house at Abbottabad for a Sessions Court, and the conversion of a guard-room attached to the Deputy Commissioner's Court at Kohát into a Nazir's Mal-khana, were both completed.

352. Certain additions and alterations to the Commissioner's Office at Mooltan, and the provision of record-racks in the Deputy and Assistant Commissioner's Courts at Dera Gházi Khan and Rájanpur, were also completed.

353. *Excise.*—Extensive special repairs to the distillery buildings at Hoshiarpur were, in part, carried out. A new distillery at Moga, in the Ferozepore District, and an additional room to the Abkari buildings at Pesháwar, were completed during the year.

354. *Ecclesiastical.*—Fair progress was made with the work of enlarging and improving the new cemetery at Simla and the boundary wall of the old grave-yard near the bullock train terminus. The raising of the existing walls of the Dalhousie cemetery was carried out. The cemetery at Murree was extended, and work on the enclosure wall com-

pleted with the slight exception of fixing the coping stones and a little masonry work. Progress on this work was greatly retarded in consequence of the severe frost experienced last winter.

355. *Jails.*—Two barracks outside the Delhi Jail for police and contingent guards respectively, as well as quarters for the Jailor, were completed. Fourteen out of twenty solitary cells for the Hissar Jail were completed in 1880-81; the remaining six have been finished during the year under review, and all have now been made over to the Jail authorities. A new durree-shed for this jail was also commenced and completed during the year. Two blocks of solitary cells in the Sirsa Jail were remodelled and reroofed with tiled and terraced roofing over sal timbers; a portion of the paper factory was renewed, and a new boiler was supplied for washing the prisoners' clothing. Special repairs to some of the jail buildings were also carried out.

356. Certain alterations and improvements to the solitary cells, Umballa Jail, and the reconstruction of portions of the Simla Jail, were completed during the year, and the frontage of the latter nearly so. Progress was also made in carrying out the necessary improvements to the drainage of the Simla Jail.

357. A new Civil Jail was constructed at Hoshiárpur to accommodate eight males and two females, and materials were collected for the new Criminal Jail, the work on which will be started as soon as a suitable site has been selected. Six out of the ten solitary cells in the Dharmsála Jail, Kángra District, were put in hand during the year, and superstructure carried up to a height of 12 feet.

358. Two paper manufacturing sheds, one grain and one fuel godown, and worksheds Nos. 3, 4 and 13, in the Lahore Central Jail, were completed. Workshed No. 15 was nearly finished, but work on sheds Nos. 7 and 8 had, however, to be deferred for want of funds. The reroofing of solitary cells, durree-sheds, workshops 12 and 15, and the removal of the Tent Manufactory from the School of Industry to the Central Jail, were also carried out. A passage in the District Jail, Lahore, the out-houses to barracks in female jail, and the verandahs to the quarters of the male and female warders of the female penitentiary, were all reroofed during the year, and certain alterations and improvements carried out to the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

359. Special repairs were effected to the paper-shed in the Ferozepore Jail. Certain buildings, in addition to wards 7 and 9 in the Gujránwála Jail, had new roofs put to them during the year.

360. Two out of barracks Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the District Jail at Ráwalpindi were reroofed, but work on the remaining buildings could not be finished for want of funds. The masonry of a new well in this jail was completed, and the fittings were reported as well in hand at the close of the year. A new gateway and entrance rooms for the Pesháwar Jail were also constructed.

361. *Police.*—The conversion of the old Settlement Office at Ballabgarh, in the Delhi District, into a police rest-house was carried out during the year ; the construction of Police Station No. 3 in Delhi City was nearly completed.

362. A portion of the old tahsíl building at Mahm, in the Rohtak District, was converted into a second class police station, and a portion of the police rest-house into a dâk bungalow. The Sowárs and Constables' barracks at Rohtak were reroofed during the year with tiled and terraced roofing. The work on the police station and rest-house at Abohar, in the Sirsa District, was completed during the year.

363. The new police office which was commenced in 1880, and the quarters for European Inspector of Police at Umballa, were both brought to completion. In the Umballa District new doors were fixed to the police station and rest-house at Mubárakpur, and the road posts at Panohar and Zampir were also finished.

364. Materials were collected for the new kotwali near the church at Simla, towards which a grant-in-aid was made from Provincial funds. A commencement was made with the work, but was subsequently stopped.

365. The whole of the Police Station at Kartárpur, District Jullundur, was reroofed and fitted with new doors. New doors were also fixed to the Police Station at Hoshiárpur. Police Barrack No. 2 for Sowárs at this station was reroofed with Allahabad tiling, and a first class police station at Dasúya, in this district, commenced and nearly completed according to the standard plan.

366. Certain additions, consisting of zenana compound and cook-house to Native Inspector and Deputy Inspector's quarters at Siálkot Police lines, which were commenced in August 1881, were completed.

367. The Municipal Police barrack near tahsíl at Lahore was commenced and completed ; but payments for the work done were not made owing to the death of one of the contractors who undertook the execution of the work. The work on the two Municipal Police chaukies at

Kasur, in the Lahore District, was finished, and a new police office at Ferozpore was commenced and finished during the year.

368. The wood-work for a second class police station at Dhamman, in the Rawalpindi District, was nearly all got ready, while concrete materials and a large quantity of stone were collected at site of the building. The foundations and plinth of a police rest-house at Játli in this district were completed, and the walls carried up to a height of seven feet; roof timbers and materials to complete the work were also collected at site; the cook-house walls were also carried up to a height of four feet. The work on the Municipal Police chauki at Baba Nikka, in the Rawalpindi District, was well advanced at the close of the year.

369. Special repairs were carried out to the Cantonment Police buildings at Pesháwar, as well as to the Aimal Chabútra Police Station in this district. An additional verandah was given to the Garhi Jani police post, and the City Police station at Peshawar was duly completed.

370. The second class Police outpost at Chaubára, in the Dera Ismail Khan District, was practically completed, but a liability of about a thousand rupees remained unpaid at close of the year. Three barracks for foot and one for mounted constables at Dera Gházi Khan were also completed, and one stable was built up to roof level.

371. *Educational.*—The little that was left to complete the school-houses at Nuh and Ghasera in the Gurgaon District was finished, while the construction of a school-house at Pirthala, in the same district, continued in progress at the close of the year.

372. A new reception bungalow, with subsidiary building, and new quarters for Clerks at the Lawrence Asylum, Sanáwar, were in course of construction; the walls of the former were carried to a height of 7 feet above plinth, while the foundations and plinth of the latter were completed. Special repairs to existing Clerks' quarters at this institution were also carried out during the year. The High School at Ludhiána, work on which was far advanced at the close of last year, was brought to completion in March 1882.

373. Two new school-houses at Chandniki and Panjwar, in the Amritsar District, and additions to the boarding house at Gurdáspur (begun in November 1880) to accommodate boarders in the new school, were completed, and satisfactory progress was made with the addition of another room to the Gurdáspur Primary School.

374. Special repairs were in progress to the Normal School building at Lahore, and the construction of the Mayo School of Arts at that station continued well in hand, the walls having been carried up to roof level of upper storey. The boarding-house at Bághbánpura, and the school-houses at Chunián and Sharakpur, Lahore District, were also completed during the year.

375. The school-house at Hasúla and the new Hindu school at Pind Dádan Khan, in the Jhelum District, were also completed. Work on the school-house at Kallar, District Rawalpindi, was however stopped, owing to the funds provided for it being diverted to the building of the Gohána school.

376. The construction of the school-house at Akbarpura, in the Pesháwar District, continued in progress. The addition of three rooms to the school-house at Abbott-abad, and the construction of a room for a lower school at Kohát, were completed during the year under review.

377. *Medical.*—Dispensary buildings at Firozpur, in the Gurgaon District, and at Kaithal, in the Karnál District, were constructed during the year.

378. A verandah was added to the Una Dispensary, District Hoshiárpur.

379. Buildings in connection with the Dispensary at Majítha, in the Amritsar District, continued in progress at the close of the year.

380. In the Gurdáspur District quarters were constructed at the Dispensary for the accommodation of lunatics.

381. The foundations and plinth of the new Medical School at Lahore were completed, and the superstructure built up to a height of about 10 feet above floor level; materials for the building were also collected in part. The establishment and opening of a Veterinary School at Lahore last year rendered the speedy provision of the requisite accommodation for it a matter of urgent necessity, and the estate known as "Doctor Rahim Khan's House," in close proximity to the Mayo Hospital and the Medical School, was accordingly purchased with the object of providing the accommodation required. The Dispensary building at Sharakpur, District Lahore, was enlarged, and a portion of the work-sheds in the Lunatic Asylum at Lahore was re-roofed before the close of the year.

382. Quarters for the Assistant Surgeon, Jhelum Dispensary, were completed during the year.

383. Good progress was made on the Dispensary buildings at Hazro, in the Rawalpindi District.

384. Houses were taken up for the site of the new Civil Hospital at Pesháwar, and work was commenced on the building before the year closed. Sheds in the Civil Hospital at this station were also commenced and completed during the year.

385. *Miscellaneous.*—The construction of the rest-house at Bhadas, on the Nuh and Firozpur road, in the Gurgaon District, was completed; and work on the rest-house at Santokgarh, in the Hoshiárpur District, was in progress at the close of the year. The foundations of the rest-house at Nangal, in the last-named district, were laid, and materials collected to push on the work.

386. The Zaildár's quarters and godowns at Gujránwála were completed during the year. The foundations of the Public Works rest-house at Khushálgarh were excavated and laid, and materials for the building were partly collected before close of the year. The purchase of Mr. Macnabb's house at Pesháwar as a residence for the Divisional Commissioner was also concluded during the year.

387. *Provincial.—Communications.—Metalled Roads.*—A new coat of metal, 7½ miles in length, was laid on the portion of the Delhi and Muttra road (58 miles) lying within the Punjab boundary, and the road was maintained in a state of repair.

388. Stone metal was substituted for kunkur, with very good results, on 4¾ miles of the Delhi and Gurgaon road (*vid* Kutab).

389. Three out of the 18 miles of the Delhi and Bahádurgarh section of the road to Sirsa were relaid with metal; a new coat of metal was also given to 15 miles out of 26 of the section between Bahádurgarh and Rohtak. The metal on the remaining portion of this section is in great need of special repairs, as it is quite worn out. A well on the 20th mile was constructed during the year. This road was taken over as a Provincial line of communication, owing to the inability of the District Funds to keep it in a fit state for traffic.

390. Three and a half miles of the Grand Trunk Road, between Delhi and Pipli, received a new coat of metal; and the nurseries and plantations along the entire length, 95 miles, were properly watched and tended. A new coat of metal was laid down and consolidated on 16 miles between Pipli and the left bank of the River Sutlej, 102½ miles. The remaining portion of the road was maintained in a proper state of repair,

391. A new coat of metal was given to 3 miles of the Umballa and Kalka road, and the usual petty and ordinary repairs executed on the remaining 35 miles.

392. Three and a half miles of the Ludhiána and Ferozepore road, within the Ludhiána District, were remetalled during the year.

393. Metal was collected and consolidated on 7½ miles of the Grand Trunk Road from Phillour to the left bank of the River Beas (52¼ miles). Curtain walls were provided to certain flood gaps left in the embankment of this road through the Beas Valley. The Chattar Singh and East Beyn gaps were completed, with the exception of the second coat of metal on each. A commencement was also made on the Ramídi gap, and the work pushed on to the extent of the funds available during the year; this work is reported to have made very satisfactory progress.

394. The work of draining the surface water from the low land on the west side of the Miáni and Naushahra road embankment, between Hamírpur and Kulawál, commenced in November 1881, was completed during the year. The breaches caused by the floods of 1880 in this embankment have been filled up, and the embankment raised two feet above flood level throughout. Portions of the Súa nallah, on this road, were also drained during the year.

395. The roads from Jullundur and Kartárpur to Kapurthala (the distances are 7 and 11 miles respectively) were kept in an efficient state of repair; and on three miles of the road from Kartárpur to Kapurthala metal was collected and consolidated during the year.

396. Two-and-a-half miles of the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur road (25 miles) were remetalled, and the road maintained in an efficient state of repair.

397. On the Grand Trunk Road, from right bank of River Beas to Atári (42 miles), 5 miles of new metal was laid and consolidated during the year, and the road maintained in an efficient state of repair.

398. Seven miles of the Amritsar and Pathánkot road (68 miles) received a new coat of metal. This road was much damaged by floods last year, and considerable renewal of metal is needed to put the road in good order.

399. Three miles of metal were laid and consolidated on the Siálkot and Wazirabad road (22¾ miles) within the Siálkot District, and the remaining portion of the road was kept in an efficient state of repair. Mile-stones and mile-posts were also fixed on this road. Two miles of the

Grand Trunk Road from Atári to Lahore, 20 miles, were remetalled, and the road maintained in a state fit for traffic during the year.

400. In the station of Lahore portions of the roads maintained from Provincial funds were remetalled; and the roads to Government House, the Jail, Meean Meer and the City, and the roads to Shalimár, Meean Meer and the Sadar Bazár were kept in a state of thorough repair.

401. A new coat of metal was laid and consolidated on a length of 11 miles of the Ludhiána and Ferozepore road in the Ferozepore District (50 miles); 62 miles of the road from Ferozepore to Lahore (50 miles) were remetalled, as well as the left approach to the road over the old bed of the Sutlej (5 miles); and the whole of the road from the boundary of the Ludhiána District to Lahore was maintained in a state of repair, with the exception of some miles, the metal on which, having been much worn out, could not be properly repaired. A fresh coat of metal on these miles is much needed.

402. Metal was laid and consolidated on one whole mile and portions of two others of the road from the Railway Station at Ráewind (Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway) to Kasúr on the Ferozepore and Lahore road (8 miles), and ordinary petty repairs to maintain the road in an efficient state were carried out.

403. Nearly 4 miles of the unmetalled portions of the Derá Ghází Khan and Mooltan road between miles 22 and 27 were metalled, and the remaining portions of the road maintained in a state of repair.

404. On the Grand Trunk Road from Lahore to Wazírábád (60 miles) 7 miles of metal were collected and consolidated during the year. Ordinary repairs to maintain the road in good order were executed, and urgent repairs to the bridges and culverts on this road were also carried out. A new coat of metal was given to one mile of the Siálkot and Wazírábád road in the Gujránwála district (4½ miles), and the remaining portion of the road kept in a state of repair.

405. Of the Grand Trunk Road from Wazírábád to the left bank of river Indus at Attock (164 miles), the Gujrát section from Wazírábád to Jhelum (40 miles) was maintained in good order. The Jhelum section from Jhelum to Missa (30 miles) has been greatly improved this year, 9 miles having been metalled and metal collected for 15 miles. It is hoped that in another year this section, which suffered the most from the Kabul war traffic, will be thoroughly restored. The Ráwal-

pindi section from Missa to Attock (94 miles) has been kept in fair order; the grant for this section was, however, too small to admit of very much being done in the way of collection and renewal of metal. This section is not in such a bad state as the Jhelum one, which suffered most during the Kabul war.

406. The Ráwalpindi and Murree road (39 miles) was maintained and kept in good order throughout the year.

407. The work on the Tarnaul and Khushálgarh road (68 miles) in this year was confined to constructing the diversion at mile 190, bringing in metal (which had been paid for last year) from the quarries, breaking and stacking the same, and consolidating 2 miles of metal, besides the ordinary repairs and maintenance of the road.

408. On the Khairábád-Naushahra section of the Grand Trunk Road 6 miles of metal was collected for a new layer, and 22 miles for petty repairs, of which last 15 miles were consolidated. A new coat of metal 4½″ thick was laid on 10 miles of the section from Naushahra to Pesháwar, and metal was collected for 13 miles. The enormous traffic on this road during 1878—1880 has left it in anything but a satisfactory state of repair, and every effort is being made, to the extent of the funds available, to restore it to its normal condition. The completion of the railway to Pesháwar, and the withdrawal in consequence of some of the heavy traffic from the road, will, it is probable, tend to facilitate this. The road has been diverted at two places where it is crossed by the railway.

409. The road from Jhang to Dera Ismail Khan was much improved, and metal laid on 3 miles of it.

410. *Unmetalled Roads.*—The following unmetalled roads under the charge of Public Works Officers were repaired and maintained in proper order during the year under review:—

Delhi and Fazilka road from Rohtak to the Sutlej.
Umballa to Jagádhri road.
Cart-road, Kalka to Simla } 2 miles of the cart-road were re-metalled.
Old road, ditto }
Hindustan and Tibet road.
Hoshiárpur and Dharmsála road.
Kángra Valley cart-road, Pathánkot to Pálampur.
Pathánkot and Dalhousie road.
Gurdáspur and Siálkot road.

Siálkot and Zafarwál road.

Chichawatni to Jhang and Dera Ismail Khan road. (This road is in charge of Civil Officers).

Dera Gházi Khan and Mooltan road, unmetalled portion.

Road through the Peyzu Pass, Bannu district.

Lahore and Shahpur road.

Pind Dádan Khan and Chakwál road.

Attock and Makhad road.

Murree and Kohala road. Superstructure of bridges renewed in most cases.

Principal roads in the Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan districts.

411. *District Roads.*—(*Maintained from District Funds.*)—In the Delhi district the road from Mahrauli to Tughlakábád was metalled, and improvements to the road from Paik-ka-Maqbara *viá* Bawana, to Kharkhanda, were carried out, with the exception of about a mile of earth-work, which requires ramming.

412. Improvements to the road from Balabgarh to Jundpur ferry were also in progress. Five out of the seven causeways on this road were constructed, and the earth-work, with the exception of 2 miles of ramming, was completed.

413. In the Gurgáon district the Sohna Hill road and the Sohna-Nuh road were metalled, and 6,000 feet of the sandy portion (2½ miles) of the Gurgáon and Sohna road improved and metalled. Five out of the 7 miles of the Nuh-Firozpur road were raised and improved, and progress was also made in raising and improving the Ghairah-Nuh road.

414. In the Karnál district the Pánipat and Salwan road was in progress during the year; the earth-work and 6 bridges out of 29 were completed. The remaining bridges would likewise have been finished had it not been deemed advisable to defer their completion till it was seen whether, with the new alignment of the canal, they were necessary. Four miles of the Pánipat and Safidon road and 29 miles of the Salwan and Kaithal road were also completed, and further work on these roads was in progress at the close of the year.

415. Portions of the road from Rohtak to Bhiwáni, in the Rohtak and Hissár districts, and from Rohtak to Jhajjar between the 2nd and 10th mile-stones, were metalled during the year.

416. The road from the Hissár dâk bungalow to the finger-post on the Hánsi road was completely metalled.

417. In the Ludhiána district the roads from Samrála to Machiwára and from Ludhiána to Kothi were improved, and the other roads in the district were maintained in a state of repair.

418. Good progress was made on metalling 5 out of the 11½ miles of the Tanda road from Beas Pind to Chelong, in the Jullundur district. Renewal of metal in portions of the Nakodar and Ládowál road, in this district, was also completed during the year.

419. The construction of the Mandi and Phagwára road, in the Hoshiárpur district, was completed, and good progress made in metalling the road from the boundary of the Jullundur district to the Naushahra ferry.

420. In the Kángra district, 11 out of the 36½ miles of the Mandi and Phagwára road were completely metalled, while the Manikarn and Bír roads were partly so.

421. The Kullu and Plách road was maintained in a state of repair during the year.

422. In the Amritsar district, the Geri road was completely metalled, and fair progress made in metalling the roads from Amritsar to Majitha and to Tarn Táran.

423. The accounts of the Naushahra and Trimmu road, in the Gurdáspur district (which was completely metalled in 1880-81), were finally settled during the year under review.

424. The Siálkot and Sidhpur road, in the Siálkot district, was improved, and the other roads in the district kept in a state of repair.

425. In the Lahore district ordinary petty repairs were executed to the various roads, and petty improvements, where necessary, were carried out during the year.

426. The road from Gujránwála to Háfizábád was raised during the year to adapt it for traffic, and the Háfizábád and Shekhupura road was also improved.

427. About a mile-and-a-half of the Faridkot and Ferozepore road, in the Ferozepore District, was raised and metalled, and the other roads kept in a state of repair.

428. The roads in the Mooltan and Montgomery districts were maintained and kept in a state of repair.

429. In the Jhang district ordinary petty repairs were executed to the various roads during the year.

430. The construction of the road between Jatoi and Kinjar, in the Muzaffargarh district, was in progress at the close of the year, and the erection of mile-stones on the Muzaffargarh and Alipur road, which was in hand last year, was completed.

431. In the Gujrát district the little that remained last year to complete the feeder road from the Grand Trunk Road to the Gujrát Railway Station was finished during the year.

432. The roads from Jhelum to Gallotián, and from Domeli to Sardani, were improved, and the various roads in the district kept in a state of repair.

433. The several roads in the Shahpur district were kept in a state of repair during the year.

434. No new roads were taken in hand during the year in the Ráwalpindi district, but ordinary repairs and the requisite petty improvements were done to the existing roads in the district.

435. The roads in the Dera Gházi Khan district were repaired and maintained during the year.

436. All the roads in the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu districts had ordinary and petty repairs executed to them during the year.

437. In the Kohát district the road from Ráwalpindi to the Kharmattu road was in progress at the close of the year.

438. Improvements were carried out during the year to the following roads in the Peshâwar district:—

Topi to Sink Dehri, Mardán to Rustam, Naushahra to Kheski, Adozai to Kheski, Utmánzai and Hashtnagar; and the other roads in the district were kept in a state of repair.

439. *Bridges*—A bridge was commenced and completed during the year near Khánpur, on the Mahrauli and Tughlakábád road, in the Delhi district.

440. The reconstruction of the bridge across the Mangla Khad, on the Hindustan and Tibet road, which was taken in hand during the year, was completed.

441. Curtain walls were in course of construction during the year to the flood-gaps on the Grand Trunk Road through the Beas Valley, Jullundur district.

442. In the Kangra district the Mangal bridge was completed.

443. Two causeways were completed on the Hariána road, in the Hoshiárpur district, and materials collected for a bridge at Karála, which, however, remained incomplete at the close of the year.

444. In the Amritsar district 9 bridges, 4 metalled gaps and 11 drains were constructed; while some low-lying roads were raised to protect them from the effects of floods during the rains.

445. In the Gurdáspur district a bridge on the Nurkot and Mandi Khel road, protective walls to the Mirthal bridge and the Nanowál bridge were all completed, and the gap on the Kalanaur road was in progress. Drop walls were also built on the Trimmu road at Pindori, at Dharmkot, Ramdava, and at Anantpur, and four bridges on Bahrámpur road were nearly finished.

446. Work continued in progress during the year on (1) the bridge over the Hazro nallah on the Pasrur and Wazírábád road, (2) the bridge to span the Jhagri nallah on Nárowál and Dharmthal road, (3) the bridge on Bhudi nallah on Dera Nának and Dharmthal road, and (4) the bridge on the Kalowál road, in the Sialkot district.

447. The construction of a bridge on the Gujránwála and Háfizábád road, which was in hand at the close of last year, was completed.

448. The new bridge over the Sikandrabád Canal, on road leading to Rájghát *viá* Sura Miáni, in the Mooltan district, commenced last year, was nearly completed. Materials were collected and some progress was made on the bridges over the Mubárakwah and Baháwalwah Canals on the Lodhrán and Jalálpur road. The bridge over the Bakhtuwah Canal, on Shujabád and Khángarh road, was completed, with the exception of parapet walls and metalling and filling of roadways. The bridge over the Sultánwah Canal near the village of Massukata was constructed, partly from District Funds and partly with the aid of contributions made by the inhabitants of the place. Three culverts on the Mailsi and Tibba road, and a bridge over the Sukhwah Canal, near Lodhrán, were also completed during the year.

449. Work was in progress at the end of the year on a wooden pile bridge over the Bhimbar nallah, on Gujrát and Kunjah road, which was commenced last year.

450. The Leh bridge on the Ráwalpindi and Murree road remained in hand during the year under review. The masonry in the abutments, piers and wing-walls of the bridge was completed, and the approaches nearly so; the necessary metal for the approaches was also collected. Better progress on this important work was retarded owing to the great delay in despatching the girders from Roorkee. These were ordered a long time ago, but had not been received at the close of the year. This delay on the part of the workshop authorities caused so much inconvenience that the matter had to be brought to the serious notice of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The girders have since been received, and there is every hope of this long delayed work being finally completed in 1882-83. The construction of the Jarohi bridge was completed.

451. Bridges were completed (1) at Torlandi, (2) on Rustam road at Hoti, and (3) over Sarawála Canal in the Pesháwar district, while others over the Deh Canal, Utmánzai Deh and Zami Deh, were in progress at the end of the year.

452. *Boat-Bridges.*—The small boat-bridges on the river Jumna, at Mámúrpúr and Chhaunsa, in the Delhi district, were maintained as usual. Both were dismantled on the 15th June 1881, and reopened on the 16th October 1881. The Mámúrpúr bridge is 120 feet long, and is made up of 14 hired boats, and that at Chhaunsa 150 feet long with 15 hired boats.

453, In the Karnál district two boat-bridges were kept up over the river Jumna at Sanauli and Mirghoma. The length of each of these bridges is 172 feet; they consist of 9 boats each, which are hired for their construction. Both bridges were broken up on the 8th June 1881, and re-established on the 1st November 1881. The Sanauli boat-bridge was held under direct management for three months of the year, but was subsequently leased out in July 1881.

454. The boat-bridge over the Jumna at Rájghát, near Jagádhri, was broken up on the 16th June 1881, and re-opened on the 16th October 1881. It consists of 26 hired boats, and measures 483 feet in length.

455. The Phillour boat-bridge over the Sutlej river, in the Ludhiána district, was maintained as usual. It was dismantled on the 12th May 1881, and re-opened for traffic on the 13th October 1881. Its length is 2,065 feet, and it consists of 34 Government and 28 hired boats. The necessary articles required to complete the equipment of this bridge were all provided during the year.

456. Fourteen new boats were constructed during the year for the boat-bridge at Dehra, in the Kángra district, on the Hoshiárpur and Dharmsála road, and the bridge maintained as usual. The bridge, which is 444 feet long by 10 feet wide, was dismantled on the 30th May 1881, and re-opened on 20th October 1881.

457. The single roadway bridge over the Sutlej river at Ferozepore was broken up on the 14th May 1881, and re-formed on the 30th October 1881. The bridge is 2,971 feet long, and consists of 55 Government and 24 hired boats.

458. The boat-bridge over the Ravi at Shahdara, near Lahore, was maintained throughout the year. It consists of 31 Government boats, and is 1,200 feet in length. A 1½″ stud chain was procured and put up as the head chain for this bridge. Two new boats were also built during the year.

459. In the Gujránwála district the boat-bridge over the river Chenab at Kádirabád was dismantled on 5th April 1881, and re-opened for traffic on 11th October 1881. Its length is 504 running feet, and it is made up of 16 Government and 1 hired boats.

460. The bridge of boats at Pind Dádan Khan over the Jhelum river was broken up on the 5th May 1881, and re-established on the 28th October 1881. It is 2,400 feet long, and consists of 60 Government boats.

461. The boat-bridge over the Chenab at Wazírábád, in the Gujrát district, was dismantled on the 15th May 1881, and re-opened on the 1st October 1881. It contains 21 Government and 10 hired boats, and is 2,333 feet in length.

462. The Trimmu ghát boat-bridge over the Chenab river, in the Jhang district, was taken down on the 16th April 1881, and restored on the 7th October 1881. This bridge is 2,080 feet long, and is made up of 14 Government and 38 hired boats. Two light pattern single purchase crab winches were obtained for this bridge from Roorkee during the year, while some other articles of equipment were also provided.

463. The Chichawatni boat-bridge over the Ravi river, in the Montgomery district, was maintained throughout the year. This bridge is from 672 to 740 feet long, and is made up of 18 Government boats. The bridge sustained considerable damage during a severe dust-storm on the 30th June 1881, which broke some of the anchors and carried away portions of the superstructure: these were, however, replaced during the year. The unusual rise of the river in July 1881 also caused damage to the godown and Dárogha's quarters, which were also restored.

464. The bridge-of-boats over the Indus at Dera Ismail Khan was dismantled on the 1st May 1881, and re-opened on the 11th October 1881. In length it measures 2,610 feet, and is made up of 30 Government and 43 hired boats.

465. The boat-bridge over the Indus at Attock was broken on the 14th April 1881 during a sudden rise of the river by boats from the Railway boat-bridge colliding with it. The loss sustained by the bridge was, however, not much, and was made good by the Punjab Northern State Railway authorities. The bridge was re-established within a few days after this accident and kept up till the 9th June 1881, when it was dismantled and re-formed on the 29th September 1881. It measures 1,320 feet in length, and consists of 38 Government boats, 4 hired boats and 11 belonging to the Punjab Northern State Railway. No progress was made in the work of raising the anchorage of this bridge, as further work thereon was considered unnecessary. It was found necessary, however, to complete the bridge equipment by constructing 4 additional boats and providing 294 road-way planks, but want of funds did not admit of any large expenditure being incurred on this account during the year. Some liabilities which were incurred on account of these 4 boats in 1880-81 were duly cleared off during the year under review.

466. The Khushálgarh boat-bridge over the Indus in the Kohát district was maintained throughout the year. Its length is 1,100 feet, and it is made up of 18 Government and 14 hired boats; 16 new boats were constructed to replace old and worn-out ones during the year. The improvements to the approaches of this bridge were in progress during the year.

467. The boat-bridge over the Kábul river at Naushahra, in the Pesháwar district, was kept up throughout the year. Its length is

820 feet, and it is made up of 15 Government and 5 hired boats. This bridge was leased out during the year.

468. The Adozai boat-bridge over the Kábul river, district Pesháwar, was dismantled on the 15th April 1881, and re-opened on the 16th September 1881. It consists of 22 Government boats, and is 678 feet in length. This bridge was likewise leased out during 1881-82.

469. *Minor Ferries.*—The following list shows the number of minor ferries maintained during the year in the several districts of the Punjab :—

Delhi	13	Including those at Mámirpúr and Chhaunsau, all leased except 1, which is managed by the Meerut authorities in the North-Western Provinces.
Gurgaon	8	7 leased ; 1 under direct management.
Karnál...	11	All leased except 1 at Sanauli, which was maintained for three months under direct management.
Rohtak	*Nil.*	
Hissár	*Nil.*	
Sirsa	6	All leased.
Umballa	4	Under direct management.
Ludhiána	12	All leased.
Simla	*Nil.*	
Jullundur	11	1 under direct management, and 10 leased.
Hoshiárpur...	15	8 ditto, and 7 do.
Kángra	6	4 ditto, and 2 do.
Amritsar	11	All under direct management.
Gurdáspur	15	All leased.
Siálkot	9	All under direct management as an experimental measure.
Lahore	22	All leased.
Gujránwála...	10	All leased.
Ferozepore	16	All leased.
Mooltan	54	All leased.
Montgomery	24	All leased.
Jhang...	27	All leased except 1 which is under direct management.
Muzaffargarh	20	All leased.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	9	Ditto.
Dera Ghází Khan ...	29	27 leased, and 2 under direct management.
Bannu	4	All leased.
Ráwalpindi		Not stated.
Shahpur	15	All leased.
Gujrát		Not stated.
Jhelum	13	12 leased, and 1 under direct management.
Pesháwar	13	All leased with the exception of 2, the income of which is made over to the boatmen.
Hazára	3	All leased.
Kohát	2	All leased.

470. *Accommodation for Travellers.*—The supply-house at Chandigarh, on the Umballa and Kálka road, was put in a state of repair ; the work was commenced and completed during the year.

471. New out-offices to the Fágu dâk bungalow, on the Hindustán and Tibet road, commenced in June 1881, remained in hand at the close of the year.

472. A portion of the supply-house at Khanna, in the Ludhiána district, was re-roofed. The re-roofing of the remainder could not be taken in hand for want of funds.

473. A sarai at Shahpur, in the Kángra district, was constructed during the year.

474. Out-houses for the dâk bungalow at Amritsar were in course of construction during the year. The bungalow itself was enlarged by the addition of one suite of rooms, which is half the sanctioned addition. The supply-house at Dunera, on the Pathánkot and Dalhousie road, commenced last year, was completed. The stables attached to the dâk bungalow at Mámúl were re-roofed.

475. A sarai at Kila Sobha Singh, in the Siálkot district, was completed during the year.

476. Fair progress was made during the year with work on the sarai under construction at Mogah in the Ferozepore district.

477. The road chowkies between Shahdara and Wazírábád, in the Lahore and Gujránwála districts, were partly re-furnished during the year.

478. In the Dera Gházi Khan district out-offices were built for the dâk bungalow at Muhammadpur.

479. The construction of a sarai at Cherát, in the Pesháwar district, made very fair progress during the year.

480. In the Bannu district the construction of out-offices to the staging bungalow at Edwardesábád was completed, while a new sarai at Sultánwah continued in progress at the close of the year.

481. *Arboriculture.*—The trees and nurseries on the several roads in the Province were maintained, as usual, in good order, and several young trees planted and carefully watched and tended on the road-sides.

482. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.—Town Buildings, City Walls, Gates, &c.*—During the year under review 21 new municipal octroi stations were erected, and an iron door provided to the bonded-warehouse at Delhi. The reconstruction and improvement of the town walls at Sonepat, commenced in 1880-81, continued to progress.

483. The Town-Hall at Beri, in the Rohtak District, and the Committee-house at Bhiwáni, in the Hissár District, were begun and completed. The construction of the town wall at Fázilka, in the Sirsa District, remained in hand at the close of the year.

484. Some further outlay was incurred during the year under review in carrying out certain works in connection with the special improvements at Simla. The principal items on which heavy expenditure took place were the purchase of stock for water-works, and the purchase of some shops which it was found necessary to pull down. The survey of the town of Ludhiána in connection with an improved drainage scheme was in progress at the close of the year.

485. Beyond the selection and purchase of a site for the new Town-Hall at Hoshiárpur, no progress was made with this work during the year. Revised designs have been prepared, but are now undergoing revision. The purchase of the site occupied by the Honorary Magistrates' Court and Municipal Office at Jullundur was concluded.

486. Some further progress to the extent of the funds available was made in building portions of the town walls of Batála, in the Gurdáspur District. Portions of the walls of Amritsar city were renewed, and work on the octroi office was in progress at the close of the year; and the roof of the Town-Hall was repaired.

487. The grounds round the College at Lahore were laid out as a garden. The Chief Court garden was maintained in fair order, and wire fencing was put up between the entrance gates of the Lawrence Gardens.

488. The octroi office at Gujránwála, which was commenced in 1880-81, was completed during the year, as also the filling up of hollows at Katra Desa Singh.

489. Bricks were collected for the combined Clock-Tower, Police-Station and Town-Hall at Mooltan, for which competitive designs have recently been called for by the Municipal Committee.

490. Four new city gates at Dera Ismail Khan and portions of the city walls at Leiah were completed; and some additional work in connection with the Mirián gateway at Edwardes-abad was taken in hand during the year.

491. Additions were made to the Committee-house at Jhelum, and the construction of the river embankment walls at that station, and the filling in of a tank at Pind Dádan Khan, were completed. The filling

up of hollows near the village of Marir, in the Ráwalpindi District, was finished. Materials were collected for the octroi chauki at Ráwalpindi, and fair progress was made in constructing the city walls round the town of Hazro.

492. The Bajauri gate of the city of Pesháwar, which was in progress last year, and the bund on the Adozai branch of the Kabul river, were finished during the year.

493. *Markets.*—A new verandah was added to the slaughter-house at Ludhiána. The slaughter-house at Amritsar was paved with stones, and shops and sheds were erected in the Chauk near the court-yards of the quarters occupied by the cloth merchants at Pesháwar. Two slaughter-houses and railings to the Mandi at Kohát were also completed during the year.

494. *Paving Streets, Lanes, Station Roads, &c.*—The paving of the Faiz Bazár road in the town of Sonepat, in the Delhi District, and the metalling of the Rewári and Jhajjar road, progressed. The bazár road at Farukhnagar, and the Mohalla street at Palwal, in the Gurgáon District, were paved; and improvements to the various municipal roads at Delhi were effected. A portion of the circular road at Rewári was metalled. In the Karnál District the streets of the Sálárjang bazár at Pánipat were metalled and improved by the construction of pacca side drains; and similar improvements were carried out to the Hansarián bazár, Mádhoganj and Chaura Kúa streets at the same town. In the town of Karnál the metalling of streets and the construction of pacca side drains in the Jandla and Kallandar gate bazár were practically completed; but some liabilities incurred remained to be adjusted.

495. At Hissár the lane leading from the Jail to the dâk bungalow, known as "Parker Lane," was partly metalled, some portion of the earth-work completed, and compensation was paid for the land taken. The main street in the town of Bhiwáni was paved.

496. The station roads at Sirsa were improved; and a road from the dâk bungalow to the Firozpur gate in the town of Fázilka, commenced last year, was completed.

497. The station roads at Simla were maintained and kept up in a proper state of repair. The large extent of the roads in this station involved a heavy outlay.

498. In the town of Ráhon, in the Jullundur District, the paving of the main street was completed, and minor improvements effected to

the pavements of streets in other towns in the district. Sundry improvements were also carried out to the pavements of the bazárs at Kángra and Dharmsála.

499. The metalling of the circular road at Gurdáspur progressed, and the pavements of some of the streets at Siálkot were improved during the year. Good progress was made in widening the streets at Amritsar, and compensation paid for houses demolished to increase their width. Several roads in the city were metalled.

500. The new road from Shahu-ki-Garhi towards the Shalimár Gardens, in the suburbs of Lahore, was completed as far as the new Railway employés' houses, and the roads in the station maintained in a proper state of repair, the metalling of several of them being renewed. The metalling of the road at Kasúr, in the Lahore District, from the Mohri gate of the city to Gumbaz; the metalling of the main bazár at Wazirabad, in the Gujránwála District, and of the road in Katra Desa Singh at Gujránwála, which last was badly cut up and full of ruts, were completed. The subway at Gujránwála continued in progress at the close of the year. The roads from Kasúr gate to bridge "Bánda," and the circular road at Ferozepore, were improved, and a pacca pavement was given to the road at Makri in the Ferozepore District.

501. Improvements were made to the roads at Ráwalpindi, and the paving of the roads at Hazro and Pindigheb, in the Ráwalpindi District, was in progress at the close of the year. The circular roads at Jhelum and Pind Dádan Khan were completed, and the station roads at Gujrát kept in a state of repair; while the road from the Railway Station to Miáni, in the Shahpur District, was metalled.

502. At Mooltan the road from Harnám gate to Railway Station was completed, and the paving of the main street in the town of Jalálpur finished. The paving of the street at Maghiána, in the suburbs of Jhang, as also of the circular road at Muzaffargarh, which last was in progress in 1880-81, were finished.

503. The paving of streets at Dera Ismail Khan was completed, and improvements made to the pavements of the streets at Kuláchi, Kahror and Pahárpur, in the Dera Ismail Khan District. The pavements of the Ganj Bazár roads at Dera Ghází Khan were finished during the year. At Bannu the metalling of the new circular road was completed, and that of the road from Havaid Bazár to Lakkar Bazár progressed.

504. The widening and metalling of the city roads at Pesháwar were completed, and compensation paid for the land taken up on this account. The two bridges outside the Kohát gate of the city were finished during the year.

505. *Water-supply.*—In connection with the Delhi water-works scheme the village of Chandráwal, approved by the Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, as the best site for the supply-wells, was, with the sanction of the Local Government, taken up, and the villagers vacating the site compensated by an equivalent grant of nazúl land in the district. The project was prepared and submitted by the Municipality for sanction, but, being found deficient in details and in certain other points, was returned to the Commissioner, Delhi Division, in view to its being placed in the hands of a practical water-works engineer of experience for the elaboration of the details, preparation of the working drawings, and revision of the specification and estimate of cost. Proposals were also submitted for changing the site of the reservoir from Hindu Ráo's house, originally selected, to some other spot on the ridge; but this question has not yet been definitely settled.

506. Special repairs and improvements to the irrigation bund at Chatarpur, in the Dehli District, were completed.

507. The construction of the well at Mandanthi, in the Rohtak District, and the execution of repairs to the Baoli at Rohtak, were in progress at the close of the year.

508. During the past year a large quantity of fuel required for the manufacture of materials for the Sanjauli Reservoir, Simla, was purchased; and orders were issued before the close of the year for the commencement of the work.

509. In the Gurdáspur District the construction of the Shamsher Khánwála tank at Batála progressed; but work on the tank at Shahpur was held in abeyance for want of bricks. The well at Sukhu Chak was completed during the year.

510. The Lahore Water-Works were completed and opened to the public on the 30th June 1881, and pumping has been carried on constantly since that date, with the exception of a few days in September, when it had to be stopped in order to reduce the height of the high pressure service.

Owing to the unfortunate failure of the service reservoir, the water has had to be pumped directly into the mains, the overflow being discharged

into the circular sewer. A constant supply in the pipes, though at a reduced head, is thus ensured at all hours of the day and night, excepting in certain high grounds in the city. When, however, the new reservoir is constructed, a constant pressure will be maintained in the pipes at a greatly reduced cost; nothing will run to waste, and pumping will only be required to keep the water at working level. The length of piping which has been laid in the city and suburbs is about 22 miles; 167 stand-posts have been erected at convenient sites, and more are in reserve to put up should occasion demand; 118 hydrants have also been put in the mains, which can be utilized in case of fire or for watering roads or sanitary purposes; a stock of hydrants is also held in reserve.

511. The construction of wells at several localities in the Ferozepore District was completed during the year. Masonry tanks intended for the benefit of the inhabitants were in progress at the towns of Dharmkot and Zira in this district. The Bucherwah Canal, for the special benefit of agriculturists, was also completed.

512. Two new tanks at Pind Dádan Khan and Kot Sáhib Khan, in the Jhelum District, and a drain or water-cut for bringing water from the Corbynwah Canal to Khusháb, in the Shahpur District, were also completed.

513. Several tanks and wells were constructed in the Ráwalpindi District, and an experimental well in the Ráwalpindi city was begun.

514. Progress was made in the conversion of a great hollow outside the town of Shujabad, in the Mooltan District, into a tank, and the sinking of a well at Badla Sant.

515. A sluice-gate over the canal at Míran Shah, in the Montgomery District, was completed, and progress was made with a dam at Bacheki over the Deg nallah.

516. The wells in the Muzaffargarh and Jhang Districts were provided with coping all round, and drains constructed to run off the refuse water to a distance.

517. In the Dera Ismail Khan District a well was constructed close to the site of the Suggu nallah bridge.

518. An irrigation bund at Shamli Barrah nallah, in the Bannu District, was completed.

519. The construction of wells and of the city canal, including improvements of its banks, at Pesháwar, was carried out, and the aqueduct at Jahángírabad was repaired.

520. *Drainage and Sewerage.*—A project for the drainage of the city of Delhi, prepared by Mr. Morley, Assistant Engineer, was submitted for sanction in December 1881. The estimated cost for main sewers was nearly five lakhs of rupees, and, including the back alleys (if they were likewise to be drained), about eight lakhs. The project was forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, and was being examined and criticised by that officer at the close of the year. It has since been returned to the Municipality for further revision.

521. The construction of side drains at Kunjpura, in the Karnál District, progressed, and about three-fourths of the work was completed by the close of the year. The side drains at Pánipat and Pindori, in this district, were completed.

522. Plans and estimates for the new drainage of the town of Ludhiána have been prepared. The estimated cost is about 1½ lakhs, but work has not yet been put in hand pending completion of the survey of the town, which was in progress when the year closed. The construction of drains at Khanna, in this district, was carried out.

523. The drainage of the jhíl at Dasúya, in the Hoshiárpur District, about one square mile in extent, was completed at the commencement of the year. The work proved very successful, as what was once a jhíl is now a tract of fertile land. Work in connection with clearing the Sua nallah, in this district, was also satisfactorily carried out. The object in view was to prevent the lowland lying parallel to the embanked portion of the Miáni and Naushahra road, and situated between it and the left bank of the Beas, from getting water-logged during heavy rains.

524. The internal drainage scheme for the city of Jullundur, which comprises the sinking of three wells for flushing of the principal drains of the city, was partly finished during the year; the work could not be completed owing to funds originally intended for it having been utilized in improving the street drains. A number of jhíls to the north of the town of Jullundur, and in the direction of Hoshiárpur, were partly drained during the year by means of a large channel leading into the East Beyn river.

525. Work in connection with the clearance of silt in the Kahnuwán drainage cut, Gurdáspur District, was brought to completion during the year. A good portion of the drainage work in the city of Amritsar was completed, and satisfactory progress continued to be made on the remainder of the work, as well as on the drainage of the Civil lines.

526. The city drainage works at Lahore and the construction of the intercepting sewer continued to make satisfactory progress during the year. Large quantities of materials for both these works were also collected.

527. The drain from the Akálgarh gate to the sarai at Wazirabad, in the Gujránwála District, was nearly completed before the close of the year.

528. The work of constructing drains near Tota Ram's house at Jhelum was completed.

529. Both in the Muzaffargarh and Jhang Districts side drains to streets of most of the municipal and minor towns were constructed during the year. Very fair progress was also made in connection with the Rohillanwáli drainage works.

530. At Dera Ghazi Khan the large tanks objected to by the Deputy Surgeon-General, Punjab Frontier Force, were filled in, and the city drains at Dera Ismail Khan completed.

531. The Pesháwar city drainage, which was commenced in December 1871, was brought to completion during the year under review.

532. *Miscellaneous.—General.*—An aviary and other works in the local menagerie at Ludhiana were completed during the year.

533. The erection of a Memorial Cross on the Chillianwála battlefield, in the Gujrát District, was nearly completed, with the exception of two small pieces of iron railing, which were received in a broken condition from Roorkee, and had to be returned for renewal.

534. The construction of an ice-machine house at Pesháwar, which was commenced in April 1881, was also brought to completion before the close of the year.

535 Work in connection with exploration of the Buddhist remains in the Pesháwar Valley was carried out by Lieutenant Martin Martin, R. E., with a party of the 4th Company Sappers and Miners.

Work was chiefly confined to opening the large Charsada mound, believed to be identical with Peukealotis, the ancient capital of Gándhára. Nothing of importance was, however, discovered, and the search, which commenced on the 6th February 1882, was abandoned on the 17th idem. Better success seems to have attended explorations in the outlying topes, where a few fragmentary articles were found.

536. A second exploring party under Lieutenant Maxwell, R. E., resumed operations at the close of the year in the ruins known as Koki, near Urya, on Káramár hill, and the results of their explorations will be noticed in the report for 1882-83.

537. *Conservancy.*—In the Gujránwála District godowns were constructed for the deposit of filth and manure, and urinals were provided in the bazár at Murree.

538. Latrines were also constructed at Pind Dádan Khán, Talagang, Kohát, Jhang, Mooltan and Jalálpur.

539. *Amritsar and Pathankot Railway.*—The construction of the Amritsar and Pathánkot Railway, as a productive public work, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in December 1881; and, as no provision was made in the budget estimate for the year to meet the expenditure on the line, a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs was assigned for the purpose by the Government of India to be met by a corresponding reduction from the grant for 1882-83.

540. The work on this Railway was commenced in January 1881, and, with the exception of a small outlay on account of preliminary expenses, the bulk of the expenditure during the year was confined to the acquisition of land required for the line, and the purchase of sleepers for the 1st section of the Railway from Amritsar to Batála. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was also advanced before the close of the official year 1881-82 to the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company for the execution (under their direct management) of the work connected with the additions to their station buildings at Amritsar and the permanent-way, with sidings on account of the junction of the two lines. This advance will, under recent orders, be refunded by the Company, and interest at 5 per cent. on the amount expended on the above work, and which will be added on to the Capital Account of their line, will be paid to them by the Amritsar and Pathánkot Railway.

541. The Bári Doáb Canal being closed for repairs in January 1881, advantage was taken of the opportunity to commence work on

the 1st canal crossing at Variám Nangal bridge; and by the time the work was closed in March 1881, on account of the opening of the canal, the centre pier of the bridge, together with the flooring and centre walls, had been completed.

542. The entire length of this line is about 66 miles, and it is divided into three sections, *viz.*:—

(1*st*). From Amritsar to Batála.
(2*nd*). From Batála to Gurdáspur.
(3*rd*). From Gurdáspur to Pathánkot.

543. The work has been let out on contract to Messrs. Kirby, Mela Ram and Co., and is under the direct supervision of the Executive Engineer of the Amritsar and Pathankot Railway Division, which was specially organized for the purpose.

544. The work on the entire line is expected to be completed by the close of November 1884, and on the 1st section soon after the close of the official year 1882-83.

545. The line will be constructed on 5′ 6″ gauge, and it has been arranged that after completion its working be made over to the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, to which it will form an important feeder.

546. *Umballa and Kalka Railway.*—The survey of the proposed line from Umballa to Kalka was completed, and the report on its prospects and cost, which has since been submitted to the Supreme Government was nearly finished at the close of the year under review. It is proposed to construct this line in two sections, *viz.*, Umballa to Chandigarh, and Chandigarh to Kalka, in all about 35½ miles. The only formidable obstacle on the line is the Ghaggar stream, and, with this exception, there is no difficulty in carrying the railway up to the foot of the hills, as the rest of the drainage is of a minor nature. It has been proposed that this line of railway may, in the interests of Imperial requirements, be constructed from Imperial funds, as the prospects of its being undertaken as a Provincial work are not very promising.

547. *Ráwalpindi and Murree Railway.*—Proposals were made during the year by Messrs. Whymper and Stranack for the construction of a railway from Ráwalpindi to Murree, and as, judging from the data submitted, there seemed a good prospect of the line proving a financial success, the Government of India approved of the survey operations in connection with the selection of the best line being taken in hand by the Punjab Government. The preliminary expenses in connection with

the survey of the line and the preparation of the project will be defrayed by the Punjab Government, but the line will be constructed at the cost of the Company in strict conformity to the approved designs and estimate and other conditions which will be agreed upon by the Company and Government. Certain concessions asked for by the promoters in constructing the railway were under consideration at the close of the year, and the survey of the line was in active progress. The concessions to be made to the promoters have since been approved by the Secretary of State with slight modifications.

Statement showing Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways), during the year 1881-82.

DETAILS.	Original Works	Repairs.	TOTAL.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MILITARY WORKS.			
Buildings for accommodation of European Troops ...	4,520	1,799	6,319
Ditto of Native troops ...	1,57,642	38,381	1,96,023
	...	*5,709	* 5,709
Ordnance Works ...	160	1,401	1,561
Commissariat Buildings ...	11	6,599	6,610
Staff and Miscellaneous ..	...	102	102
Roads to Hill Stations or Lines of Military Communications ...	1,31,376	80,738	2,12,114
General Cantonment Works ...	1,285	36,787	38,072
Fortifications ...	11,384	24,289	35,673
Total ...	3,06,378	1,90,096	4,96,474
	...	* 5,709	* 5,709
Barrack Department (exclusive of Establishment) ...	5,291	2,964	8,255
OTHER SERVICES.			
CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
Salt Buildings ...	...	910	910
Post Offices ...	18,289	15,065	33,354
Telegraph Buildings ...	40,074	5,311	45,385
	* 873	...	* 873
Minor Departments, Monuments and Antiquities ...	5,905	...	5,905
Total Civil Buildings ...	64,268	21,286	85,554
	* 873	...	*873
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.			
Water-supply ...	2,72,745	...	2,72,745
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	2,72,745	...	2,72,745
Total Other Services ...	3,37,013	21,286	3,58,299
	* 873	...	* 873
TOTAL IMPERIAL WORKS AND REPAIRS ...	6,48,682	2,14,346	8,63,028
	* 873	* 5,709	* 6,582

NOTE.—Figures marked thus * denote expenditure incurred from local loans and contributions.

Statement showing Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways), during the year 1881-82.—(Continued).

Details.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
PROVINCIAL.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
Administration ...	1,17,013	69,804	1,86,817
Monuments and Antiquities ...	15,220	8,997	24,217
Law and Justice ...	44,174	8,504	52,678
Ecclesiastical ...	11,834	7,599	19,433
Jails ...	74,240	55,702	1,29,942
Police Buildings ...	74,207	51,959	1,26,166
	...	*38	*38
Educational Buildings ...	8,010	15,817	23,827
	* 29,258	*199	*29,457
Medical Buildings ...	73,200	8,123	81,323
	...	*258	*258
Miscellaneous or General (including Cattle-pounds) ...	16,307	10,537	26,844
Total ...	4,34,205	2,37,042	6,71,247
	*29,258	*495	*29,753
COMMUNICATIONS.			
Metalled and bridged Roads ...	68,265	7,15,086	7,83,351
	...	*3,110	*3,110
Raised, bridged and unmetalled Roads ...	40,772	1,06,660	1,47,432
Boat-bridges and Ferries ...	32,532	1,82,443	2,14,975
Accommodation for Travellers, including Encamping-grounds ..	9,967	19,532	29,499
Total ...	1,51,536	10,23,721	11,75,257
	...	*3,110	*3,110
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.			
Markets ...	1,325	...	1,325
Town Buildings ...	...	1,536	1,536
Station roads, Paving Streets and Road-side Trees ...	684	34,114	34,798
Water-supply ...	1,360	15	1,375
	*—68,124	...	*—68,124
Sewerage, including Drainage ...	1,692	1,670	3,362
Total ...	5,061	37,335	42,396
	*—68,124	...	*—68,124
TOTAL PROVINCIAL WORKS AND REPAIRS ...	5,90,802	12,98,098	18,88,900
	*—38,866	*3,605	*—35,261
INCORPORATED LOCAL DISTRICT FUNDS.			
CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
Administration ...	2,607	759	3,366
Education ...	27,391	19,180	46,571
Medical ...	7,046	7,384	14,430
Miscellaneous, General ...	3,683	1,632	5,315
Total Civil Buildings ...	40,727	28,955	69,682

NOTE.—Figures marked thus * denote expenditure incurred from local loans and contributions.

Statement showing Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways), during the year 1881-82.—(Continued).

DETAILS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
COMMUNICATIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads ...	1,13,629	2,08,829	3,22,458
Bridges ...	58,589	17,903	76,492
Accommodation for Travellers ...	8,283	18,499	26,782
Arboriculture ...	2,384	53,991	56,375
Total Communications ...	1,82,885	2,99,222	4,82,107
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.			
Water-supply ...	15,661	17,332	32,993
Miscellaneous ...	7,501	1,269	8,770
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	23,162	18,601	41,763
TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL DISTRICT FUNDS WORKS AND REPAIRS ...	2,46,774	346,778	5,93,552
Establishment, Imperial, including Barrack Department ...	...	1,47,823	
Ditto, Provincial ...	...	5,03,366	
Ditto, Incorporated Local District Funds ..	...	*20,566	
	...	71,651	7,22,840 *20,566
Tools and Plant, Imperial ...	...	8,700	
Ditto, Provincial ...	...	7,563	
Ditto, Incorporated Local District Funds	...	*17	
	...	1,816	18,079 *17
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	250
Total ...	...	...	40,86,649
Deduct Net Decrease in Balance of Suspense Account chargeable to Budget grant, Provincial ...	...	...	*—8,096
	...	...	37,339
Total ..	...	...	40,49,310
	...	...	*—8,096
TOTAL EXPENDITURE—			
From Imperial Funds ..	...	...	10,19,551
Do. Provincial Funds (including General Local),	...	...	23,62,740
Do. Incorporated Local District Funds ...	...	...	6,67,019
Do. Local Loans, Lahore and Simla Municipal Works ...	...	...	—47,541
Do. Contributions ...	...	...	39,445
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	...	...	40,41,214

NOTE.—Figures marked thus * denote expenditure incurred from local loans and contributions.

Statement showing Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, Punjab, on Railways, during the year 1881-82.

Details.		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
32.—PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UMBALLA AND KALKA RAILWAY.				
Preliminary expenses	...	15,451	...	15,451
Total Umballa and Kalka Railway	...	15,451	...	15,451
RAWALPINDI AND MURREE RAILWAY.				
Preliminary expenses	...	6,047	...	6,047
Add suspense account	...	40	...	40
Total Ráwalpindi and Murree Railway	...	6,087	...	6,087
Grand Total—32, Provincial Railways	...	21,538	...	21,538
37.—CAPITAL PRODUCTIVE WORKS—RAILWAY.				
AMRITSAR AND PATHANKOT RAILWAY.				
Preliminary expenses	...	6,296	...	6,296
Land	...	44,095	...	44,095
Construction of Line	...	6,103	...	6,103
Ballast and Permanent-way	...	1,44,000	...	1,44,000
Plant	...	989	...	989
Total	...	2,01,483	...	2,01,483
Add Miscellaneous Advances	...	150	...	150
Total Final and Suspense Head	...	2,01,633	...	2,01,633
Net Capital Expenditure—37, Railways	...	2,01,633	...	2,01,633
GRAND TOTAL RAILWAYS	...	2,23,171	...	2,23,171
TOTAL EXPENDITURE—				
Umballa and Kalka Railway	...	...	...	15,451
Ráwalpindi and Murree Railway	...	...	...	6,087
Amritsar and Pathánkot Railway	...	...	...	2,01,633
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	2,23,171

548. *Railways.—Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway.*—During the early part of the year the capabilities of this line were fully taxed in the transport of the troops returning from Southern Afghanistan. The services of the officials of this Railway in performing this arduous duty were acknowledged by the Government of India. Advantage was taken of the consequent decline in military traffic to facilitate the operations of the line for commercial purposes by running frequent fast local passenger trains between Sukkur and Shikarpur, and by opening the Adamwahan Bridge Station and river agencies on the Sutlej at Ferozepore and Fazilka. The approaching completion of the workshops and store buildings at Sukkur, and the probable early removal of the head-quarters of the line to that place, will, it is expected, produce much improvement in the working of the Railway. Towards the close of the year four steamers, five flats and seven barges were purchased from the Indus Steam Flotilla, which has ceased to run, for ferry and bridge work. Much has been done to give a permanent character to the Sibi branch of the line; the large bridges have been finished; ballasting of the roadway is in progress, and stations, platforms and goods-sheds are being provided. The goods traffic continues to develope satisfactorily. The weight of goods carried in 1881 was 566,612 tons, as against 505,919 tons in the preceding year, showing an increase of 60,693 tons, although with the retirement of British troops from Kandahar the decrease in military stores carried was 15,595 tons. An increase in articles imported to British India from Afghanistan is observed. Special concessions made with a view to divert traffic to the Railway by a reduction of rates proved a success in the case of the transport of grain and pulses; the quantity carried during the year having increased by 62,568 tons,—from 56,558 tons in 1880 to 119,126 tons in 1881. A very large export trade in wheat to Kurrachee sprang up during the latter months of 1881, which came chiefly from the Punjab stations of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, though some of the stations of this line also received large quantities of grain.

549. *Punjab Northern State Railway.*—Considerable extensions to this Railway have been effected during the year under report. In April 1881 the branch line from Tarnal to Khushalgarh, 65¾ miles in length, was opened for public traffic; 5 miles of railway, constituting a temporary line from Haji Shah to Attock, were thrown open on the 1st April 1881; and on the 2nd February 1882 a line of 10 miles from Miani to Bhera, in the Shahpur District, was opened for traffic. The per-

manent line at the Haro bridge and Kala-ka-Serai, in the Ráwalpindi District, was opened in January 1882, and the temporary diversions were closed. Another branch line to the Khewra Salt Mines is in progress, and the line proposed from Wazirabad to Siálkot is under survey. The extension of the line from Khairabad, opposite to Attock, to its western terminus, Peshawar, was opened in May 1882. In connection with this Railway it may be noted incidentally that a private Company has been started with a view to the construction of a narrow gauge branch from Ráwalpindi to Murree, which, if carried out, is expected to prove a valuable feeder. This line is being surveyed. Among the principal works on the permanent line which have been completed in the year may be mentioned a large depôt for the convenience of traders in salt at the Lala Musa station, and a new station at the Taraki quarry to develop the traffic in lime and stone with Lahore. The construction of extensive workshops and accommodation for Railway officials is in progress at Ráwalpindi. Several stations, platforms and goods-sheds have been completed at other points of the Railway. There has been no abnormal traffic during the year, and the severe sickness prevalent at Lahore and Amritsar last autumn and the diminished expenditure on construction has led to some decrease in the passenger traffic. During the year the experiment was tried of opening a separate ticket office, under a contractor, in the Sadar Bazar at Ráwalpindi. As far as could be judged, this arrangement was popular with natives, and proved convenient to them, and it is proposed to extend the system to other large stations of the line. It is also proposed to introduce an intermediate class of carriages for upper class natives. The changes in the conditions of trade, due to a reaction after the close of the Afghan war, and a scanty spring harvest, have caused a decrease in the goods traffic of this line.

550. *Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.*—After the passage of the troops and military stores returning from Southern Afghanistan, the traffic on this Railway has fallen back to its normal dimensions. A comparison with the period preceding the war of 1878-80 shews a considerable and steady increase of the regular traffic. The rise in the price of American wheat and a good autumn harvest have given a fresh start to the Punjab wheat trade; but the traffic in wheat is one which can only afford to pay the lowest scale of charge for carriage, and is not comparatively so profitable to railways as the trade in other commodities. Improvements at the Kurrachee harbour and additional

facilities for through traffic from the Punjab would doubtless contribute still further to develop this important trade. Much attention is being directed to the question of providing suitable approach roads as feeders to the line, and the subject of bonded warehouses along the Railway has been brought forward. The Indus Steam Flotilla has ceased to ply, and half of the vessels have been sold.

551. The following table shows the mileage and working of the open lines of Railway in the Punjab :—

Statement showing the progress made in the construction of Railways in the Punjab and the state of their working from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE WORKING FROM 1ST APRIL

NAME OF RAILWAYS.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total mileage open.	PASSENGERS DURING THE YEAR.				
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Intermediate Class.	Total.
Punjab and Delhi ...	...	566	20,748½	51,970½	3,771,488	9,212½	3,853,419½
Sind ...	...	110	2,297	8,338	204,634	...	215,269
TOTAL ...	...	676	23,045½	60,308½	3,976,122	9,212½	4,068,688½
Indus Valley and Open Section Kandahar (State) Railways ...	...	653	3,401	13,100	1,537,832	...	1,554,333
Punjab Northern (State) Railway ...	83	368	6,467	19,814	1,789,951	...	1,816,232

*Includes 1,746

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS IN THE PUNJAB AND THE STATE OF THEIR
1881 TO 31ST MARCH 1882.

Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandise and Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European and Eurasian Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total capital expenditure from commencement.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
33,21,857	48,54,113	81,75,970	54,58,237	27,17,733	547	12,150	11,15,82,597
2,51,237	12,85,000	15,36,237	12,52,221	2,84,016	125	2,394	
35,73,094	61,39,113	97,12,207	67,10,458	30,01,749	672	14,544	11,15,82,597
10,99,578	40,96,056	51,95,634	40,05,883	11,89,751	205	4,682	8,01,61,080
13,31,965	18,42,224	31,74,189	28,74,946	2,99,243	239	3,161*	6,95,58,747

maintenance coolies.

552. *Canals.*—In this, as in the previous year, the canals in operation and under the control of the Irrigation Department in this Province were the Bári Doáb Canal, the Western Jumna Canal, the Inundation Canals from the Sutlej in the Lahore and Montgomery Districts, the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals in the Mooltan District, the Inundation Canals from the Chenab and Indus in the Muzaffargarh District, and the Indus Inundation Canals in the district of Dera Gházi Khan.

553. Some of the Inundation Canals in the Shahpur District belong to, and are maintained from, Imperial Funds provided by the Irrigation Department, but they are managed by the District Officers.

554. The construction of the Sirhind and Swát River Canals and the re-modelling of the Western Jumna Canal were still in progress at the close of the year.

555. *Bári Doáb Canal.*—The rain-fall during the year on that part of the canal which is situated above Amritsar was the highest on record. On the lower portions of the canal it was slightly above the average.

556. The flood in the Ravi, which followed a fall of 13 inches of rain at Madhopur on the 13th and 14th July, reached to a height of 19·6 feet on the main gauge, 19·9 feet being the greatest height recorded. It passed off without doing any serious damage to the head-works.

557. The effects of the same rain-fall were more disastrous to the hill torrent works near the head of the canal. The bund at the head of the Nalloa cut was breached, and the flood-water passed into the canal at Malikpur. A spill from the lower part of the same cut flooded the Gulpur rakh, and thence made its way into the canal. In repairing the damages done to the river works opportunity was taken to raise and strengthen the temporary weirs on the right side of the river with the object of maintaining a deep channel in a direct line to the canal head.

558. The breaches in the hill torrent works were carefully repaired. The Nalloa cut was cleared out, and a strong paved bund erected above Dangu in connection with the diversion of the Chakki torrent at that place.

559. The canal was closed for six weeks after a heavy fall of rain in the early part of January. Some repairs were executed to the masonry and earth-works, and the tail of the Main Branch Lower was cleared of

silt. From sections of the canal bed taken during the closure, it would appear that the retrogression of levels has practically ceased.

560. Flour-mills were erected at three new sites on the canal, and the works in connection with the supply of water to the Egerton Woollen Mills were nearly completed at the close of the year.

561. The minimum supply in the Ravi was 300 cubic feet greater than in the previous year.

562. *Western Jumna Canal.*—In addition to the usual maintenance charges, expenditure was incurred in strengthening the training works above and below the Jumna weir at Tájawála, and in raising the banks of the Hánsi Branch Canal.

563. The New Main Line is practically complete, and a small supply has been running in it for some time. On the New Delhi Branch, with one or two exceptions, all the masonry works are either finished or well in hand. Percolation from the old canal has in some cases hindered the laying of foundations.

564. The channel earth-work has been completed except where it immediately adjoins the running canal.

565. *Okla Navigation Channel.*—The land required for this work was demarcated and taken up; but, owing to the necessity for settling with great nicety the location of the spoil earth near the city of Delhi the work could not be commenced within the year.

566. Surveys for the new distributaries in the Delhi Division, and for remodelling those of the Hánsi Division, were in progress, and work was in progress on some of the lines.

567. *Inundation Canals.—Upper Sutlej Division.*—The Katora Khán wah, Upper and Lower Sohág Canals, with their supply-channels and rájbahás, were cleared of silt, and a reserve head was also prepared for the Upper Sohág Canal. The re-construction of the Lola and Gudar Malkána inspection houses was commenced; but, owing to difficulties in the collection of materials, they were not completed within the year.

568. In the *Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division* the usual clearances were carried out. The clearances were heavy on the Bakhtuwah, Sirdárwah and Shekhwah Gharbia Canals; on the others the work was comparatively light. A bridge was built over the Sikandrabad Canal from District Funds.

569. The *Muzaffargarh Canals* are being gradually brought into order, and their beds cleared to regular slopes. During the present year two branches of the Gharku and three of the Magassan Canal were extended. The canal plantations were maintained, and a new aqueduct built to carry the Pír Canal over the Rohilawála.

570. In the *Dera Gházi Khan Division* the Indus floods were light; the repairs to banks were consequently unimportant, and no new embankments were required. The usual clearances were carried out. Considerable expenditure was incurred on the Dhundi Canal, which was lately purchased by Government. The Fazlwah was purchased during the year for Rs. 5,000.

571. *Sirhind Canal.*—The result of the year's work was the completion of the main line and head-works, excepting a small quantity of earth-work in the first four miles. The torrent floods of 1881, which were exceptionally heavy, were safely passed over the superpassages. The combined branches, feeder lines and the Gaggar and Choa Branches were finished, with the exception of two miles at the tail of the Abohar Branch, and the connection of the Sutlej Navigation Channel with the Sutlej River: these branches were also completed.

572. On the Bhatinda Branch work was in hand down to the 50th mile, and surveys in hand for the remaining length. Thirty-six miles of the Kotla Branch were nearly completed; fourteen miles were in progress; and the surveys for the rest of the branch in hand.

573. *Distributaries.*—The construction of rájbahás from the Abohar Branch was commenced, and nearly half the whole estimated length was in progress at the end of the year. On the Gaggar Branch the heads and tail inlets of the rájbahás were built, but no excavation was put in hand.

574. The total progress has been satisfactory, and water was admitted into the canal on the 1st of July 1882.

575. *Swat River Canal Division.—Main Canal.*—Considerable progress was made in the construction of the canal during the year. Most of the masonry works are completed, and materials for the remainder were being collected. The rain-fall in this tract, also, was very heavy; and from experience of its effects it was considered desirable to increase the water-way of several of the culverts. A bund to enclose the site of the head-works was in hand at the close of the year, and the collection of stone for the construction of the regulator was in progress.

576. The excavation of the canal channel has been vigorously pushed on, and will soon be finished. The Nowedand escape was completed.

577. The Khán Mái bungalow and enclosure were nearly completed, and materials for the other enclosures were collected. The construction of No. 9 Rájbahá was commenced during the year, and good progress was made.

578. Owing to the great heat and scarcity of shade and water, few laborers can be induced to remain on these works during the hot months, so that but little progress is made from April to September: when this is considered, there is every reason to be satisfied with the progress made during the year.

579. TELEGRAPHS.—With the cessation of military operations in Afghanistan, the work of this Department has returned to its normal conditions. The additions to the Telegraph lines of the Punjab during the year were, a line 9 miles in length between Miani and Bhera, in the Shahpur district, and a second line of wire, 52 miles in length, from Lala Musa to Miani. On the other hand, 5 miles of line from Simla to Naldera were dismantled. At the close of the year, the line mileage was 1,507 miles.

580. Telephone lines were in use as follows:—

1.	At Ráwalpindi	...	... 2·7 Miles.
2.	At Lahore	...	... 10 „
3.	At Simla	...	... 3·34 „
4.	At Naushera	...	... 1·75 „

581. There were 32 Telegraph Offices at work in the Punjab at the close of the year. Two new offices were established at Jamrud and Kalka, and a temporary office was opened at Jalozai, in the Pesháwar district, for the use of a military camp.

582. The number of messages despatched during the past year was 124,994, shewing a decrease of 44,212 as compared with the messages sent in 1880-81. The following statement gives the number despatched during the past 6 years:—

1876-77	...	...	... 80,516
1877-78	...	...	... 91,264
1878-79	...	...	... 148,979
1879-80	...	...	... 171,725
1880-81	...	...	... 169,206
1881-82	...	...	... 124,994

583. The numbers despatched from the most important offices were for the last three years as follows :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Simla	30,140	21,761	23,875
Lahore	13,984	14,474	11,693
Ráwalpindi	15,107	19,600	13,469
Umballa	6,466	9,106	7,490
Mooltan	9,869	8,493	7,090
Pesháwar	22,436	22,033	8,754

584. Postal.—The following statement shows the number of Post Offices, outlying letter boxes, village postmen, and letter box peons of the Imperial Postal establishment during the past two years :—

	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Letter Box Peons
Existing at close of 1880-81 ...	515	266	198	50
Opened or entertained in 1881-82 ...	90	...	79	...
Closed or discontinued in 1881-82 ...	40	25	...	10
Existing at close of 1881-82 ...	565	241	277	40

585. The decrease in the number of outlying letter boxes and letter box peons is due to the opening of several new Post Offices by means of the cheap agency system, by which they are placed in charge of school-masters, shopkeepers and Government pensioners on small monthly stipends.

586. The total number of covers carried by the Imperial Post during the past year was 21,917,792 against 22,165,676 in 1880-81.

587. The number of covers received back undelivered was 771,186, or 3·518 per cent. of the total number received for delivery. The percentage last year was 4·087. The decrease is attributable to the cessation of the Afghan war.

588. The extent of mileage of Imperial Postal lines is as follows :—

1880-81.		
Mail cart	...	1,034
Runners	...	2,013
Railway	...	1,089
	Total ...	4,136
1881-82.		
Mail cart	...	930
Runners	...	2,067
Railway	...	1,182
	Total ...	4,179

589. The decrease under the head of Mail Cart Lines has been caused by the extension of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

590. The result of the operations of the District Post will be seen from the annexed table. The statement of expenditure is exclusive of that on the mail cart line between Chichawatni and Dera Ismail Khan :—

	Post Offices.	Village Postmen.	Letter Boxes.	Mileage.	Income from Local Cess.	Imperial Grant.	Total Expenditure.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81 ...	19	368	44	4,447	81,391	45,000	89,653
1881-82 ...	20	371	38	4,610	81,920	45,000	91,015

591. The distances over which the district post is carried are classified as follows :—

Post carried by hill cart	...	...	170
Do. hackeries	...	...	153
Do. runners	...	...	4,287
		Total ...	4,610

592. The total number of covers sent to the District Post Offices for delivery during the past year was 64,880 against 57,233 in 1880-81. The number of covers received back undelivered was 2,798 against 3,307 in the previous year, and the number of covers collected for despatch were 61,301 against 57,682. The percentage of covers returned undelivered was 4·3 as compared with 5·8 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.—A comparative statement of the Receipts and Charges of the Punjab Government for the years 1880-81 and 1881-82 will be found in Appendix No. 53. The following is a brief notice of the principal Revenues and Expenditure :—

594. *Land Revenue.*—The figures for the two years are as follows :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	2,09,01,437	2,09,52,950	+51,513
Expenditure	23,13,768	23,16,356	+2,588

There was an increase of Rs. 1,59,889 in the revenue classed as "ordinary," of which about Rs. 54,000 occurred under the head of "fixed collections" and Rs. 1,05,000 under that of "fluctuating collections;" but the miscellaneous receipts were less than in the previous year because of reduced income from settlement fees; and hence the small improvement in the total revenue.

595. *Excise.*—The actual revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 11,93,471, but it was raised in the accounts to Rs. 13,07,143 by an adjustment of the profit on sales of Ghazipur opium by the Excise Department realized in 1880-81, and erroneously classified in that year as opium revenue. Excluding this receipt, there was an increase in 1881-82 of Rs. 86,259, which may be attributed generally to agricultural prosperity and the return of cantonment garrisons to their normal strength on the conclusion of the Afghan war.

596. The following statement, taken from the Financial Commissioner's report, compares the Income and Expenditure of the two years in detail :—

HEADS OF INCOME.		1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase or decrease per cent. on the previous year's income.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Licenses for sale of country spirits	...	2,27,326	2,76,487	−21·6
Still-head duty on country spirits	...	3,29,158	3,13,316	+ 4·8
Licenses for sale of rum	...	59,026	69,394	+ 17·5
Still-head duty on rum	...	12,140	16,366	+ 34·8
Licenses for sale of other European liquors	...	14,061	14,423	+ 2·6
Opium acreage duty	..	28,963	36,506	+ 26·0
Licenses for sale of opium	...	2,92,672	3,17,793	+ 8·6
Licenses for sale of other drugs	...	1,31,574	1,37,034	+ 4·1
Other items	...	13,960	3,593	−74·2
Total	...	11,08,880	11,84,912	+ 6·9
Profits on sale of Ghazipur opium	...	...	1,14,672	...
Import duty on Malwa opium	...	...	7,521	...
Grand total	...	11,08,880	13,07,105	+ 17·8
Charges { Spirits	...	59,681	56,547	−5·2
Charges { Opium and drugs	...	567	153	−73·1
Total	...	60,248	56,700	+ 5·8
Net receipts	...	10,48,632	12,50,405	+ 19·2

597. The unprecedentedly large sales of country spirits in 1880-81, and the consequent desire of the lessees of that year to retain the monopoly, stimulated the competition for licenses in 1881-82 and resulted in the large increase of Rs. 49,161 in the revenue under this head. The consumption of this class of liquor, however, fell from 126,153 to 119,594 gallons, which caused a reduction of Rs. 15,842 in the still-head duty. Licenses for the sale of rum realized Rs. 10,368 more than in the previous year, the high prices paid being attributed to a desire on the part of monopolists for the sale of country liquor to secure the rum licenses also with a view to excluding that spirit from competition with the native liquor. The reported consumption of rum increased from 19,190 to 22,173 gallons; but there is reason to believe that this increase was nominal.

598. The income derived from opium and drugs amounted to Rs. 6,13,526 against Rs. 4,53,209 in 1880-81. In the former, however, are included the profits from the sale of Ghazipur opium referred to in paragraph 596, and a sum of Rs. 7,521 realized as duty on Malwa opium imported into the Province. Deducting these receipts, the increase in the ordinary revenue stands at about Rs. 38,000. The acreage duty increased by 26

per cent. in consequence of the impetus which a fall in the price of food grains and a rise in that of opium gave to the cultivation of the poppy. Licenses for the sale of opium realized about Rs. 25,000 more than in the previous year.

599. *Stamps.*—It was stated in the Report for 1880-81 that the revenue realized from stamps in that year was the largest yet attained; the revenue of 1881-82 was still larger, as will be seen from the following comparative statement:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Gross receipts ...	32,39,286	33,56,090	+ 1,16,804
Discount ...	70,105	71,435	+ 1,330
Refunds and other charges ...	2,07,519	2,16,524	+ 9,005
Total charges ...	2,77.624	2,87,959	+ 10,335
Net receipts ...	29,61,662	30,68,131	+ 1,06,469

The whole of this increase was derived from the sale of Court fee stamps, and is attributed to the growth of litigation which has accompanied an improvement in the condition of the Province.

600. The receipts in detail for the two years are as follows:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bills of exchange ...	58,547	49,296
Sale of general stamps { General ...	8,53,652	8,64,034
Sale of general stamps { Adhesive ...	86,402	83,831
Sale of Court fee stamps ...	22,19,912	23,37,383
Duty on impressing documents ...	9,542	9,819
Fines and penalties ...	9,357	9,736
Miscellaneous ...	1,874	1,991
TOTAL ...	32,39,286	33,56,090

601. The income from Hundi stamps fell from Rs. 52,472 in 1880-81 to Rs. 44,545 in 1881-82. The increasing use of Post Office money orders and currency notes for remittance purposes is stated to be the cause of this decrease. The realizations from Foreign Bill and one-anna receipt stamps were also less than in the previous year; but the decrease was trifling.

602. The income from sales of impressed sheets for bonds and similar documents amounted to Rs. 8,64,034 against Rs. 8,53,652 in 1880-81.

603. Stamp charges rose from Rs. 2,77,624 to Rs. 2,87,959. With increasing revenue there were of course increased charges for discount; refunds also were higher than in 1880-81.

604. The stock of stamps of the classes mentioned above at the beginning and end of the year 1881-82 was as follows:—

	1st April 1881.	31st March 1882.
	Rs.	Rs.
Judicial	21,34,436	21,60,217
Non-judicial	10,29,383	10,37,976

605. *Minor Departments.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 43,289 against Rs. 53,733 in 1880-81. The decrease was due to reduced income from cattle fairs. The expenditure rose from Rs. 1,79,997 to Rs. 2,67,675. The chief increase is accounted for by the census taken in February 1881, the cost of which fell chiefly in 1881-82. The Lahore Exhibition of December 1881 accounts for a part of the excess expenditure, a portion of which is also due to the cost of the feed and keep of Government stallions in the Province having been transferred to the Punjab accounts from those of the Government of India.

606. *Law and Justice.*—There was a net increase in income of Rs. 55,014 due almost entirely to larger receipts from magisterial fines, which reached the sum of Rs. 4,56,000 against Rs. 3,89,598 in the previous year. The receipts from Jails fell from Rs. 3,79,469 to Rs. 3,56,831. The principal reason for this reduction is the closure of the head-quarters jail for a portion of 1881-82 in consequence of an outbreak of cholera. An increase of Rs. 16,000 in the expenditure is due to increased charges for Criminal Courts.

607. *Police.*—A large reduction in the miscellaneous receipts under this head accounts in the main for the decrease of Rs. 18,065 in the total income of the year. There was an unimportant increase in the Police expenditure.

608. *Political Agencies.*—These charges amounted to Rs. 7,29,525 against Rs. 6,86,688 in 1880-81. The increase is due principally to enlarged expenditure for refugees from Kabul.

609. In the paragraphs immediately following are noticed the Income and Expenditure of what are known as Provincial properties, an abstract statement of which is here added :—

	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Income.	Expenditure.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferries with boat-bridges ...	1,97,479	2,20,355	2,16,877	2,03,100
Ditto without ditto ...	2,64,765	56,819	2,69,797	37,003
Staging bungalows, &c. ...	39,129	35,284	37,158	34,901
Encamping grounds ...	19,593	12,792	16,894	12,484
Nazul properties ...	41,745	12,046	47,250	12,560
Cattle-pounds ...	1,00,195	34,587	97,915	33,603
TOTAL ...	6,62,906	3,71,883	6,85,891	3,33,651

610. *Ferries with boat-bridges.*—There was increased income from the bridge over the Jhelum river at Pind Dádan Khan, due to an increase in the salt traffic caused by the extension of the Punjab Northern State Railway to Miáni in the direction of the salt mines. Arrear and advance collections of lease money at the Attock and Sanauli bridges in the Peshá-war and Karnál districts, respectively, account for the further additional income. The outlay of a large sum on the reconstruction of the Attock bridge in 1880-81 explains the reduction of expenditure in 1881-82 : this reduction would have been considerably greater but for special repairs executed during the latter year to the bridge over the Sutlej in the Ferozepore district.

611. *Ferries without boat-bridges.*—There were 400 ferries of this class in use against 396 in the previous year. The income realized amounted to Rs. 2,69,797 against Rs. 2,64,765. The principal increases were in the Jullundur and Ludhiána districts, where there was keener competition for the leases. The reduction in expenditure is due entirely to special outlay having been incurred in 1880-81 on the ferry steamers in the Muzaffargarh district. The ferries have, as a rule, been leased.

612. *Staging bungalows, &c.*—The decrease in income from staging bungalows occurred principally in the bungalows on the frontier, and was due to the continued falling-off in the number of military officers travelling on duty after the late war. The extension of railway communication also affected the income. To the same cause generally may be attributed the falling-off in encamping ground receipts.

613. *Nazul properties.*—The increase of Rs. 5,505 in the income of 1881-82 is due generally to additional properties having become remunerative. The sale of nazul properties was suspended for a portion of the year, and hence a decrease in the number disposed of from 40 to 30, the sale proceeds falling from Rs. 15,422 to Rs. 12,892. In addition to the properties classed as Provincial, there were 315 others in the charge of Muncipalities which were maintained at an expenditure of Rs. 27,675 and yielded an income of Rs. 22,022.

614. *Cattle-pounds.*—A satisfactory feature in the returns of the year is a considerable reduction in the income from sales of impounded cattle, notwithstanding that a larger number of animals were impounded. This was no doubt due to the people being better able to pay the prescribed fines for the redemption of their cattle.

615. District Committees.—The income of the Local Committees formed under Act V. of 1878 was as follows :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Local rates	15,05,014	15,01,954
Road Cess	2,33,596	2,36,044
Education Cess	2,34,309	2,37,581
District Dâk Cess	81,391	81,920
Serais	21,341	20,315
Miscellaneous	56,302	77,685
Total ...	21,31,953	21,55,499

616. The sums assigned to them for expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 20,78,000, or Rs. 61,000 more than in 1880-81. The following outlay was incurred against this assignment :—

	Rs.
Refunds	10,364
General Management	65,542
Collection of Local Rates	1,19,291
District Dâk Communication...	54,040
Minor Departments	84,679
Education	4,48,553
Medical	2,17,344
Stationery and Printing	2,307
Superannuations	600
Miscellaneous	21,873
Public Works	6,67,079
Contributions	2,92,771
Total ...	19,84,443

617. About three-fourths of the expenditure classed under the heading Minor Departments was incurred in connection with Arboriculture and the maintenance of public gardens. The number of trees planted during the year elsewhere than on roadsides was 174,842 against 121,493 in 1880-81. The results, however, were even worse than in the previous year, for nearly one-fourth of the new plantings died, while the expenditure was higher.

618. The bulk of the Public Works expenditure of District Committees was for the repair and construction of roads: the outlay on these amounted to Rs. 4,67,282 against Rs. 4,58,752 in 1880-81. One hundred and thirty-eight miles of metalled and unmetalled road were completed, and 118 miles were in progress at the end of the year. Repairs were executed to 11,949 miles of road. New bridges to the number of 177 were either completed or in progress, and 241,237 trees were planted out on roadsides. Other Public Works executed by the Committees were 46 school-houses, 5 dispensaries and 28 other buildings either completed or in progress, 1,221 buildings repaired, and 283 tanks and wells constructed and repaired. The outlay on schools, dispensaries, tanks, wells, &c. amounted to Rs. 1,32,603 against Rs. 1,48,429 in 1880-81.

619. The work of the Committees continues to be satisfactory.

620. CUSTOMS AND SALT.—The following abstract exhibits the Receipts and Charges in each division for the two years 1880-81 and 1881-82 :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
Punjab Mines Division	37,29,216	37,05,322
Kohát Ditto	99,367	90,736
Mandi Ditto	47,262	48,262
Delhi Salt Sources	15,28,579	17,75,000
Total ...	54,04,424	56,19,320
CHARGES.		
Punjab Mines Division	2,64,999	3,22,574
Kohát Ditto	30,438	28,980
Mandi Ditto	7,258	8,619
Delhi Salt Sources	77,570	56,332
Total ...	3,80,265	4,16,505
Net Revenue ...	50,24,159	52,02,815

621. The increase in Receipts is due entirely to larger sales from the Sultánpur and Núh works (Delhi salt sources). At Sultánpur 663,024 maunds were sold against 581,097 in 1880-81, and at Núh 27,852

maunds against 6,945. The excess in the former case is attributed to a reduction of prices, especially of the cheaper descriptions of salt, which the dealers found it profitable to make; and in the latter to the salt having been sold at any price offered, in consequence of the owners being in want of money.

622. The quantity sold at the Punjab Mines fell from 1,471,187 to 1,400,366 maunds. It is hoped that an expansion in the trade in this salt will take place when greater facilities for transit are provided by the extension of the railway to the sources.

623. The expenditure in the Punjab Mines Division increased by Rs. 57,575: this increase is almost entirely due to additional expenses for carriage and weighment, &c., of salt conveyed to the recently established depôt at Lála Músa.

624. The expenditure in the Delhi Salt Source Division was regulated by a reduced scale introduced at the end of 1880-81.

625. FORESTS.—The financial results were as follows:—

		Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	...	6,71,679	4,95,368	1,76,311
1881-82	...	6,88,308	5,16,270	1,72,038

626. The reduction in the net income, notwithstanding larger sales, is due partly to the increased expenditure of the year and partly also to low selling rates of timber in the hill forest divisions. A notice of the working of the Forest Department generally will be found in Chapter IV.

627. CANAL REVENUE.—The capital invested in the Punjab Canals is as follows:—

	During the year.	To end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Canals in operation	4,09,798	2,57,66,081
Canals under construction	36,51,106	2,89,56,192
Canals under suspension	...	35,095
Total ...	40,60,904	5,47,57,368
Deduct—		
Contribution by Native States for Sirhind Canal ...	12,93,501	97,79,178
Capital invested by Government	27,67,403	4,49,78,190

	Rs.
The total income of the permanent canals was ...	26,63,251
Working expenses	9,41,728
Balance profit, being 7·22 per cent. on the capital...	17,21,523

After deducting interest the profit was 3·43 per cent. on the capital, the Bári Doáb paying 2·03, the Western Jumna Canal 6·06. In the previous year the total profit was 7·56 per cent., the Bári Doáb Canal paying 4·39, and the Western Jumna Canal 13·87 per cent.

	Rs.
On the Inundation Canals, excluding the Muzaffargarh series, against which there is no capital expenditure, the total receipts were	8,23,431
Working expenses	3,78,897
Balance profit, being 23·14 per cent. on the capital	4,44,534

Deducting interest, the rate of profit was 19·27 per cent., the Upper Sutlej paying 6·46, the Lower Sutlej and Chenab 205·93, Indus 15·36, and Shahpur Canals 33·85 per cent.

628. In the previous year the total profit was 23·36 per cent.; the Upper Sutlej 0·53, the Lower Sutlej and Chenab 411·28, and the Indus Canals 3·44. On the Shahpur Canals there was a loss of 2·45 per cent.

629. The high percentage of profit on the canals last year was due to arrears of revenue from jágír and well-lands having been included in the accounts for that year.

630. By the assessments there would be a decrease in the present year of Rs. 1,65,221 on the permanent canals, due to the less area irrigated by the Bári Doáb Canal, and an increase of Rs. 4,604 on the Inundation Canals.

631. The areas irrigated were—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bári Doáb Canal	368,002	433,080	—65,078
Western Jumna Canal	300,545	265,551	—34,994
Total Perennial Canals ...	668,547	698,631	—30,084
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	221,970	154,536	+67,434
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Do. ...	346,278	299,284	+46,994
Indus Canals	201,614	164,385	+37,229
Muzaffargarh Canals	248,598	213,732	+34,866
Shahpur Canals	11,523	9,135	+2,388
Total Inundation Canals ...	1,029,983	841,072	+188,911
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,698,530	1,539,703	+158,827

632. The following is a comparative statement of the results of the working of the Canals during the two years :—

		Western Jumna Canal.	Bári Doáb Canal.	Inundation Canals.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—CAPITAL OUTLAY to end of year.	1880-81	78,35,315	1,55,66,485	19,54,483	2,53,56,283
	1881-82	82,92,972	1,55,52,072	19,21,037	2,57,66,081
II.—INCOME realized during the year— Direct, *viz.*, water-rent and miscellaneous receipts.	1880-81	9,10,128	10,74,919	99,886	20,84,933
	1881-82	12,01,250	11,28,686	1,35,567	24,65,503
Indirect, *viz.*, land revenue due to Irrigation Works (including water-advantage revenue).	1880-81	9,07,615	7,04,000	8,16,522	24,28,137
	1881-82	38,088	2,95,227	6,87,864	10,21,179
Total Direct and Indirect	1880-81	18,17,743	17,78,919	9,16,408	45,13,070
	1881-82	12,39,338	14,23,913	8,23,431	34,86,682
III.—CHARGES for the year— Maintenance, including Establishment.	1880-81	40,8,254	4,22,718	3,75,133	12,06,105
	1881-82	43,1,163	5,10,565	3,78,897	13,20,625
Interest on Capital Outlay	1880-81	3,22,554	6,72,840	84,746	10,80,140
	1881-82	3,05,377	5,97,890	74,299	9,77,563
Total ...	1880-81	7,30,808	10,95,558	4,59,879	22,86,245
	1881-82	7,36,540	11,08,455	4,53,196	22,98,191
IV.—NET PROFIT AND LOSS— (*a*)—Including interest on Capital.	1880-81	10,86,935	6,83,361	4,56,529	22,26,825
	1881-82	5,02,798	3,15,458	3,70,235	11,88,491
(*b*)—Excluding interest on Capital. On Direct Income only. Amount	1880-81	+ 5,01,874	+ 6,52,201	—2,75,247	+ 8,78,828
	1881-82	+ 7,70,087	+ 6,18,121	—2,43,330	+ 11,44,878
On Direct Income only. Percentage on Capital	1880-81	+ 6·41	+ 4·19	—14·08	+ 3·47
	1881-82	+ 9·29	+ 3·97	—12·66	+ 4·44
On total Income, both Direct and Indirect. Amount	1880-81	+ 14,09,400	+ 13,56,201	+ 5,41,275	+ 33,06,965
	1881-82	+ 8,08,175	+ 9,13,348	+ 4,44,534	+ 21,66,057
On total Income, both Direct and Indirect. Percentage on Capital	1880-81	17·98	8·71	27·69	+ 13·04
	1881-82	+ 9·74	+ 5·87	+ 23·14	+ 8·40

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

SANITATION.—Considerable progress in sanitation has been made in the Province during the year, and the inspection reports of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and Civil Surgeons afford ample evidence that not only is sanitary improvement engaging the earnest attention of the district authorities, and that a fair share of the funds at their disposal is devoted to it, but that the efforts being made to diffuse a better knowledge on sanitary matters among the people themselves are at last meeting with success and awakening them to the fact that it is really within their own power to prevent much of the sickness from which they now suffer; and it may now confidently be hoped that ere long not only will the people be induced to carefully follow out the instructions laid down for their guidance, but that they will even learn to appreciate the advantages to be derived by efficient sanitation.

634. Under recent arrangements for the sanitary inspections of towns and villages, Civil Surgeons will be brought more into contact with the people; and they have been instructed, while engaged in the performance of their duties, to use their best efforts to persuade the inhabitants of villages to abandon practices which tend to produce unhealthiness, and to explain to them the evil consequences of neglected conservancy, unprotected water-supply, and other insanitary conditions with which they are in the habit of surrounding themselves.

635. Important improvements in conservancy and drainage have been effected in many places, and it is gratifying to notice that in the more important towns, where signs of improvement are naturally first looked for, good progress has been made. A sum of Rs. 9,09,637, or 35 per cent. of the total municipal income, was expended during the year upon street pavings, construction of latrines, roads, conservancy establishment and improved schemes for drainage and water-supply. Among the more important works under this head, the Lahore water-supply may be more particularly mentioned. This project was completed and

opened in June 1881; and, notwithstanding the failure of the service reservoir, a constant supply of really good water has been kept up in the city and suburbs with the exception of certain localities at high elevations. The prejudice which was at first entertained by the natives, more particularly the higher Hindu castes, to the use of this water, is fast disappearing, and the demand steadily increases. The length of piping which has been laid throughout the city and suburbs is about 22 miles. The cost of the water, without interest on the loan, is at present about one anna and ten pies per 1,000 gallons, including fuel and establishment; but when the reservoir is re-constructed this rate will be considerably reduced. The Lahore drainage works are reported to be progressing satisfactorily, and when they are completed will leave but little to be desired in respect to thorough conservancy. At Amritsar the main drainage scheme is nearly completed round the eastern side of the city, and the internal drainage has been much improved, and schemes for draining the surrounding country, for the better conservancy of the city and for improving the water-supply, are under consideration. In Jullundur the work of cutting off the spills from the *jhíls* north of the town and conducting them into the East Beyn Nullah was completed, and the measure is reported to have proved very successful. In former years the spills from these *jhíls* came down upon the city and cantonments, swamping the land and causing much fever. In Hoshiárpur three important drainage schemes have been carried out. In Ludhiana special measures were taken to preserve the water-supply from pollution. In Delhi the old Sháhjahání drains in the principal streets, as also those in the side streets, were all opened and thoroughly cleaned out. The plans and estimates for the water-works have been completed, and it is hoped that ere long this important and much needed work will be put in hand.

636. Vital Statistics.—The scheme for providing for the registration of births by the agency of the village chaukidárs, which was brought into force last year, has been found to work well, and a marked improvement in the birth registration is manifest; and even in frontier districts, where registration is generally inefficient, this is the case.

637. *Births.*—The total number of births registered during the year was 695,766, or 151,107 more than the number returned in the previous year. Of this number there were 374,599 males and 321,167 females, or a proportion of 116 male to every 100 female births.

638. *Deaths.*—The death-rate of the Province was considerably in excess of that of the previous year. The total number of deaths registered, as shewn by the following statement, was 519,779, or an excess over last year of 47,048, giving a death-rate of 30 per mille of population for males and 29 per mille for females :—

YEAR.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	All other causes.	Total.	Death-rate per mille of population.
1868 ...	532	24,222	151,337	17,823	73,871	267,785	15
1869 ...	9,258	53,169	272,946	30,953	87,495	453,821	26
1870 ...	469	27,163	275,093	27,249	88,952	418,926	24
1871 ...	369	25,534	213,548	21,678	102,249	363,378	21
1872 ...	8,727	23,728	264,711	23,345	110,097	430,608	25
1873 ...	143	25,699	219,909	19,610	91,757	357,153	20
1874 ...	78	12,026	190,631	16,407	97,571	316,713	18
1875 ...	6,246	13,594	279,841	27,550	119,977	447,208	26
1876 ...	5,736	10,254	351,286	27,271	102,297	496,844	28
1877 ...	29	12,296	219,281	17,664	101,662	350,932	20
1878 ...	215	40,271	440,492	32,071	115,722	628,771	36
1879 ...	26,315	49,489	472,939	29,612	95,038	673,213	38
1880 ...	274	9,145	327,727	22,730	114,849	472,731	27
1881 ...	5,207	6,749	355,279	17,281	135,263	519,779	30

This statement shews that the rate of mortality in 1881, though higher than that in 1880, is below that of 1878 and 1879 ; but, as these two were exceptionally unhealthy years, the comparison must lie with the previous years in the series given in the statement ; and such comparison shews that the death-rate in 1881 was nearly 7 per mille in excess of the average of those years. No doubt a great deal of this is attributable to better registration, but it may in part be attributed to the sickly influence of the season.

639. Cholera again visited the Province in epidemic form. The disease first became epidemic in Delhi early in May; it attacked Lahore early in June, and about the same time an epidemic outbreak occurred in the Kangra District. Subsequently it visited many other districts, but its prevalence was chiefly confined to the eastern circle of the Province, and to sadr or important municipal towns in each district. The districts which suffered most from the disease were those of Lahore, Amritsar and Kangra. Of the total number, 5,207 deaths, registered, it would appear that 3,693, equal to 2·84 per mille of the aggregate population, occurred in municipal towns ; while in rural circles the deaths registered were only 1,512, or 0·09 per mille of the rural population. These facts would seem to indicate a considerable degree of dependence of the rural population, as regards cholera, on the sadr or municipal towns, and the consequent importance of maintaining the

central towns in good sanitary condition. A special Cholera Committee was appointed, under the orders of the Government of India, in October 1881, to enquire into the history of cholera in the Punjab in certain localities ; but the report of this Committee has not yet been published.

640. It is satisfactory to notice from the foregoing statement that the mortality from small-pox was lower in 1881 than in any other year of the series given in the table. This diminution may be in part attributed to the effect of vaccination, but more probably it is due to the natural consequence of previous years of excessive prevalence and to the absence of favorable climatic conditions. It may, however, be noted that, taking the whole series of 14 years given in the statement, the number of deaths from small-pox in the last 7 years was 50,000, or one-fourth less than in the first 7 years ; and this may be assumed as evidence that vaccination has effected as much good as could be fairly expected from the limited extent to which operations have hitherto been carried on.

641. The total mortality from fever during the year was 355,279 deaths, shewing an excess of 27,552 over last year, and a higher number, excluding the years of the great fever epidemics, 1878 and 1879, than any year of the series from 1868. The highest mortality from this disease was recorded in the Amritsar District, *viz.*, 28,962, giving a death-rate of 35 per mille of population. Next to Amritsar was the district of Lahore, in which the total deaths registered were 21,058, equal to a death-rate of 27 per mille. In the Amritsar District the city of Amritsar suffered most severely ; for out of the 28,962 deaths registered in this district 11,724 are reported to have occurred in the city alone. The outbreak in Amritsar is attributed to an excessive and unusual rainfall in a locality the natural drainage of which is very imperfect, to consequent rise of spring level, and water-logging of the soil. During the months of June, July and August there was an aggregate fall of no less than 62 inches, and this excessive rainfall produced most disastrous consequences. The mortality was heaviest amongst the poorer classes, and nearly half of the deaths were of children under five years of age. Measures have been taken for remedying the defects of drainage and conservancy which have been brought to light in the course of the investigation into this deplorable mortality.

642. The number of deaths under the head of bowel complaints was 17,281, giving a death-rate of about 1 per mille of population ; and the

deaths from other causes, which include the mortality from chest diseases, was 135,263, an excess of 20,414 over the figures of the previous year.

643. MEDICAL RELIEF.—The number of applicants for relief at the various medical institutions in the Province during the year numbered 1,545,808, as exhibited by the following table. This shews an increase over last year of 177,379, or nearly 13 per cent.; and this increase is in some measure due to the great prevalence of fever during the latter part of the year. In Amritsar alone the number of patients treated was upwards of 55,000 in excess of that registered in the previous year; and cases of malarial fever treated in other dispensaries in the Province increased by about 70 per cent. Two additional dispensaries,—one of the second and one of the third class,—have been added to the number of such institutions during the year, though the table shews an increase of only one; but this is explained by the fact that in 1881 the dispensary at the sanitarium of Shekh Budin, which is only maintained from May to October of each year, has not been taken into calculation, though it was included in the return for the previous year.

Year.	No. of Dispensaries.	Number of Patients treated.			Income.				
		In-door	Out-door.	Total.	Government.	Municipal and other contributions.	Other sources.	Total.	Expenditure.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875	150	28,615	1,003,458	1,032,073	1,32,461	1,60,989	28,609	3,22,059	3,24,618
1876	163	30,428	1,175,034	1,205,462	1,07,034	1,87,374	26,743	3,21,151	3,22,814
1877	166	31,627	1,114,420	1,146,047	92,658	1,88,270	21,515	3,02,443	2,98,746
1878	172	43,190	1,393,766	1,436,956	85,311	2,11,008	25,130	3,21,449	3,22,518
1879	180	39,635	1,349,224	1,388,859	79,093	2,36,429	23,295	3,38,817	3,41,286
1880	184	34,729	1,333,700	1,368,429	72,199	2,44,161	19,586	3,35,946	3,28,051
1881	185	37,011	1,508,797	1,545,808	73,132	2,54,496	25,089	3,52,717	3,41,858
Difference between 1880 and 1881.	1	2,282	1,75,097	1,77,379	933	10,335	5,503	16,771	13,807

* NOTE.—The Income and Expenditure of the Shekh Budin Dispensary is excluded for 1880 and 1881.

644. The above table shews that there was a total increase in income of Rs. 16,771, and in expenditure of Rs. 13,807, for the year 1881.

645. The Hospitals and Dispensaries in existence at the close of the year 1881 were as follows :—

1 General Hospital—Mayo Hospital, Lahore.
14 Civil Hospitals.
26 Dispensaries, 1st class.
105 Dispensaries, 2nd class.
43 Dispensaries, 3rd class.
1 Lying-in Hospital, Amritsar.

646. In these institutions 15,45,808 patients were treated; of whom 973 were Europeans, 2,251 Eurasians, 626,140 Hindus, 847,539 Muhammadans, and 68,900 other classes.

647. The death-rate among in-door patients was 7·20 against 8·47 in the previous year.

648. The number of major operations performed was 4,466, or 26 per cent. in excess of those of the previous year, and there was also an increase in the number of minor operations of 4,724.

649. *Leper Asylums.*—The number of these institutions maintained during the year was the same as last year, *viz.*, 6. The number of patients at the close of 1880 was 422, and 175 admissions were made during the year, making a total of 597. Of these 70, or 11·7 per cent., died, and 120 left the asylums of their own accord, thus leaving 407 inmates at the close of 1881. The total expenditure on these institutions during 1881 was Rs. 18,779, or Rs. 1,891 less than in the previous year,—the decrease being due to the average number of inmates having been smaller, to the diminished cost of food, and to the circumstance that, clothing having been liberally supplied to the asylums of Tarn Táran and Dharmsála towards the close of 1880, a further supply was not called for during the present year. The expenditure on repairs of buildings was also less in 1881 than it was in 1880, though the expenditure on medicines was somewhat higher. These asylums are chiefly supported by district funds aided by private subscriptions and donations.

650. *Mayo Hospital.*—This hospital provides 115 beds, 91 for men and 24 for women and children. The number of patients who obtained medical relief at this institution during the year was 30,672, or 4,098 less than in the previous year, and the decrease was entirely among the out-patients. The falling-off was chiefly in the European and Eurasian classes.

651. The total number of deaths among in-patients during the year was 197; while the admissions were 1,938, the proportion of deaths to admissions being 10·16 per cent. against 15·7 per cent. in the previous year.

652. The number of major operations performed during the year was 288,—an increase of 49 over the previous year. Of these the following may be specially noted:—121 cases of cataract, in which the lens was extracted, good sight being restored in 108 cases, or nearly 90 per cent.; 4 amputations of the upper extremity (one at the shoulder-joint), with no death; 46 cases of lithotomy, with 8 deaths; and one operation for strangled hernia successfully performed.

653. Cases of malarial fever constituted nearly one-fifth of the total number treated; but the disease was not of a severe type, the rate of mortality among in-patients treated for it being 8·51 per cent., against 13·53 per cent. in the previous year. Diseases affecting the respiratory organs were more frequent than in the previous year, and these largely contributed to swell the proportion of mortality. Bowel complaints, on the other hand, were fewer than in 1880; and it was remarkable that, notwithstanding the prevalence of epidemic cholera, the number of cases of diarrhœa was less than in the previous year.

654. The total expenditure on the Hospital during the year was Rs. 23,068, an excess of Rs. 3,886 over last year, due principally to additions to the building and to the purchase of furniture, clothing and bedding for the inmates. The receipts were Rs. 23,148, of which the contribution from Government was Rs. 16,524, from District and Municipal funds Rs. 4,500, and from private sources Rs. 1,423.

655. *Amritsar Lying-in Hospital.*—At this institution, which is entirely supported by the Municipality, there were 33 in-patients and 154 out-patients treated during the year. Out of 12 obstetric operations which had to be performed, only 2 proved fatal. The institution continues to prove useful in furnishing means for the training of midwives. At the beginning of the year there were 10 pupils, one of whom had passed and was retained as resident nurse, one passed as qualified midwife and is now practising at Meean Meer, one died during the prevalence of the fever epidemic in October, and one English pupil who joined in 1880 presented herself for examination at the Lahore Medical School and passed; leaving 6 pupils in the institution at the close of the year.

656. LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—The number of these institutions was the same as last year, *viz.*, one at Delhi and one at Lahore.

657. The number of admissions into the two asylums was in excess of those of the previous year, amounting to 132 (including re-admissions) against 87 in 1880, and the total number under treatment was 438, of whom 333 were in the Lahore, and 105 in the Delhi Asylum. Of this number 369 were males and 69 females. Of the above total, 47 males and 4 females, or 51 in all, were discharged cured, and 47 died. The percentage of cured to average strength was at both the asylums a little over 16, and the mortality a little under 15.

658. In 1880 the mortality rate was low compared with former years, but in 1881 it reverted to the high rate which usually prevails among this class of patients, the death-rate at the two asylums being about the same, *viz.*, 14·10 at Lahore, 14·98 at Delhi. At Lahore, of the 35 deaths returned, 13, or nearly one-third of the whole number, were due to cholera, which attacked the asylum in July; and at Delhi, of the 11 deaths recorded, 4 were due to diarrhœa and 4 to respiratory diseases.

659. Of the 132 admissions during the year, 14 belonged to the criminal class, of whom 12 were admitted into the Lahore, and 2 into the Delhi asylum; and at the close of the year there were 39 of this class in confinement, 31 being in the Lahore and 8 in the Delhi asylum.

660. The average cost of each lunatic was at Lahore Rs. 105-0-9 and at Delhi Rs. 102-2-10. At Lahore the cost for diet was higher than at Delhi, but, on the other hand, the cost of clothing was much greater at Delhi than at Lahore.

661. At Lahore, out of a daily average strength of 240 persons, 80, or 33 per cent., were employed on manufactures, and the net profit realized amounted to Rs. 263, or about Rs. 3 per head. At Delhi, out of an average strength of 73 persons, 62, or nearly 85 per cent., were employed on manufactures, realizing a net profit of Rs. 580, or Rs. 9-5-0 per head of the number employed.

662. At both the institutions the chief employments were gardening, grinding corn, and cloth manufactures; but at Lahore a large number of the inmates seem to have been employed in out-door works, such as gardening, levelling old buildings, &c.; and, though such employment was well calculated to keep the lunatics in health, the profits realized were not so large.

663. Lock Hospitals.—As stated last year, the Contagious Diseases Act, XIV. of 1868, has not yet been extended to any part of the Punjab; but rules made under the Cantonment Act, providing for the inspection of houses of ill-fame and for preventing the spread of venereal disease, continue in force in all cantonments occupied by British troops, and the

leading statistics of the operations of these rules for the past four years will be found in the following table :—

CANTONMENTS.		Average number of Prostitutes. On the Register.	Attending periodical examinations.	In Hospital.	Receipts from fees and fines.	Expenditure.	European troops. Average strength.	Ratio of admissions per mille from venereal disease.
					Rs.	Rs.		
Delhi ...	1878	158·64	131·84	9·0	76	3,014	390	185
	1879	160·79	140·91	11·59	25	3,074	405	202
	1880	164·48	147·20	10·75	76	3,074	476	204
	1881	152·92	143·54	4·19	54	2,776	406	199
Umballa ...	1878	94·0	90·33	17·42	34	2,771	1,288	201
	1879	98·59	73·75	13·58	77	2,920	1,084	...
	1880	64·70	60·64	21·0	17	3,205	1,329	242
	1881	82·55	78·03	17·28	62	3,334	1,613	264
Kasauli ...	1878	14·30	14·30	2·16	...	510	382	164
	1879	14·71	14·71	0·72	...	514	361	111
	1880	13·37	13·28	3·66	55	559	348	192
	1881	9·05	9·05	66·0	10	491	348	306
Sabáthu ...	1878	17·83	17·58	4·25	...	726	650	118
	1879	10·11	10·01	2·48	...	585	...	...
	1880	8·56	8·56	1·58	...	503	4,480	7
	1881	7·18	7·6	0·83	...	426	4,658	13
Dagshai ...	1878	18·82	18·82	4·0	...	997	777	54
	1879	18·0	18·0	4·16	...	875	490	179
	1880	19·33	19·33	4·83	...	861	921	114
	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	1878	47·08	45·79	2·0	...	2,502	788	196
	1879	44·75	44·83	2·61	...	2,516	201	243
	1880	34·0	32·62	4·25	16	2,454	297	158
	1881	63·9	58·88	7·51	45	3,039	368	233
Dalhousie ..	1878	13·08	12·91	4·08	...	547	232	241
	1879	10·90	11·04	0·76	...	500	289	363
	1880	6·51	6·62	0·91	...	471	325	202
	1881	7·44	6·63	0·64	...	471	295	261
Siálkot ...	1878	99·12	93·50	23·0	107	3,866	1,225	246
	1879	88·8	88·3	17·5	88	3,446	760	249
	1880	86·06	87·75	22·16	133	3,139	1,030	260
	1881	88·05	83·42	...	133	2,676	1,306	117
Lahore and Meean Meer ...	1878	183·46	147·50	13·25	231	4,475	824	354
	1879	216·9	171·12	17·61	522	4,325	1,111	216
	1880	233·37	168·37	15·41	206	4,002	3,182	100
	1881	239·17	169·57	15·5	398	4,086	1,098	264
Ferozepore ...	1878	84·68	65·15	9·0	3	1,876	1,110	269
	1879	65·92	56·39	7·33	24	1,990	1,110	100
	1880	77·13	65·01	14·58	15	2,025	1,035	150
	1881	77·50	65·6	8·38	80	2,045	873	82
Mooltan ...	1878	219·7	182·5	11·0	...	2,285	745	417
	1879	191·1	174·7	17·15	184	2,888	945	191
	1880	120·32	113·37	12·25	69	2,274	808	215
	1881	106·91	100·58	74·91	35	2 108	...	192
Ráwalpindi ...	1878	134·50	120 13	2·5	349	3,145	1,693	208
	1879	149·15	145·77	28·45	185	3,417	1,590	181
	1880	140·08	130·8	34·08	108	3,164	1,436	129
	1881	165·07	155·45	23·14	...	3,582	1,318	104
Attock ...	1878	11·71	11·52	2·08	...	585	289	168
	1879	12·33	12·33	0·56	...	536	...	...
	1880	12·68	12·68	2·08	...	548	78	496
	1881	26·23	26·17	1·70	30	594	179	155
Nowshera ...	1878	45·87	41·39	11·0	...	1,165	510	188
	1879	36·01	28·97	3·06	92	1,213	809	80
	1880	28·31	27·51	4·16	...	1,037	...	...
	1881	34·95	32·58	3·50	...	1,218	941	118
Pesháwar ...	1878	207·75	193·25	14·0	22	2,737	1,287	222
	1879	230·96	205·04	19·44	210	3,087	921	121
	1880	244·13	219·80	28·91	1,015	3,442	966	336
	1881	235·9	223·07	30·94	264	3,874	1,417	143
Murree ...	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1879	25·07	21·49	1 48	...	1,156	147	285
	1880	24·59	24·59	1·25	...	516	244	396
	1881	41·17	41·17	11·83	...	658	232	181

664. The figures show that in 1881 there was a diminution in the ratio of admissions for venereal disease in the majority of the stations, and notably so in Ferozepore, Pesháwar, Attock and Murree,—the stations in which an increase is observable being Kasauli, Jullundur, Meean Meer, Umballa and Dalhousie.

665. With respect to the increase in Kasauli, it is stated that the disease was contracted before the arrival of the troops at that station; and so also, in regard to Umballa, it is said that the largest number of admissions was in the first quarter of the year, when the troops arrived from field service saturated with disease contracted apparently on the march; and the same causes may be assigned for the increase in Jullundur and Meean Meer. At Dalhousie, as in other hill stations, great difficulty is experienced in preventing illicit intercourse with the hill women out of cantonment limits.

666. The attendance of the registered prostitutes at the periodical examinations has, on the whole, been regular, and the local authorities have done their best to detect and prevent prostitution by women not on the registers. The employment of dháís in detecting disease and ensuring the attendance of the registered women at the periodical examinations has been found to answer well at most stations.

667. VACCINATION.—The revised scheme for the amalgamation of the Vaccination with the Sanitary Department, to which allusion was made in last year's Report, came into force from the 1st of October 1881. Under this scheme the Provincial Vaccination Establishment, by which operations were formerly carried on, was broken up, and from it, with some considerable additions, district establishments have been formed and placed under the immediate superintendence and control of the Civil Surgeon, subject to inspection by the special officers of the Sanitary Department.

668. Under the new system the returns are for the calendar, instead of for the official year, as formerly; and the work of the year under review cannot, therefore, with any advantage, be compared with the work of former years; but from information received it appears that the district authorities have everywhere cordially adopted the new plan of operations, and that it promises to work well.

669. The number of primary vaccinations performed in the course of the 9 months ending with 31st December 1881 amounted to 280,467, of which 265,411, or 94 per cent., were successful. During the hot weather operations were conducted in 12 Native States, in Simla, Murree and

the adjoining hills, and in the districts of Kángra and Hazára. The establishment necessary for these operations is entertained at the charge of the Provincial Revenues with the special object of maintaining a proper supply of vaccine matter during the hot months. The district vaccinators, whose operations are confined to the cold months, are to be utilized during the hot weather in sanitary inspections, taking up their vaccination duties as soon as the season is sufficiently advanced.

670. The cost of the Provincial establishment during the 6 months from 1st April to 1st October 1881 was Rs. 30,472. Under the revised scheme, however, the charge to Provincial Revenues will only be Rs. 7,140 per annum, exclusive of the superior supervising staff; whereas the charge upon Municipal and District Funds will amount to Rs. 53,808 per annum. For the year 1880 the cost was :—

	Rs.
From Provincial Revenues	54,452
From Municipal and District Funds ...	92

The Municipal and District Committees will, it is believed, show more interest in the cause of vaccination now that they are called upon to provide the cost of the establishment in a larger degree, and are entrusted with wider powers over the members of the establishment.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, STATISTICS, &c.—The number of schools at the close of the year was 2,089, against 2,088 in 1881. There has been an increase of 2 high schools, 2 primary schools and an industrial school for males, and of 1 high and 1 middle school for girls; whilst the number of female primary schools has been reduced by 5 and of female normal schools by 1.

672. The educational institutions comprise:—an Arts college, 24 high schools, 203 middle schools, 1,526 primary schools, a training college, a school of art, a medical school, 4 normal schools, and 3 industrial schools for males; and 1 high school, 2 middle schools, 317 primary schools, 4 normal schools, and an industrial school for females. The Oriental College, maintained by the Punjab University College, is not shown in the returns.

673. The total number of scholars attending educational institutions of every description has risen from 104,923 to 110,427. The Lahore Government College contained at the close of the year 103 scholars; high schools for boys, 502; middle schools for boys, 5,418; primary schools for boys, 93,919; the Central Training College, 58; the School of Arts, 43; the Medical School, 188; normal schools, 220; and industrial schools for males, 101. In the high school for females there were 4 scholars, in middle schools 13, in primary schools 9,739, in normal schools 142; and in the industrial school, 27. There has been an increase of 9 scholars in the Lahore Government College, and of 91 in high schools for boys. In middle schools for boys there was an apparent falling-off of 372. This was due solely to a change in the date on which promotions are made in Government institutions from primary to middle schools. Formerly this took place before the end of the official year; now it takes place after its expiration.

In primary schools for boys there was an increase of 5,724. In female schools for secondary education the number of scholars has risen from 9 to 17, and in female primary schools from 9,686 to 9,739.

674. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 15,84,281, or, deducting the expenditure on school buildings and scholarships to students attending the Medical School, to Rs. 14,52,233. The expenditure in 1880-81, exclusive of the items above mentioned, was Rs. 13,92,534. Of Rs. 15,84,281, Rs. 6,30,198 were paid from Provincial revenues, Rs. 4,49,646 from District funds, Rs. 13,873 from the proceeds of endowments, Rs. 1,20,611 from school fees, Rs. 1,44,831 from Municipal funds, and Rs. 2,25,122 from other sources.

675. Of the total number of scholars attending educational institutions of all kinds, 827 are Europeans and Eurasians, 651 Native Christians, 56,372 Hindus, 41,900 Muhammadans, 9,690 Sikhs, and 987 belong to other denominations. There has been an increase in every case except amongst Europeans and Eurasians. 447 scholars attending high schools for boys are taught through the medium of English, and 55, who do not learn English, through the medium of the vernacular. English middle schools for boys contained at the close of the year 2,714 scholars, and vernacular middle schools, 2,704. All these learn a classical language. English primary schools for boys contained 23,278 boys, and vernacular primary schools, 70,641. In Government English primary schools the English language is taught in the upper division only, *i. e.*, in the two highest classes, and in these the vernacular is still the medium of instruction. In mission schools, English is sometimes taught at an earlier stage. The number of boys in primary schools actually learning English at the close of the year was 7,956. On the whole, 11,110 boys are taught the English language. In female schools 628 scholars learn English, the majority of whom are Europeans and Eurasians.

676. Of schools for the primary and secondary education of males, 1,593, with 89,368 scholars, are Government institutions; and 160, with 10,471 scholars, are aided institutions. Of female schools, 146, with 3,870 scholars, are Government, and 174, with 5,886 scholars, are aided. Of the institutions for special and technical training, the Training College, the School of Art, the Medical School, 3 of the normal schools for masters, and 2 of the industrial schools for males, are Government

institutions; and 1 normal school for masters, the normal school for mistresses, 1 industrial school for males, and the industrial school for females, are aided.

677. *Results of University Examinations.*—At the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University 113 candidates appeared, of whom 55 were successful. For the First Arts Examination there were 10 candidates, of whom 8 were successful, and 1 was prevented by sickness from appearing. Four candidates went up for the B. A. Examination, of whom 2 passed. No candidates were sent up during the year under report, directly from educational institutions in the Punjab, for the M. A. Examination; but 2 students, who had completed the B. A. course in the Lahore Government College, passed the M. A. Examination as private students.

678. For the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University College held in May 1882, there were 243 candidates, of whom 73 were successful. Of these, 63 passed in English, and 10 in the vernacular. Amongst the candidates were 125 students of Government schools, of whom 54 were successful; 25 of the Oriental College, of whom 2 were successful; 40 of other aided high schools, of whom 7 were successful; and 53 private students and candidates from unaided schools, of whom 10 were successful. The Proficiency and High Proficiency examinations were not held during the year under report; but 14 candidates passed the Proficiency examination in May 1882. One student passed the Honors examination in history.

679. *Oriental Examinations of the Punjab University College.*—For the Lower Arabic or Maulavi examination, there were 16 candidates, of whom 9 passed. For the Lower Sanskrit or Pragya examination also there were 16 candidates, of whom 9 were successful; and for the Lower Persian or Munshi examination, there were 88 candidates, of whom 49 were successful.

680. No middle or higher examinations in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian were held during the year under report.

681. In the Gurmukhi or Budhiman examination, 7 candidates were successful out of 10.

682. For the first examination in Medicine, there were 12 candidates, of whom 7 passed; and in the final examination 4 passed out of 7.

683. Out of 105 candidates for the first examination in Law, 48 were successful; and 35 out of 65 passed the final examination.

684. Sixteen out of 19 candidates passed an examination in the Yúnání, and 5 out of 7 in the Vaidak system of Medicine.

685. Six students went up and passed the first examination and one the final examination in Engineering.

686. Four out of 5 candidates passed an examination in Hindu Law, 10 the 'examination of Mufti' 'Alím and the functions of Qází Alim,' and 1 the 'examination of Muftí Fázil and the functions of Qází Fázil.'

687. Twenty-five students who had previously passed some examination in oriental languages were examined in history and geography and mathematics, and of these 8 were successful. Twenty-nine munshís were examined in arithmetic, and 25 in office work; 18 are reported to have passed in the former, and 24 in the latter.

688. *The Lahore Government College.*—The number of students has risen from 94 to 103, and the average daily attendance from 75 to 77. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 47,902. The total cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 498-15-0 and the cost to Government Rs. 477-2-0.

689. As already stated, no students were sent up directly from the Lahore Government College for the M. A. examination of the Calcutta University; but 2 students who had completed the B. A. course in this institution passed the M. A. examination, as private students. Of 2 students who passed the B. A. examination, 1 was placed in the second division, and 1 in the third; and of 8 who passed the First Arts examination, 1 was placed in the first, 6 in the second, and 1 in the third division.

690. One student passed the Honors examination in history of the Punjab University College. The Proficiency and High Proficiency examinations, as above stated, were not held during the year under report; but 11 students were successful in the Proficiency examination held in May 1882. Of these, 5 students had passed the First Arts examination of the Calcutta University, held in the previous November; so that, on the whole, 14 students were successful in

one or both of these examinations. The number of students in the first and second-year classes, at the beginning of the year, was 61 ; so that the percentage of passes on the number on the rolls was 22·9.

691. Four students went up and passed the final examination in Law, and 12 out of 17 candidates were successful in the first examination.

692. *The Oriental College and School.*—From a statement supplied by the Superintendent, it appears that 122 students are reckoned as belonging to the Oriental College, and 100 to the School. The expenditure on the former is reckoned at Rs. 13,733-4-0, and on the latter at Rs. 6,106-7-0.

693. For the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College, held in May 1881, there were 15 candidates, of whom 2 passed; and in May 1882 there were 25 candidates, of whom 2 were successful.

694. For the Proficiency examination held, since the close of the year, in May 1882, there were 3 successful candidates.

695. In the Maulavi or Lower Arabic examination 8 students were successful, against 2 in the previous year. In the Pragya or Lower Sanskrit examination 4 students were successful, against 2 in the previous year. In the Munshi or Lower Persian examination 4 students were successful, and in the Budhimán or Punjábí examination 6. For the Hakím, or examination in the Yúnání system of Medicine, there were 16 successful candidates, and for the examination in the Vaidak system of Medicine, 5. At the examination in Civil Engineering 1 student passed in the upper, and 4 in the lower division.

696. *The Central Training College.*—This college is intended not so much to communicate knowledge as to train men for the practical art of teaching and school management. Its scope is wider than that of an ordinary normal school, which prepares young men for the charge of vernacular primary schools; whilst the Training College undertakes to train students, both in English and the vernacular, for the middle and high schools of the Province.

697. The College contains an English and a vernacular class. The English class consists chiefly of students who have passed the B. A. or F. A. examination, and of young teachers likely, by their character and capacity, to profit by the training afforded. During the year it contained 5 students who had passed the B. A. examination or the

High Proficiency examination of the Punjab University College; 4 who had completed the B. A. course, but failed in the examination; 1 student who had passed the First Arts examination, and 4 who had completed the F. A. course, but had not succeeded in passing the examination. There were on the whole 14 students, besides 14 teachers sent in for training, of whom 6 had passed the F. A. examination and 7 the Entrance examination.

698. The vernacular class consists of picked men who have passed through a normal school and gained certificates, of students who have passed the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College on the vernacular side, and of teachers sent in from schools for training. The great majority during the year under report were students from normal schools; the number at the end of the year was 31.

699. *Secondary Education.—Schools for the secondary education of boys.*—There were at the close of the year 227 schools for the secondary education of boys, or 2 more than at the end of the previous year. The average number on the rolls has risen from 5,863 to 6,276, and the average daily attendance from 4,895 to 5,231. The total expenditure has risen from Rs. 3,00,091 to Rs. 3,10,434; whilst the average cost of educating each pupil, which is calculated on the average number on the rolls, has fallen from Rs. 51-3-0 to Rs. 49-7-0. Fees have risen from Rs. 33,397 to Rs. 35,172.

700. Of the 227 schools for the secondary education of boys, 101 are English and 126 vernacular. The former include 23 high schools, each with a middle school attached to it, and 55 middle schools unattached to high schools. There is only one purely vernacular high school, though two of the English high schools contain, as in the previous year, vernacular departments.

701. The number of boys attending high schools at the close of the year was 502. For the Calcutta University Entrance examination there were 101 candidates, of whom 55 were successful, and for that of the Punjab University College, held in May 1882, there were 165 candidates, of whom 61 passed. Thirteen students passed the Entrance examination of both the Calcutta University and the Punjab University College, so that the total number successful in one or both examinations was 103.

702. *English Secondary Schools—Government.*—The number of Government English schools has been reduced from 65 to 63. The

number of scholars fell from 2,339 to 2,238 by the close of the year, but rose to 2,821 after the annual promotions. This, as explained above, is owing to a change in the school term. Promotions from primary to secondary schools were formerly made in January, but are now made after the close of the official year. The total expenditure has risen from Rs. 1,62,161 to Rs. 1,68,356. The average cost of educating each pupil fell from Rs. 73-11-0 to Rs. 69-15-0, and the charge against the Provincial revenues from Rs. 56-9-0 to Rs. 54. Fees amounted to Rs. 18,331, against Rs. 16,669 in the previous year. The other principal sources of income were municipal contributions amounting to Rs. 10,818, and grants from district funds aggregating Rs. 5,230.

703. There are 10 Government English high schools, to each of which a middle school is attached. These are all district schools under the management of the Educational Department. The number of scholars borne on the rolls of these high schools has risen from 253 to 335. Forty candidates were successful in the Calcutta University Entrance Examination held in November 1881, against 35 in the previous year. In the Punjab University College Entrance examination, held in May 1882, 54 candidates were successful, against 34 who passed in May 1881. Of the successful candidates 13 passed both the Punjab and Calcutta examinations; so that the total number successful in one or both examinations was 94. This gives 32 per cent. of the number borne on the rolls of Government high schools at the beginning of 1881-82.

704. There are 27 district middle schools, including the 20 which are attached to high schools. All of these are under the management of the Educational Department. The Anglo-Arabic school at Delhi is managed partly by the Educational Department and partly by a native committee. Twenty-three Government middle schools are under the management of Deputy Commissioners, and there are 2 cantonment schools under the management of Cantonment Magistrates. The total number of students borne on the rolls of these schools at the close of the year was 1,903, which had risen by the end of May last to 2,425.

705. Government middle schools sent up 341 successful candidates for the middle school examination, or 16·3 per cent. on the total number borne on the rolls at the beginning of the year.

706. *English Secondary Schools, Aided.*—There are 33 aided English schools for natives. They contained, at the close of the year, 886 students; the average number on the rolls was 934, and the average

attendance 747. The total expenditure was Rs. 64,107. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 68-10-0, and the charge against the Provincial revenues, Rs. 28-5-0. Fees rose from Rs. 4,478 to Rs. 4,723, and the Municipal grants amounted to Rs. 3,070. On the whole, contributions from public funds of all kinds amounted to Rs. 29,549, and those from private sources, including fees, to Rs. 34,558.

707. There are 11 aided English high schools for natives, and to each of them a middle school is attached. They contained at the close of the year 118 scholars. In the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, held in November 1881, 10 candidates were successful, against 16 in the previous year; and in the Punjab University College Entrance Examination, held in May 1882, 7 were successful, against 12 in May 1881. On the whole, 17 candidates were successful in one or both of these examinations. This gives 13·7 per cent. of the total number borne on the rolls of aided high schools at the beginning of the year.

708. There are 22 aided English middle schools for natives, including 11 attached to high schools. These contained, at the close of the year, 768 students. In the middle school examination there were 118 successful condidates from these schools, or 15·2 per cent. of the total number of students borne on the rolls of aided middle schools at the beginning of the year.

709. *Secondary Schools for Europeans and Eurasians—Aided.*—There are 2 high schools, *viz.*, the Bishop Cotton School at Simla and a high school department opened in connection with the Lawrence Military Asylum, Murree; and 3 middle schools, including the departments attached to the Bishop Cotton and Murree high schools, the third being at Lahore.

710. The number of boys in the Bishop Cotton High School has fallen from 18 to 14, but the number in the Middle School has risen from 23 to 29.

711. The Murree Asylum contained 3 boys in the High, and 9 in the Middle School.

712. The Lahore School contained 5 boys in the middle department at the close of the year.

713. On the whole, these institutions contained 60 boys against 61 at the close of the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,733, and that contributed from Provincial revenues to Rs. 9,600. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 339-41-0, and the charge

against the Provincial revenues Rs. 157-6-0. The proceeds of endowments amounted to Rs. 2,200, fees to Rs. 7,977, municipal grants to Rs. 360, and receipts from other sources to Rs. 596. The total amount contributed from public funds was Rs. 9,960, and from private sources Rs. 10,773.

714. Five boys of the Bishop Cotton School at Simla were successful in the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, and 4 in the Middle School Examination.

715. The Lawrence Military Asylum at Murree supplied 3 successful candidates for the middle school examination, and the Lahore School 3.

716. *Vernacular Secondary Schools for Boys.*—These are all Government institutions. They are 126 in number, against 123 at the end of the previous year. The average number of scholars on the rolls rose from 2,663 to 2,874, and the average attendance from 2,193 to 2,404. The number on the rolls at the close of the year was 2,738; but rose to 3,432 by the end of May, after the annual promotions.

717. The total expenditure was Rs. 57,238 against Rs. 52,580 in the previous year. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 19-15, being a few annas more than in the previous year, and the charge against the Provincial revenues was Re. 1-4. The contributions from Municipal Funds amounted to Rs. 15,848, and from District Funds to Rs. 33,576. Fees which are paid by non-agriculturists only amounted to Rs. 4,141.

718. Of the 126 vernacular schools for secondary education, one only, recently established at Jullundur, is a High School. It contained at the close of the year 32 students. It has no other department attached to it.

719. The 125 vernacular middle schools contained at the close of the year 2,704 students.

720. Twelve candidates were sent up from the Jullundur High School for the Punjab Entrance Examination. These all failed. They should not have been sent up as they had not completed the full period of study, and the course has been made more difficult by the addition this year of Arabic or Sanskrit to the First Arts standard. Seven candidates passed the Munshi examination.

721. The vernacular department of the Ludhiana High School supplied 6 successful candidates for the Entrance, and 7 for the Munshi examination.

722. From the Government vernacular middle schools, there were 636 candidates for the middle school examination, of whom 476 were successful.

723. This gives 16·5 per cent. of successful candidates out of the total number borne on the rolls at the beginning of the year.

724. *Secondary Education for Girls.*—The schools for the secondary education of girls include the high and middle departments of the Auckland House School at Simla for Europeans and Eurasians, and the Alexandra Girls' School at Amritsar, which is intended to give a thoroughly good education to the daughters of Native Christians of the higher class.

725. The Auckland House School contained at the close of the year 4 girls in the High School who had passed the previous middle school examination with credit, taking up French instead of Urdu, and 5 in the Middle Department.

726. The expenditure on the Auckland House School was Rs. 2,455, of which Government contributed Rs. 900, and the balance was paid from fees.

727. The total cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 306-2, and the cost to Government Rs 112-8.

728. The Alexandra School at Amritsar contained, at the close of the year, 8 pupils in the Middle School. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,406, of which Government contributed Rs. 440 ; Rs. 507 were paid from fees, and Rs. 2,459 from 'other sources.' The total cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 340-9, and the cost to Government Rs. 44.

729. *Primary Education.—Primary Schools for Boys.*—The number of schools is 1,526, against 1,524 in the previous year ; the number of scholars has risen from 88,195 to 93,919; the average number on the rolls from 85,184 to 89,506, and the average attendance from 68,842 to 71,740.

730. The total expenditure on primary schools for boys has risen from Rs. 4,63,140 to Rs. 4,77,386, whilst the average cost of educating each scholar, which amounted to Rs. 5-5, is somewhat less than in the previous year. The expenditure is thus distributed : Provincial revenues, Rs. 73,015 ; district funds, Rs. 2,39,567 ; endowments, Rs. 5,213 ; fees, Rs. 65,244 ; muncipal grants, Rs. 63,648 ; and other sources, Rs. 30,699.

731. There are 204 English primary schools containing 23,278 scholars, of whom 253 are Europeans and Eurasians, 154 Native Christians, 14,287 Hindus, 7,176 Muhammadans, 1,377 Sikhs, and 31 of other denominations. Of these, 115 with 14,757 scholars are Government schools, 83 with 8,262 scholars are aided schools for natives, and 6 with 259 scholars are aided schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

732. *Government English Primary Schools.*—The number of scholars in these schools has risen from 14,306 to 14,757. Of these, 3,459 are in the upper, and 11,298 in the lower division. In the upper primary school examination 912 were successful, against 758 in the previous year, and in the lower 1,413 against 1,237. School fees have risen from Rs. 29,771 to Rs. 31,007; whilst the expenditure from Provincial revenues has fallen from Rs. 33,411, to Rs. 32,075. The average cost of educating each boy was Rs. 7-13, and the cost to Government Rs. 2-4.

733. *Aided English Primary Schools for Natives.*—The number of scholars has risen from 8,253 to 8,262, of whom 1,282 were in the upper and 6,980 in the lower division. In the upper primary school examination 324 boys were successful against 254 in the previous year, and in the lower 643 against 461. This shews considerable improvement over the results of 1880-81. School fees have risen from Rs. 12,900 to Rs. 13,597. The total expenditure has increased from Rs. 59,970 to Rs. 61,023, and the grants from Provincial revenues from Rs. 23,859 to Rs. 24,358; whilst the cost of educating each pupil is the same as in the previous year.

734. *Aided Primary Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.*—The number of scholars has fallen from 282 to 259, but the average attendance has increased from 245 to 262. Of the 259 boys on the rolls at the close of the year, 64 were in the upper, and 195 in the lower division. In the upper primary school examination 31 candidates were successful against 28 in the previous year, and in the lower, 46 against 21. The total expenditure was Rs. 26,016, against 23,705 in 1880-81; and the grants from Government amounted to Rs. 14,849 against Rs. 13,697. School fees have increased from Rs. 4,623 to Rs. 5,438. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 87-9; and the cost to Government, Rs. 50: this shews a slight increase over last year.

735. *Vernacular Primary Schools for Boys.*—There are 1,322 vernacular primary schools for boys with 70,641 pupils, of whom 11,338 are in the upper and 59,303 in the lower division. The number success-

ful in the upper primary school examination was 2,947, and in the lower, 5,505. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 2,78,833, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,733. The average cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 4-2. The fees paid by non-agriculturists amounted to Rs. 15,202.

736. Of these schools, 1,289, with 69,637 scholars, are Government, and 33, with 1,004 scholars, aided institutions.

737. *Government Vernacular Primary Schools for Boys.*—The number of Government Vernacular Schools has risen from 1,284 to 1,289; the number of scholars at the close of the year from 64,564 to 69,637; the average number on the rolls from 62,385 to 66,197; and the average attendance from 50,221 to 53,239. The total expenditure has risen from Rs. 2,65,716 to Rs. 2,73,764; whilst the average cost of educating each pupil has fallen from Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 4-2. The principal sources of income were Rs. 2,32,801 from district funds, Rs. 15,202 from fees, and Rs. 24,058 from municipal funds. The number of boys successful in the upper primary school examination has risen from 2,643 to 2,947, and the number successful in the lower primary school examination from 5,371 to 5487.

738. *Aided Vernacular Primary Schools for Boys.*—There are 33 aided vernacular schools with 1,004 scholars, of whom 15 are in the upper, and 989 in the lower division. Eighteen candidates only were successful in the lower primary school examination, and none in the upper. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,069, out of which Government contributed Rs. 960. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 6-1, and the cost to Government Re. 1-2.

739. *Female Primary Schools.*—The number of female primary schools has fallen from 322 to 317; the number of girls at the close of the year has risen from 9,686 to 9,739, and the average attendance has fallen from 7,197 to 7,355. The total expenditure has risen from Rs. 1,18,993 to Rs. 1,29,898. The expenditure was thus distributed—Provincial revenues, Rs. 41,801; district funds, Rs. 9,606; proceeds of endowments, Rs. 665; fees, Rs. 15,379; municipal grants, Rs. 10,769, and other sources, Rs. 51,678. Twenty-nine girls passed the upper, and 107 the lower primary school examination, against 34 who were successful in the former, and 10 in the latter, in the previous year.

740. The female primary schools consist of 1 Government English school for Europeans and Eurasians, 3 aided English schools for natives, 9 aided schools for Europeans and Eurasians, 145 Government vernacular schools, and 159 aided vernacular schools,

741. *Government English Primary Female School.*—There is one Government English School which contained at the close of the year 13 European and Eurasian children. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 960, out of which Government contributed Rs. 480. The average cost of educating each child was Rs. 80, and the cost to Government Rs. 40.

742. *Aided English Primary Female Schools for Natives.*—There are 3 aided English schools for natives, which contained, at the close of the year, 141 girls, of whom 22 were in the upper, and 119 in the lower division. The total expenditure was Rs. 14,361, towards which Government contributed Rs. 1,710. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 107-15-0, and the cost to Government Rs. 12-14-0.

743. *Aided English Primary Female Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.*—There are 9 schools for European and Eurasian girls. The number of girls has risen from 495 to 519, and the average attendance from 410 to 487. The upper division contained 117 girls, and the lower 402. Twenty-five girls passed the upper, and 63 the lower primary school examination. The total expenditure on the schools was Rs. 44,613, of which Government contributed Rs. 22,216. Fees amounted to Rs. 12,955. The average cost of educating each girl was Rs. 84-8, and the cost to Government Rs. 42-1.

744. *Government Vernacular Primary Female Schools.*—The number of schools has fallen from 150 to 145, and the number on the rolls from 3,930 to 3,857. One hundred and thirty-six girls were in the upper, and 3,721 in the lower division. In the upper primary school examination 3 girls were successful and in the lower 26, against 4 in the upper and 50 in the lower, in the previous year. The total expenditure on the schools was Rs. 18,042, of which Government contributed Rs. 2,182. The average cost of educating each girl was Rs. 4-11-0, and the cost to Government Rs. 0-9-0.

745. *Aided Vernacular Primary Female Schools.*—The 159 aided vernacular schools contained at the close of the year 5,209 girls, of whom 183 were in the upper, and 5,026 in the lower division. The average daily attendance has fallen from 3,798 to 3,589. One girl was successful in the upper primary school examination, and 18 in the lower. The expenditure on the schools was Rs. 51,922, of which Government contributed Rs. 15,213. The average cost of educating each girl was Rs. 10-4-0, and the cost to Government Rs. 3.

746. *Schools for special or technical training.—Mayo School of Industrial Art, Lahore.*—This institution contained, at the close of the

year, 43 students, or 7 less than at the close of 1880-81. The roll includes 2 Native Christians, 8 Hindus, 17 Muhammadans, and 16 Sikhs. The average attendance during the year was 34. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,315, paid entirely from Provincial revenues, and the average cost of educating each pupil to Rs. 286-6-0.

747. All the students learn drawing and geometry, and 28 are taught to read and write Urdu; 20 learn carpentry, 7 moulding, 4 wood-engraving, 5 lithography, 11 gesso-work, and 10 decoration.

748. *Medical School.*—At the close of the year the Medical School contained 138 students, against 115 at the end of the previous year. Of these, 68 attended the English class, and 70 the vernacular class, and the average attendance was 126. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 59,053, out of which Rs. 55,500 were paid from the Provincial revenue. The total cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 421-13, and the charge paid from Provincial revenue Rs. 396-7.

749. Twelve candidates from the English class appeared at the first examination in Medicine of the Punjab University College, and 7 presented themselves for the final examination. Ten of the former and 4 of the latter were successful. Eighteen students of the Hindustani class underwent the examination prescribed for the rank of Hospital Assistant, and of these 10 were successful.

750. *Normal Schools for Masters.*—There are 4 schools for the training of Masters. Those at Delhi, Lahore and Rawalpindi are Government institutions, and the one at Amritsar is an aided institution.

751. *Government Normal Schools.*—The number of students at the close of the year in these schools was 189 against 168 in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,304 against Rs. 15,267 in the previous year. The total cost of educating each student was Rs. 66-8, and the cost to Government Rs. 18-12.

752. In the recent examinations 9 certificates of the third grade and 89 of the fourth grade were awarded. In the previous examinations 1 of the third and 37 of the fourth were obtained by the students.

753. *Aided Normal School.*—The Christian Vernacular Education Society's Aided Normal School at Amritsar contained, at the close of the year, 31 students, or 4 less than at the end of 1880-81. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,430, of which Rs. 2,700 were contributed by Government. The total cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 304-3, and the cost to Government Rs. 87-1, against Rs. 314-3 and Rs. 83-1 in the previous year.

754. *Normal Schools for Mistresses.*—The number of normal schools for mistresses has been reduced from 5 to 4. There are now 3 schools for Natives and one for Europeans.

755. *Aided Native Schools.*—The schools for native mistresses are at Delhi, Lahore and Amritsar. The schools contained at the close of the year 138 scholars, with an average attendance of 120. The total expenditure on the schools amounted to Rs. 13,971, of which Government contributed Rs. 12,186. The average cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 94-6, and the cost to Government Rs. 82-5.

756. *Aided European School.*—The aided school for European mistresses at Delhi is under the management of the S. P. G. Mission, and it is intended to train teachers for zanána work. It contained at the close of the year 4 pupils. The expenditure was Rs. 1,430, and the average cost of educating each scholar Rs. 476-11, of which Government contributed Rs. 120.

757. *Industrial Schools.*—There are 4 industrial schools,—an aided school for women at Delhi, 2 Government schools for men at Hoshiarpur and Kasur in the Lahore district, and an aided school at Lahore.

758. The female aided school at Delhi is under the S. P. G. Mission. It contained, at the close of the year, 27 women. The cost of instruction for each scholar was Rs. 27-15, of which Government contributed Rs. 6-15.

759. The school at Hoshiarpur is for weaving and carpentry. It contained, at the close of the year, 31 pupils, and was maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,504 from funds at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner. The total annual cost of training each pupil was Rs. 45-9.

760. The institution at Kasur, besides teaching carpentry and weaving in various forms, maintains a saddlery and tailoring section. The young pupils are taught also to read and write. The school is supported from District and Municipal Funds, and is economically managed. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 18-15-0.

761. The school at Lahore is attached to the Agri-Horticultural Society's garden. It is supported by a contribution from the Society supplemented by a grant-in-aid. It contained, at the close of the year, 14 pupils, and the average cost of instruction for each pupil was Rs. 16.

762. The following table shows the expenditure on scholarships from various sources during the year under report :—

	Name or Class of Institution.	Provincial Revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal funds.	Other sources.	Total.
Colleges.	Arts—Government College ...	6,816	...	835	...	...	5,004	12,655
	Professional—Central Training College ...	4,044	4,427	...	...	...	...	8,471
	Total ...	10,860	4,427	835	...	...	5,004	21,126
Secondary Schools.	Boys' Schools—							
	Government English (High and Middle) ...	11,500	10,493	924	...	2,165	357	25,439
	Vernacular (High and Middle)	1,661	14,331	...	...	1,216	200	17,408
	Total ...	13,161	24,824	924	...	3,381	557	42,847
	Aided—English (High and Middle),	303	1,108	...	324	323	1,380	3,438
	Total Boys' Schools ...	13,464	25,932	924	324	3,704	1,937	46,285
Primary Schools.	Boys' Schools—							
	Government—English ...	14	3,907	649	...	732	29	5,331
	Vernacular ...	...	469	...	...	117	...	586
	Total Government Schools ...	14	4,376	649	...	849	29	5,917
	Aided—English ...	43	98	...	67	61	482	751
	Total Boys' Schools ...	57	4,474	649	67	910	511	6,668
	Girls' Schools—							
	Government—Vernacular ...	6	6	77	...	111	292	492
	Aided— ditto ...	1,216	...	...	...	604	1,366	3,186
	Total Girls' Schools ...	1,222	6	77	...	715	1,658	3,678
	Total Primary Schools ...	1,279	4,480	726	67	1,625	2,169	10,346
Schools for Special or Technical Training.	School of Art ...	1,468	...	...	...	103	...	1,571
	Normal Schools—							
	Government ...	...	11,415	...	...	...	...	11,415
	Aided ...	1,394	...	...	...	1,700	1,869	4,963
	Total ...	1,394	11,415	...	...	1,700	1,869	16,378
	Industrial Schools—							
	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	594	594
	Aided ...	120	...	...	...	...	191	311
	Total ...	120	...	...	...	...	785	905
	Medical Schools—							
	Government ...	...	9,397	316	...	3,003	970	51,506

763. *Employment of Students in the Public Service.*—Out of 27 students who left the Lahore Government College during the year, 8 joined the Central Training College, the Oriental College, the Medical School and the Law School; 2 obtained fellowships—one of Rs. 100, and the other of Rs. 50—in the Punjab University College; 4 obtained Educational appointments—1 on Rs. 20 in an aided school, 2 on Rs. 30 and 50 in Government schools, and 1 as tutor to the Raja of Faridkot on Rs. 80; 1 obtained an appointment on Rs. 75 in the Chief Court; 1 died; and regarding the remaining 10 no information has been supplied.

764. Twenty students who left Government and Mission Schools after passing the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, or of the Punjab University College, obtained employment on an average salary of Rs. 16-10. Of these 16 were educated in Government, and 4 in Mission Schools. Five who passed in the vernacular became assistant teachers on an average salary of Rs. 11. Of those who passed in English 7 are employed in Government and aided schools on an average salary of Rs. 22-2-8 per mensem; 2 in the Forest Department on salaries of Rs. 18 and Rs. 25; 2 as clerks on Rs. 40 and 50; 1 in the Railway on Rs. 15, and 1 in a Press on Rs. 10.

765. Of students who left district schools without passing the Entrance Examination 88 have obtained employment on salaries of the average value of Rs. 17-10-5. Of these 32 have obtained Educational appointments, 15 are employed in the Civil Department, and 41 in other capacities.

766. Of students who left vernacular schools 317 have obtained employment on an average salary of Rs. 9-7-11; of these 112 are employed in the Educational Department, 157 in the Civil Department, and 48 in other capacities.

767. *The Lawrence Military Asylum.*—The Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar is under Government in the Military Department, and is intended for the children of soldiers. The boys' school is divided into a high, a middle and a primary department, as at Murree.

768. The Asylum contained at the close of 1881-82, 419 children, of whom 239 were boys and 180 girls. Thirty-four boys left the school during the year: of these, 8 obtained employment, 4 enlisted, 15 left owing to regiments quitting India, 6 were removed by friends, and 1 died.

769. Thirty-one girls left the Asylum, of whom 7 entered service, 2 were married, 15 left owing to regiments quitting India, 6 were removed by their friends, and 1 died.

770. At the close of March 1882 there were 215 boys, who were thus distributed :—

High School	...	11
Middle Do.	...	39
Primary Do., Upper Division	...	42
Do. Do., Lower Do.	...	123
TOTAL	...	215

771. There were 211 girls, classified as noted below :—

Middle School	...	19
Primary Do., Upper Division	...	47
Do. Do., Lower Do.	...	145
TOTAL	...	211

772. Nine boys appeared at the Middle School Examination, of whom 6 passed. 31 out of 32 passed the Upper Primary School Examination, and 26 out of 29 the Lower Primary School Examination. In the Upper Primary School Examination 14 out of 21 girls were successful, and 11 out of 19 girls passed the Lower Primary School Examination.

773. LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.—The total number of works catalogued during the year under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1867 was 1,090, being 53 in excess of the total for the preceding year; and the number of books of which the copyright was secured by payment of the prescribed fee was 40, against 51 in 1880.

774. These publications may be broadly classified as follows, more than half being translations or republications :—

English	...	72
Vernacular	...	814
Oriental Classical	...	126
Polyglot	...	78
TOTAL	...	1,090

775. Among vernacular works the different dialects are represented as follows :—

Urdu.	Hindi.	Punjabi.	Pashto.	Mooltani.	Sindhi.	Kashmiri.	Total.
487	94	206	17	2	5	3	814

776. Of the Oriental Classical works 64 are in Persian, 43 in Arabic and 19 in Sanscrit.

777. The following table shows the classification of the publications according to subjects, 241 works being of an educational character :—

SUBJECTS.	English.	Vernacular.	Oriental Classical languages.	Polyglot.	Total.
Biography ...	...	3	...	...	3
Drama ...	...	12	...	...	12
Fiction ...	...	12	1	...	13
History ...	...	7	1	...	8
Language ...	6	60	42	20	128
Law ...	54	78	1	...	133
Medicine ...	2	72	...	...	74
Miscellaneous ...	6	86	14	19	125
Philosophy (Mental and Moral)	...	1	2	...	3
Poetry ...	...	243	11	11	265
Politics ...	...	1	...	...	1
Religion ...	4	199	54	28	285
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ...	...	37	...	...	37
Do. (Natural and others)	...	3	...	...	3
TOTAL ...	72	814	126	78	1,090

778. *Biography.*—Of the 3 works under this head 2 are in Urdu and 1 in Hindi. The *Tàrîkh-ul-Hukama,* or "History of Philosophers," containing brief biographical notices of ancient philosophers and their sayings, is alone deserving of notice.

779. *Drama.*—All the 12 publications under this head are reprints.

780. *Fiction.*—Two of the 13 works classed under this head are educational. Of the rest 5 are entered as original works, but they all appear to be republications of well-known books, with the exception of the *Qissa-i-Ahmad Jami,* a love tale in Persian.

781. *History.*—There are 8 works under this head, of which 3 are original works and 3 reprints, the remaining 2 being translations. The most important works are a History of the World in Persian by Muhammad Nasrat Ali of Delhi, with portraits and brief accounts of Kings and Queens now reigning in different countries, and a History of the Punjab, by Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal.

782. *Language.*—The whole of the publications under this head consist of elementary educational works, including 35 primers, 53 readers, 17 letter-writers, 21 elementary treatises on grammar, and 2 glossaries. The following deserve a passing notice:—

(1). The *Lall-i-tarkib Bostan*, the 2nd and 3rd chapters of the Bostan, analysed and parsed according to the rules of Persian grammar.

(2). The *Ganjina-i-Khirad*, containing selections from Farishta, Abul Fazl, &c., published by the Educational Department.

(3). *The Tahrir-un-Nisa*, an Urdu letter-writer containing a series of letters illustrative of the language and sayings of the Muhammadan women of India.

783. *Law.*—As usual, English and vernacular law journals make up the great majority of the works under this head, and the only books of any importance are the following:—

(1.) A Digest of Decisions in the Punjab Record, 1866-1880, Vols. I—XV, with an Index of the cases, by H. T. Rivaz, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law.

(2.) Pandit Amar Nath's translation into Urdu of the unrepealed Circular Orders of the Judicial Commissioner and of the Chief Court of the Punjab, consolidated and revised.

(3.) *Muntakhab-i-Qanún-i-diwani-i-Punjab*, being a translation into Urdu by Pandit Ram Narain, Pleader, of Mr. Rattigan's Selections of the Punjab Civil Laws.

784. *Medicine.*—The following are the most important Medical works, excluding the various journals noticed in the Report for last year.

(1.) Dr. Cuningham's Sanitary Primer in English and a translation of the same into Urdu by Dr. Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur.

(2.) *The Risala-i-tibb muta'allika-i-adalat*, a Manual of Medical Jurisprudence in Urdu, by Dr. Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, published by the Punjab University College.

785. Among the miscellaneous publications, a "Geography of Patiala," by Sardar Partab Singh, may be specially mentioned as having emanated from a Native State.

786. *Poetry.*—The works under this head are conspicuous for number rather than intrinsic merit, and are not deserving of notice in detail.

787. *Religion.*—The number of religious publications has fallen from 311 to 285, the decrease having taken place mainly in the number of works relating to Christianity. There is an unusual activity in Muhammadan literature, but the works are chiefly remarkable for their intensely controversial tone, or for their extreme triviality. As an instance of the former, may be noted the "Scourge of Muhammad," addressed by Wahabi dissenters to more orthodox Muhammadans, and of the latter a treatise showing that prayers are acceptable only when the letter "zwad" occurring in them is pronounced in a peculiar way. The Sikh literature consists entirely of hymns and prayers.

788. *Science.*—Forty works altogether are classified under the head of Science, but 33 of these are mere treatises, chiefly elementary, on different branches of school mathematics. Besides these, 4 books have been published on Mensuration, 1 (a Hindi translation) on Physics, 1 on Hydrostatics, and 1 on Physical Geography.

789. It can hardly be said that the increased production of the year is indicative of a real increase of intellectual attainment in the Province. That the taste for literature in the Punjab is being gradually developed is probable, but works of any permanent value still bear but a fractional proportion to the total number printed. If educational works, published for the most part by Government officials, are excluded, it can hardly be said that the growth of education has as yet taken away the reproach of the Province, that it has no indigenous literature worthy of the name.

790. ARTS AND SCIENCES.—*Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures.*—An exhibition of the arts and manufactures of the Punjab was formally inaugurated at Lahore by Sir Robert Egerton on 24th December 1881, and remained open till the end of January 1882. The idea of holding the exhibition arose from a suggestion of Mr. Kipling, Principal of the Mayo School of Art, and a prospectus was drawn up for the purpose by Mr. Baden-Powell at the request of the Lieutenant-Governor, and was

circulated to all officers under a resolution of Government dated 23rd July 1880. It was explained that the objects sought were—

(1) To ascertain the progress which had been made in the quality of native industry since the last Exhibition in 1864; and

(2) To encourage further effort in the Province in the direction of genuine native work of original oriental design.

791. The exhibition was restricted to the Punjab alone, and the articles to be exhibited were divided into 11 classes, *viz.*, cotton textile fabrics, woollen textile fabrics, silk textiles, patoli (gold-lacework), embroideries, leather work, metal work, pottery, glass, wood work, and design, to which classes for printing and miscellaneous objects were afterwards added. Local committees were formed in each district to encourage artizans and others to contribute objects for exhibition, and permission was accorded to assistance being granted from local funds towards the end in view. A central committee of management was nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, and consisted of the following gentlemen:—

A. Brandreth, Esquire, Judge of the Chief Court.
J. B. Lyall, Esquire, Financial Commissioner.
Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I., Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.
W. C. Coldstream, Esquire, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division.
B. H. Baden-Powell, Esquire, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Umballa Division.
Major-General C. Pollard, R.E., Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department.
Major P. D. Henderson, C.S.I.
G. J. Ryall, Esquire.
Rai Múl Singh.
Sardár Diál Singh, Majíthia.
Háji Ghulam Hussain.
Rai Kallián Singh.
Lála Rám Kishen Dás, of Delhi.
J. L. Kipling, Esquire, *Honorary Secretary.*

792. A loan section was also added to the Exhibition, to which the Ruling Chiefs and Native Gentlemen of the Punjab were invited to contribute from their treasures articles of indisputable oriental manufacture and design; and, finally, a class was arranged for the show of jail carpets and darrís, so that they might be fairly compared with similar works executed by free labour.

793. In order to provide a place for the Exhibition the building in Anárkali known as the Chauburji and the new School of Art were connected by a temporary structure at a cost of Rs. 12,500. Some inconvenience was caused by the very late receipt from many districts of the objects to be exhibited, but great interest was taken in the exhibition by all local committees, and the general intention of it was as a rule intelligently grasped. The Lahore district sent exhibits in every one of the 11 classes; the Delhi, Hoshiárpur and Pesháwar districts in 10 classes; the Amritsar, Mooltan, Ludhiána and Gurdáspur districts in 9 classes; the Jhang, Jhelum and Gujránwála districts in 8 classes; and the other districts of the Province contributed in proportion, 24 out of the 32 exhibiting in 5 classes or more. More than 4,000 articles in all were shown, and were distributed over the 11 classes as follows:—

I.—Cotton textile fabrics	343
II.—Woollen ditto ditto	238
III.—Silk ditto ditto	97
IV.—Patoli	85
V.—Embroideries	317
VI.—Leather	162
VII.—Metal	1,328
VIII.—Pottery	593
IX.—Glass	53
X.—Wood-work	581
XI.—Design	142

794. The collections sent from Delhi, Amritsar, Mooltan, and Hoshiárpur were particularly good, and special pains were taken in selecting the contributions and enlisting the co-operation of native manufacturers in the two districts last named. The collections from Jhang, Jhelum, Shahpur, Rohtak, Siálkot and Umballa may also be mentioned as being very good with regard to the condition and capabilities of handicrafts in these districts.

795. The loan exhibition contained about 1,100 articles, of which the most important part consisted of a collection of old Kashmír and Persian engraved copper-work and other articles collected by Mr. Purdon Clarke for the South Kensington Museum. The Maharájas of Kashmír and Patiála, the Náwab of Baháwalpur, and the Rájas of Jínd, Kapurthala and Chamba also lent valuable and interesting articles for exhibition; and among European gentlemen who contributed to this section may be mentioned Mr. D. Ross, C.I.E., Colonel Davies, C.S.I., Mr. H. M. Plowden, and Mr. W. S. Halsey.

796. The Exhibition was opened at a Darbár held by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at 12-30 P. M. on 24th December in a tent in front of the Exhibition building. The leading native gentlemen of most of the Divisions of the Province were present, and were seated according to Divisions; the Rája of Farídkot also attended and was received with customary honors.

797. The Lieutenant-Governor, on arriving under the usual salute, was met by a deputation consisting of the following members of the Central Committee—

J. B. Lyall, Esquire,
A. Brandreth, Esquire,
General C. Pollard, R.E.,
Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S I.,
B. H. Baden-Powell, Esquire,
W. C. Coldstream, Esquire,
Rai Múl Singh,
Sardár Diál Singh, Majíthia,
Háji Ghulám Hasan,
Lála Rám Kishen Dás,
Rái Bahádur Kalián Singh,
J. L. Kipling, Esquire, *Honorary Secretary*,

the Secretary to Government, and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, and was escorted by them to his seat. An address was then, on behalf of the Committee, read by Mr. J. B. Lyall, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, from which the following extracts may be quoted:—

"It has been freely asserted that certain arts and handicrafts for which the Punjab is famous are deteriorating under the combined influences of the competition of cheap importations and a tendency to imitate

European design. One of the purposes of the Exhibition is to demonstrate to what extent this assertion is warranted; and it is hoped that, by the opportunity for comparison here afforded, and by prizes awarded on the principle that purity of style is the first consideration, this tendency may in some degree be corrected.

"The contributions have therefore been confined to specimens of indigenous arts and industries, and do not include the raw products of the Province nor the results of European enterprize or of its trained mechanical skill. We do not show to-day any of those monumental trophies of industry, assisted by science, capital and machinery, which are the glory of European exhibitions. The work here brought together is chiefly of a domestic character, bearing the mark of individuality, which hand labor alone can bestow,—from the tissue wrought by the peasant's needle to the jewelled ornament worn by the noble,—and will be found to be in the main based on those canons and traditions of Oriental design which are at this moment earnestly studied in all parts of the world. It will be the task of competent critics to point out where it has erred in ill-understood adaptation or thoughtless imitation.

"It is also the aim of the Exhibition to make the productions of the Punjab more widely known. One consequence of the growing appreciation of the skill of the Indian handicraftsman is an increased commercial demand. But, although this demand is in some branches of trade fairly supplied, there are others which are imperfectly known. While the merchant or the tourist has few opportunities of learning the manufacturing capabilities of a town or district, the public at large are still more ignorant, while the very workman himself often knows nothing of the productions of a neighbouring town. If the publicity which exhibitions afford is valuable to the European trader, it would seem to be indispensable to the Indian producer, who has very few opportunities of displaying his work. Of the commercial facilities here offered, the mercantile public will doubtless avail itself, while advantage will be taken of the opportunity to compile a complete list of the most prominent artizans and producers in various departments of industry in the Province, which will be made available for reference to the general public.

"While the Exhibition is a means of instruction in a general and popular sense, it has a more direct educational bearing to which Your Honor's attention may be invited. It has ever been the wise policy of the Government of the Punjab, and especially during Your Honor's

administration, to foster the literature and learning which are indigenous to the soil and congenial to the people; while, by the establishment of a School of Industrial Art, it has shown the value it attaches to the revival of artistic technical skill. No opportunity, however, has hitherto occurred to show clearly and comprehensively the direction in which the School has been working, or to indicate the way in which, with relation to the existing state of the industrial arts, it can be most profitably employed in future: also, there are industrial schools which exert an influence beyond their actual outturn, and whose productions may be here conveniently examined. The publicity given by the Exhibition, and the criticism it will doubtless elicit, may be fairly expected to furnish valuable assistance to efforts which are attended with no small difficulty, and which must depend largely for their success on popular support."

798. In reply to the address the Lieutenant-Governor spoke as follows:—

"We have here presented to view specimens of industrial art from all parts of the Punjab,—some of them made at the present day, others produced by the workmen of former times, both exhibited side by side in such a way that comparison between old and new work can easily be made. From such comparison the workman can obtain correct views of what is best in style and execution, which will be useful to him iu future in the exercise of his craft. The public taste is also cultivated and raised by the sight of the best specimens of their skill which the workmen of the Province can produce.

"The general effect, and what may be called the educational effect upon workmen and upon the public, cannot, therefore, fail to be good; for, amongst the specimens exhibited of ancient and modern work, though some may be faulty, yet many are good, and some are excellent. The awards of the judges will direct attention to the objects of special merit; and an examination of those which have gained prizes will show how far the allegation which has been made, and which you have mentioned in your address, that the arts and handicrafts of the Punjab are deteriorating under the influence of cheap importations and imitation of European design, is correct.

"True taste and a knowledge of the rules which govern correct design can be gained only by study added to natural aptitude. Workmen often possess this taste in the particular lines of work which they follow

Students and connoisseurs may also acquire it, but the general public are influenced more by caprice and fashion than by true taste founded upon study and knowledge. Things are valued often rather for their novelty, their rarity, or their strangeness, than for the merit of their design; and they are brought into general use because they are cheap, rather than because they are beautiful. This explains why the people of this country, whose own art-manufactures are so good, adopt English articles, which seem to us, and probably really are, common and ugly when compared with Punjab work; and it is all the more necessary on this account that the public taste should be correctly guided.

* * * * * *

"In a frontier province like this, where in former times the professions of arms and agriculture chiefly occupied the attention of the people, it is especially desirable to foster industrial arts and manufactures; for, in a period of peace and security, such as India enjoys under the rule of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, these have an opportunity for development which did not in former times exist. The rapid increase of the population renders it necessary to seek in every direction for some means of employment, besides agriculture, which will bring money into the country and support its people; and one great means of providing such employment is to encourage a demand for local manufactures, which can best be done by making what our workmen can do more widely known; and I have reason to hope that this, which is one great object of the present Exhibition, which you, gentlemen, as well as myself, have in view, will be in some degree accomplished. Since the last Exhibition held at Lahore, articles have been contributed from the Punjab to several exhibitions held in India and Europe, and the work of the Province has in this way become more generally known.

* * * * * *

"The collection which has been brought together for this Exhibition is as complete as the labours of the Municipal and District Committees, of the District Officers, and of your own Committee, assisted by the kind help of the chiefs and gentlemen who have contributed articles on loan, can make it. I feel sure that the visitors will appreciate the efforts which have been made towards this end, which deserve our hearty thanks.

"But, gentlemen, while acknowledging the debt we owe to the contributors, I think more particular mention should be made of a gentleman whom I know to be the mainspring and guiding spirit of this

Exhibition. I mean Mr. Lockwood Kipling. It is to him we owe the inception of it, and it is he who has organized and arranged the collection. His long study of the art-manufactures of the Punjab, as Principal of the School of Industrial Art and Curator of the Lahore Museum; his exquisite taste and skill in design, and his unwearied industry, have enabled the Government to make this Exhibition, what I believe it to be, a well-ordered and well-arranged collection of the art-manufactures of the Punjab. Whatever measure of success it may obtain is mainly due to Mr. Kipling's efforts. The work has been to him a labour of love, but none the less on this account does it deserve our warmest acknowledgments."

799. At the close of his reply His Honor led the way from the Darbár tent to the Exhibition building, accompanied by the Committee and others present, and, on the steps of the School of Art, declared the Exhibition to be open.

800. The number of persons who visited the Exhibition during the following four weeks was 8,739; the average daily attendance being 266, and the highest (excluding the opening day, of which the attendance is not counted in the above), 1,345. The charges for admission were one rupee during the first week, four annas during the next, two annas for the third week, and one anna for the fourth; season tickets and family tickets were charged for at the rate of Rs. 5 and 10; artizans' tickets were distributed free by means of the members of the Committee and others, and the number of men of this class who visited the Exhibition daily was 61. In addition to these, 121 selected artizans were sent from the leading towns on the line of railway, at the cost of the District Committees, and were taken over the Exhibition by the Honorary Secretary.

801. Owing to the late receipt of articles from many districts, it was found impossible to issue a complete catalogue till the Exhibition was nearly over. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was assigned for prizes; but the awards of the juries have not yet been received by Government, and any reference to them in detail must be postponed till next year. Deducting the sum realised from the sale of tickets and the commission charged on sales (10 per cent.), the cost of the Exhibition to Government, in addition to the building grant of Rs. 12,500, has been about Rs. 7,000; the accounts, however, have not yet been finally adjusted. On the whole, the Exhibition was an unqualified

success, and it is hoped that it will be found possible hereafter to hold others, perhaps on a smaller scale, at shorter intervals of five years or thereabouts.

802. *Lahore Central Museum.*—The number of persons who visited the Museum during 1881-82 was 184,573, of whom 1,670 were Europeans. This number is very much less than in 1880-81, in which year, however, visitors were exceptionally numerous owing to the Viceregal Darbár at Lahore, but is in excess of that during the 3 years from 1877-78 to 1879-80, in which the average number was about 165,000.

803. The chief additions made to the collection consisted of (1) Buddhist sculptures excavated in the Pesháwar District; (2) a case of silks and yarns presented by the Amritsar Municipality; and (3) a model of the Kapurthala Temple presented by the Kapurthala State.

804. A scheme has been drawn up since the close of the year for adding a collection of models of agriculture and mechanical implements to the Museum, and the Curator has been requested to draw up a brief memorandum for the information of officers and the public, showing in what respects the collection of general objects in the Museum is principally defective and requires to be supplemented. Orders have also been issued for the report by District Officers to the Curator of the discovery of any old sculptures, in order that Government may have an opportunity of deciding if it will acquire them under the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act.

805. The expenditure on the Museum in 1881-82 was Rs. 2,271, exclusive of the Curator's salary. The income from the grant made by Government and the Municipality, and from miscellaneous receipts, amounted to Rs. 8,746, so that a balance of Rs. 475 was in hand at the close of the year.

806. *Government Book Depôt.*—The profits of the Book Depôt during the official year amounted to Rs. 8,342-7-4. The total profits up to the close of 1881-82 consisted of Rs. 17,248-5-0, besides tools and plant valued at Rs. 21,378-12-7, and stock of the nominal value of Rs. 79,347-5-8.*

807. Six new books were published at the Depôt, and 30 important reprints were issued during the year.

* The nominal value of the stock is greater than the actual value, as the retail prices of the books is shown.

808. The translators translated 1,566 pages of original matter during the year, of which one-tenth belonged to educational works, and revised the translations of the Physics Primer and of the Introductory Primer, and of the new Arithmetic, Part I. They also examined and corrected proofs of the Urdu maps of the World and of Africa, and of the *Urdu Gazette* comprising 1,648 pages, besides reporting on books received for patronage.

809. The statement given below shows the value of English and vernacular books brought on to stock and issued during the year. The statement includes official books supplied by the Secretariat.

810. The sale of such books is small; but the nominal value of those in stock amounted to Rs. 34,593-0-11 at the commencement of the official year, and to Rs. 35,418-14-11 at its close.

Books.	In stock at the close of 1880-81.	Brought on to stock during the year.	Total.	Issued during the year.	Balance at the close of the year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
English ...	76,139 3 6	29,620 3 6	1,05,759 7 0	24,786 10 10	80,972 12 2
Vernacular ...	35,476 3 0	52,739 10 2	88,215 13 2	54,422 4 9	33,793 8 5
TOTAL ...	1,11,615 6 6	82,359 13 8	1,93,975 4 2	79,208 15 7	1,14,766 4 7

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1.—Area cultivated and

District.	Total Area in Square Miles.			
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.
Delhi ...	821	225	212	1,258
Gurgaon ...	1,552	133	253	1,938
Karnál ...	1,062	892	442	2,396
Hissar ...	1,815	1,457	268	3,540
Rohtak ...	1,415	257	139	1,811
Sirsa ...	1,485	1,334	297	3,116
Umballa ...	1,487	492	591	2,570
Ludhiána ...	1,119	144	112	1,375
Simla ...	15	3	...	18
Jullundur ...	1,036	141	145	1,322
Hoshiárpur ...	1,224	143	813	2,180
Kángra ...	957	383	7,049	8,389
Amritsar ...	1,198	163	212	1,573
Gurdáspur ...	1,138	139	345	1,822
Siálkot ...	1,344	284	330	1,958
Lahore ...	1,821	1,268	559	3,648
Gujránwála ...	956	1,090	541	2,587
Ferozepore ...	2,100	432	212	2,744
Ráwalpindi ...	1,517	379	4,322	6,218
Jhelum ...	1,333	331	2,246	3,910
Gujrát ...	1,154	505	314	1,973
Shahpur ...	820	3,096	775	4,691
Mooltan ...	1,249	4,247	384	5,880
Jhang ...	643	3,932	1,120	5,702
Montgomery ...	559	4,791	224	5,574
Muzaffargarh ...	621	1,587	928	3,136
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,259	5,008	3,029	9,296
Dera Ghází Khan ...	1,575	1,743	1,059	4,377
Bannu ...	910	1,130	1,791	3,831
Pesháwar ...	1,414	470	620	2,504
Házara ...	596	290	1,949	2,835
Kohát ...	261	210	2,367	2,838
Total ...	36,656	36,706	33,648	107,010

Note.—The above table was prepared for the Report

UNCULTIVATED AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres, the property of Government.	Communications. Mileage of—			
	Water (Navigable Rivers).	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Railways.
...	72	116	293	12
...	15	45	741	48
527	73	60	535	...
...	...	42	509	...
...	...	54	490	...
...	20	3	491	...
24	72	191	468	42
...	...	127	217	36
1,715	...	...	262	...
...	80	86	373	49
...	60	16	697	...
33,179	74	...	1,482	...
4,341	41	76	288	61
...	109	66	595	...
2,457	30	18	747	...
236,536	104	107	688	97
154,527	84	51	1,078	43
...	128	80	710	...
520,180	96	97	1,123	...
472	127	28	882	...
52,975	72	55	650	...
797,786	112	...	1,077	...
1,214,485	261	51	907	130
2,308,480	180	...	954	...
664,813	210	...	1,007	82
307,537	162	12	524	...
806,791	120	31	1,538	...
212,949	235	...	1,565	...
...	72	...	797	...
...	67	55	550	...
...	...	...	676	...
7,017	...	...	242	...
7,326,791	2,676	1,467	23,156	600

for 1878-79. It is revised quinquennially.

No. 2.—Climate of the

Places at which Observations are taken.	Rainfall in Inches.				Temperature		
					May.		
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.
Delhi ...	3·1	25·4	...	28·5	114·1	92·4	70·2
Gurgaon ...	2·6	18·9	...	21·5			
Karnál ...	3·9	18·6	...	22·5			
Hissar ...	2·6	13·6	...	16·2			
Rohtak ...	3·6	19·5	...	23·1			
Sirsa ...	3·8	22·4	...	26·2	115·9	91·5	60·8
Umballa ...	4·0	18·9	...	22·9			
Ludhiána ...	5·5	20·3	...	25·8	118·3	91·8	62·2
Simla ...	14·9	36·1	...	51·0	83·3	67·6	46·4
Jullundur ...	6·8	25·9	...	32·7			
Hoshiárpur ...	8·7	37·8	...	46·5			
Dharmsála ...	24·2	81·5	...	105·7			
Amritsar ...	6·0	50·6	...	56·6			
Siálkot ...	7·9	26·3	..	34·2	115·0	88·3	57·1
Gurdáspur ...	3·0	28·1	0·1	31·2			
Lahore ...	3·8	17·0	...	20·8	116·3	89·6	60·5
Ferozepore ...	5·2	15·4	...	20·6			
Gujránwála ...	5·0	20·7	...	25·7			
Ráwalpindi ...	8·1	16·0	2·2	26·3	114·0	83·9	54·9
Jhelum ...	5·0	9·9	0·2	15·1			
Gujrát ...	5·8	14·7	0·4	20·9			
Shahpur ...	3·0	11·4	1·1	15·5			
Mooltan ...	1·2	2·5	...	3·7	112·9	91·6	61·1
Jhang ...	0·7	7·7	...	8·4			
Montgomery ...	3·4	8·3	...	11·7			
Muzaffargarh ...	1·5	2·9	...	4·4			
Dera Ismail Khan ...	4·7	6·6	...	11·3	115·5	89·1	58·7
Dera Ghází Khan ...	2·2	4·2	...	6·4			
Bannu ...	4·0	7·9	...	11·9			
Pesháwar ...	7·8	7·9	·7	16·4	112·3	84·9	51·3
Kohát ...	8·3	5·6	...	13·9			
Abbottabad ...	21·9	25·0	2·6	49·5			
Murree ...	23·6	31·8	1·7	57·1	89·0	69·2	41·1
Leh (Ladákh) ...	·2	2·3	...	2·5	83·2	53·3	26·7

PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1881.

IN THE SHADE (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT).						PREVAILING WINDS.		
July.			*December.*					
Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
103·0	86·8	75·0	82·7	63·0	42·6	S.W. & S.E,	S. E.	N. W.
109·9	88·3	73·2	82·4	59·6	34·0	N. W.	E. & N.W.	N.
117·8 78·8	95·4 66·8	73·3 55·9	80·7 69·3	59·1 51·3	38·0 37·6	S.E. & N. W. S. W.	N. W. S.W.&NW	C.—N. W. S. W.
107·5	86·5	69·3	79·7	56·9	35·1	S.E. & S.W.	S. E.	W.
112·5	88·1	73·0	79·2	58·8	38·0	W.	E.	changeable
111·0	88·3	68·2	75·0	53·0	90·9	S. E.	S. E.	S. W,
109·9	92·3	74·2	79·9	59·2	36·0	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.
111·5	92·7	71·8	82·7	58·1	35·0	N. E.	N. E.	N. W.
111·5	91·7	65·8	76·6	54·7	32·7	N.E.	N. E.	N. E.
88·6 87·3	71·7 63·8	57·8 40·3	65·4 48·4	48·7 27·0	34·5 9·0	S. W. S. W.	S. W. S. W.	S. W. S. W.

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British

Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Towns containing 10,000 inhabitants or more.
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	3	1,258	643,515	Delhi, 173,393 ; Sonepat, 13,077.
	Gurgaon ...	5	1,938	641,848	Rewári, 23,972 ; Palwál, 10,635.
	Karnál ...	3	2,396	622,621	Pánipat, 25,022 ; Karnál, 23,133 ; Kaithal, 14,754.
Hissar ...	Hisar ...	5	3,540	504,183	Bhiwáni, 33,762 ; Hissar, 14,167 ; Hansi, 12,656.
	Rohtak ...	4	1,811	553,609	Rohtak, 15,699 ; Jhajjar, 11,650.
	Sirsa ...	3	3,116	253,275	Sirsa, 12,292.
Umballa ...	Umballa ...	6	2,570	1,067,263	Umballa, 67,463 ; Jagádri ,12,300 ; Sádhaura, 10,794 ; Rúpar, 10,326 ; Shahabad, 10,218.
	Ludhiána ...	3	1,375	618,835	Ludhiána, 44,163 ; Jagraon , 16,873.
	Simla ...	3	18	42,945	Simla, 12,305.
Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	4	1,322	789,555	Jullundur, 52,119 ; Ráhon, 11,736.
	Hoshiárpur ...	4	2,180	901,381	Hoshiárpur, 21,363.
	Kángra ...	5	8,389	730,845	*Nil.*
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	3	1,573	893,266	Amritsar, 151,896.
	Gurdáspur ...	5	1,822	823,695	Batála, 24,281.
	Siálkot ...	5	1,958	1,012,148	Siálkot, 39,613.
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	4	3,648	924,106	Lahore, 130,960 ; Kasúr, 17,336.
	Gujránwála,	3	2,587	616,892	Gujránwála, 22,884 ; Wazirabad, 16,462.
	Ferozepore ...	4	2,744	650,519	Ferozepore, 39,570.

TERRITORY (PUNJAB), 1880-81.

Dependencies, constituted 1st January 1859.

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances, in miles, of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
						Rs.	Rs.
696	12	15	24	12	1,149	7,94,175	11,21,880
1,152	11	15	25	8	501	12,18,378	13,43,506
857	12	17	40	15	618	5,93,779	7,49,400
624	8	13	36	26	538	2,24,323	5,16,709
473	9	26	20	7	460	9,30,960	10,79,884
630	11	9	40	15	374	2,02,806	2,59,654
2,215	21	19	28	10	1,152	7,84,758	11,49,997
853	14	15	54	13	552	7,91,885	10,36,106
259	6	7	12	2	211	13,592	1,44,241
1,194	16	11	24	5	523	12,18,684	17,16,165
2,082	20	19	48	12	499	12,54,964	16,06,130
675	21	18	34	10	413	6,13,609	8,82,275
1,031	15	14	30	12	931	7,91,806	12,86,136
2,255	17	16	21	8	607	10,52,323	13,69,146
2,303	19	14	25	13	540	11,07,160	14,21,368
1,477	18	15	26	13	1,360	5,64,913	12,15,379
1,186	15	23	32	12	478	4,92,947	6,87,932
1,189	17	14	44	16	562	5,12,567	7,40,768

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British

Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its

Names of Commissionerships.	Name of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Towns containing 10,000 inhabitants or more.
Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi ...	7	6,218	820,512	Ráwalpindi, 52,975.
	Jhelum ...	4	3,910	589,373	Jhelum, 21,107; Pind Dádan Khán, 16,724,
	Gujrát ...	3	1,973	689,115	Gujrát, 18,743; Jalálpur, 12,839.
	Shahpur ...	3	4,691	421,508	Bhera, 15,165.
Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	5	4,880	551,904	Mooltan, 68,674.
	Jhang ...	3	5,702	395,296	Maghiána *cum* Jhang, 21,629; Chiniot, 10,731.
	Montgomery	4	5,574	425,529	*Nil.*
	Muzaffargarh	3	3,136	338,605	*Nil.*
Deraját ...	D. I. Khan ...	5	9,296	441,649	Dera Ismail Khan, 18,988.
	D. G. Khan ...	4	4,377	363,346	Dera Gházi Khan, 18,935.
	Bannu ...	4	3,831	332,577	*Nil.*
Pesháwar ...	Pesháwar ...	6	2,504	592,674	Pesháwar, 79,982; Naushahr Kalan, 12,953.
	Hazára ...	3	2,835	407,075	*Nil.*
	Kohát ...	2	2,838	181,540	Kohát, 18,179.
	Total ...	128	107,010	18,842,264	

TERRITORY (PUNJAB), 1881-82.

Dependencies, constituted 1st January 1859—(concluded).

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances, in miles, of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Remarks.
						Rs.	Rs.	
1,639	22	18	36	17	1,031	6,85,916	10,45,347	The column of Gross Revenue is exclusive of canal collections by the Irrigation Department, which amounted during 1880-81 to Rs. 23,32,607.
950	11	11	35	16	517	6,90,327	8,85,715	
1,330	10	7	28	5	375	5,86,663	7,49,750	
651	10	8	54	19	467	3,80,812	5,56,147	
1,287	12	13	44	25	898	5,61,052	9,53,408	
756	8	6	37	18	481	3,14,688	5,41,366	
1,611	9	9	40	15	493	2,83,060	6,30,776	
685	7	11	45	19	420	3,99,441	6,98,978	
739	16	21	50	15	583	1,77,135	6,13,276	
597	16	18	30	8	479	3,49,986	5,13,383	
473	12	10	52	29	467	3,46,031	5,37,855	
679	22	21	38	9	1,101	6,82,059	9,80,858	
1,179	8	8	65	16	505	2,21,860	2,89,302	
366	10	10	70	20	495	78,505	1,41,044	
34,086	435	451	65	12	19,780	1,91,21,164	2,74,63,883	

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab

District.	Number of occupied houses.	Adults Of 15 and over. Males.	Adults Of 15 and over. Females.	Youths Of 10 to 14. Males.	Youths Of 10 to 14. Females.
Delhi ...	83,359	224,247	197,413	43,887	33,954
Gurgaon ...	65,986	213,561	196,635	47,512	36,029
Karnál ...	68,271	214,506	185,305	42,022	30,736
Hissar ...	73,127	173,026	145,397	31,692	24,280
Rohtak ...	74,813	189,013	165,441	36,591	28,178
Sirsa ...	30,535	85,737	68,216	15,438	12,001
Umballa ...	146,517	375,805	304,839	73,122	51,318
Ludhiána ...	104,231	213,097	179,146	41,007	30,069
Simla ...	6,559	21,499	10,200	2,383	1,607
Jullundur ...	115,663	271,746	230,687	57,366	41,591
Hoshiárpur ...	156,096	300,818	265,633	62,442	47,863
Kángra ...	112,430	238,694	220,229	49,002	37,647
Amritsar ...	121,155	309,575	258,051	60,919	41,493
Gurdáspur ...	111,242	275,165	237,384	60,097	43,554
Siálkot ...	114,262	321,778	285,854	74,581	57,914
Lahore ...	160,296	319,312	253,945	61,031	44,404
Gujránwála ...	88,571	200,551	170,843	44,619	33,772
Ferozepore ...	74,429	217,918	177,963	42,913	31,832
Ráwalpindi ...	102,283	273,161	220,405	52,919	39,457
Jhelum ...	72,013	186,289	164,814	34,705	26,669
Gujrát ...	83,193	210,271	194,116	44,647	35,570
Shahpur ...	72,084	132,109	118,638	23,779	19,784
Mooltan ...	93,599	184,989	146,306	32,939	22,954
Jhang ...	67,024	123,520	102,451	22,831	17,428
Montgomery ...	74,830	137,178	110,280	25,456	19,390
Muzaffargarh ...	62,215	107,729	90,057	21,307	15,142
Dera Ismail Khan ...	88,908	141,403	124,290	25,659	17,620
Dera Gházi Khan ...	58,543	117,302	95,813	21,356	14,583
Bannu ...	57,106	102,580	89,907	17,497	12,427
Pesháwar ...	87,720	205,604	162,080	35,991	23,824
Hazára ...	67,412	124,167	108,367	27,550	19,041
Kohát ...	22,442	61,188	45,424	9,756	6,878
Total ...	2,716,914	6,273,538	5,326,129	1,243,016	919,009

* This excludes the population of the Khyber, which

BASED ON THE CENSUS OF FEBRUARY 1881.

Children		Total Population.			
Below 10.		All ages.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Number per Square Mile of area recorded at time of Census.
75,882	68,132	344,016	299,499	643,515	504
77,844	70,267	338,917	302,931	641,848	331
79,643	70,409	336,171	286,450	622,621	290
67,549	62,239	272,267	231,916	504,183	143
70,620	63,766	296,224	257,385	553,609	306
37,516	34,367	138,691	114,584	253,275	84
139,345	122,834	588,272	478,991	1,067,263	415
85,494	70,022	339,598	279,237	618,835	450
3,711	3,545	27,593	15,352	42,945	2,386
102,323	85,842	431,435	358,120	789,555	597
118,266	106,359	481,526	419,855	901,381	413
93,171	92,102	380,867	349,978	730,845	81
120,200	103,028	490,694	402,572	893,266	567
110,536	96,959	445,798	377,897	823,695	452
143,302	128,719	539,661	472,487	1,012,148	517
130,010	115,404	510,353	413,753	924,106	253
88,435	78,672	333,605	283,287	616,892	238
96,488	83,405	357,319	293,200	650,519	236
123,207	111,363	449,287	371,225	820,512	132
92,454	84,442	313,448	275,925	589,373	151
107,244	97,267	362,162	326,953	689,115	349
65,788	61,410	221,676	199,832	421,508	90
86,589	78,187	304,517	247,447	551,964	94
68,031	61,035	214,382	180,914	395,296	69
70,313	63,912	232,947	193,582	426,529	77
55,474	48,896	184,510	154,095	338,605	108
71,406	61,271	238,468	203,181	441,649	47
62,009	52,283	200,667	162,679	363,346	80
57,426	52,740	177,503	155,074	332,577	86
87,929	77,246	329,524	263,150	592,674	237
66,899	61,051	218,616	188,459	407,075	134
30,425	27,869	101,369	80,171	181,540	64
2,685,529	2,395,043	10,202,083	8,640,181	*18,842,264	175

amounts to 8,173 souls, *viz.*, 7,970 males and 203 females.

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab

District.	Christians.				Sikhs.	Hindus.
	European.	Eurasian	Native.	Total.		
Delhi ...	989	114	914	2,017	970	483,332
Gurgaon ...	43	1	26	70	127	439,264
Karnál ...	36	1	48	85	8,036	453,662
Hissar ...	41	8	6	55	3,143	384,366
Rohtak ...	16	1	17	34	159	468,905
Sirsa ...	13	4	...	17	28,303	130,582
Umballa ...	3,475	74	224	3,773	68,442	689,612
Ludhiána ...	111	32	179	322	127,143	275,240
Simla ...	2,798	245	210	3,353	202	32,428
Jullundur ...	1,500	65	66	1,631	90,320	338,292
Hoshiárpur ...	32	1	65	98	59,784	550,185
Kángra ...	197	13	117	327	738	687,635
Amritsar ...	562	66	241	869	216,337	262,531
Gurdáspur ...	284	22	157	463	72,395	359,329
Siálkot ...	1,264	18	253	1,535	40,195	299,311
Lahore ...	3,252	632	760	4,644	125,591	193,319
Gujránwála ...	65	48	81	194	36,159	127,322
Ferozepore ...	1,538	52	96	1,686	168,816	168,645
Ráwalpindi ...	3,588	124	110	3,822	17,780	86,162
Jhelum ...	307	61	48	416	11,188	60,949
Gujrát ...	208	28	19	255	8,885	72,450
Shahpur ...	25	1	3	29	4,702	59,026
Mooltan ...	1,709	110	42	1,861	2,085	112,001
Jhang ...	10	1	...	11	3,477	64,892
Montgomery ...	65	8	20	93	11,964	83,974
Muzaffargarh ...	26	2	5	33	2,788	43,297
Dera Ismail Khan ...	242	9	2	253	1,691	54,446
Dera Gházi Khan ...	64	6	12	82	1,326	46,697
Bannu ...	61	...	21	82	790	30,643
Pesháwar ...	3,954	64	70	4,088	3,103	39,321
Hazára ...	78	6	6	90	1,381	19,843
Kohát ...	203	4	5	212	2,240	9,828
Total ...	26,876	1,821	3,823	32,500	112,260	7,127,489

BASED ON THE CENSUS OF FEBRUARY 1881—(*concluded*).

Muhammadans.	Other religions.	Total of all religions.	PREVAILING LANGUAGES.
149,830	9,383	643,515	Urdu and Hindi.
198,610	3,847	641,848	Ditto.
156,183	4,740	622,621	Ditto.
113,517	3,157	504,183	Urdu, Punjabi, Jatu and Bagri.
79,510	5,035	553,609	Urdu and Hindi.
93,289	1,101	253,275	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri and Bhati.
304,123	5,086	1,067,263	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.
213,954	2,498	618,835	Urdu and Punjabi.
6,935	3,380	42,945	Urdu and Pahari.
358,601	2,342	789,555	Punjabi and Urdu.
290,193	1,219	901,381	Ditto.
39,148	3,324	730,845	Pahari, Urdu and Lahuli.
413,207	1,191	893,266	Punjabi and Urdu.
391,400	571	823,695	Ditto.
669,712	2,930	1,012,148	Ditto.
599,477	5,719	924,106	Ditto.
452,640	771	616,892	Ditto.
310,552	2,506	650,519	Ditto.
711,546	5,024	820,512	Ditto.
516,745	491	589,373	Ditto.
607,525	255	689,115	Ditto.
357,742	38	421,508	Ditto.
435,901	1,977	551,964	Urdu, Mooltani and Punjabi.
326,910	17	395,296	Punjabi and Urdu.
330,495	96	426,529	Urdu and Punjabi.
292,476	44	338,605	Mooltani, Urdu and Punjabi.
385,244	268	441,649	Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu.
315,240	83	363,346	Punjabi, Biluchi and Urdu.
301,002	142	332,577	Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu.
546,117	4,133	592,674	Urdu and Pashtu.
385,759	92	407,075	Pashtu, Punjabi and Urdu.
169,219	253	181,540	Pashtu, Urdu and Punjabi.
10,522,802	71,713	18,842,264	

No. 5.—Statement of Native States in Feudal

State.	Tribute in Men or Money.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Supposed Gross Revenue.
			Rs.
(1) Jummu and Kashmir ...	1 horse, 12 shawl goats, and 3 pairs of shawls	14,16,376*	61,00,000
(2) Patiála ...	100 horsemen	1,467,433	48,03,413
(3) Baháwalpur ...	...	573,494	16,00,000
(4) Jínd ...	25 horsemen	249,862	5,99,280
(5) Nábba ...	...	261,824	6,50,000
(6) Kapurthala ...	Rs. 1,31,000	252,617	10,00,000
(7) Mandi ...	,, 1,00,000	147,017	5,00,000
(8) Sirmúr (Náhan) ...	...	112,371	2,10,000
(9) Kahlúr (Bíláspur) ...	Rs. 8,000	86,546	1,00,000
(10) Basháhr ...	,, 3,945	64,345	50,000
(11) Hindúr (Nálagarh) ...	,, 5,000	53,373	90,000
(12) Keonthal ...	...	31,154	60,000
(13) Máler Kotla ...	25 horsemen	71,051	2,84,000
(14) Farídkot ...	...	97,034	3,00,000
(15) Chamba ...	Rs. 5,000	115,773	2,35,000
(16) Suket ...	,, 11,000	52,484	1,00,000
(17) Kalsia ...	...	67,708	1,59,450
(18) Pataudi ...	...	17,847	82,058
(19) Loharu ...	...	13,754	65,000
(20) Dujana ...	...	23,416	77,170
(21) Bághal ...	Rs. 3,600	20,633	60,000
(22) Baghát ...	,, 2,000	8,339	8,000
(23) Jubbal ...	,, 2,520	19,196	30,000
(24) Kúmhársain ...	,, 2,000	9,515	10,000
(25) Bhajji ...	,, 1,440	12,106	23,000
(26) Mailog ...	,, 1,440	9,169	10,000
(27) Balsan ...	,, 1,080	5,190	7,000
(28) Dhámi ...	,, 720	3,322	8,000
(29) Kuthár ...	,, 1,000	3,648	5,000
(30) Kunhiár ...	,, 180	1,923	4,000
(31) Mángal ...	,, 72	1,060	700
(32) Bíja ...	,, 180	1,158	1,000
(33) Darkuti ...	...	590	600
(34) Taroch ...	Rs. 288	3,216	6,000
(35) Sángri ...	...	2,593	1,000

*These figures are approximate.

Subordination to the Punjab Government, 1881-82.

Estimated Military Force, including Police.	Transit Duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
28,560	None.	Timber, shawls, *papier-mâché* work, saffron, borax, iron, indigo, tea, tobacco, opium, cotton, hops, and French grapes, and cereals.
8,829	"	Slate-quarry near Simla, lead-mine near Subáthu, marble, stone and copper-mines in Narnaul ; sugar, cotton, and cereals.
1,380	"	Lúngis, sufi, silk goods, indigo, cotton and cereals.
2,224	"	Sugar, indigo and cereals.
2,167	"	Sugar, cotton and cereals.
1,415	"	Sugar, cereals, cotton and tobacco.
850	"	Iron and salt-mines, timber and cereals.
633	"	Opium and cereals.
860	"	Ditto.
100	"	Opium, cereals and woollen manufactures.
500	"	Opium and cereals.
108	"	Ditto.
476	"	Cotton, sugar, opium, aniseed, tobacco, garlic and cereals.
306	"	Cereals.
180	"	Indian-corn, rice, wool, goats and sheep, timber and ghi.
288	"	Cereals.
278	"	Wheat, cotton, Indian-corn, sugar and saffron.
89	"	Cereals, cotton, sugar and spices.
124	"	Cereals.
195	"	Do.
200	"	Opium and cereals.
37	"	Ditto.
80	"	Ditto.
65	"	Ditto.
100	"	Ditto.
45	"	Ditto.
50	"	Ditto.
100	"	Ditto.
50	"	Ditto.
20	"	Ditto.
25	"	Ditto.
20	"	Opium, cereals and ginger.
15	"	Opium and cereals.
80	"	Ditto.
10	"	Ditto.

No census was taken of this State.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1881-82.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(1) Ranbír Singh, of Jummu and Kashmir, G. C. S. I., C. I. E., Counsellor of the Empress.	Mahárája	Rájput	51	Can read and write Sanskrit, Persian and Dogra.	Administers his State.	Has	Primogeniture.	Has	The eldest son, Mián Partáb Singh, is the heir-apparent; Moti Singh, first cousin of the Mahárája.
(2) Rajindar Singh, of Patiála.	Do.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	10	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
(3) Sádik Muhammad Khan, of Baháwalpur.	Nawáb	Dáúdputra	20	Can read and write English and Persian.	Administers his State.	No	No	Has	The Nawáb attained his majority in November 1879, and was invested with full powers.
(4) Raghbír Singh, of Jínd, G. C. S. I., C. I. E., Counsellor of the Empress.	Rája	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	48	The Rája reads Gurmukhi, and is a well-informed and able Ruler.	Do.	Has	Primogeniture.	Do.	Is assisted in the administration by a Council of State officials.
(5) Hírá Singh, of Nábha ...	Do.	Do.	39	Can read and write Gurmukhi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	None.	
(6) Jagatjít Singh, of Kapurthala.	Do.	Ahluwáliá	9	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is managed by a European Superintendent during the Rájá's infancy.

(7) Beji Sein, of Mandi ...	Do.	Rájput	36	Educated in Sanskrit and English.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	No	Has illegitimate brothers.
(8) Shamsher Prakásh, K.C.S.I., of Sirmúr (Náhan).	Do.	Do.	39	Knows Sanskrit and a little English and Persian, and is well-informed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(9) Híra Chand, of Kahlúr (Biláspur).	Do.	Chandeli Rájput.	47	Knows Sanskrit, and is well-informed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hari Chand, heir-apparent. This Chief's sister is married to the Mahárája of Jummu and Kashmír.
(10) Shamsher Singh, of Bashahr.	Do.	Rájput	44	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(11) Ishri Singh, of Hindúr (Nálagarh).	Do	Do.	50	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(12) Mohindar Sein, of Keonthal.	Do.	Do.	56	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(13) Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, of Máler Kotla.	Nawáb	Pathán	25	Knows English and Persian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(14) Bikrama Singh, of Faríd̤kot	Rája	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Barar Bans.	40	Knows English and Gurmukhí.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1881-82—(*concluded*).

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(15) Shám Singh, of Chamba ...	Rája	Rájput	15	...	...	Has	Primogeniture.	...	State administered by a European Superintendent.
(16) Dusht Nikandan Sein, of Súket.	Do.	Do.	16	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	State administered by a Council.
(17) Bishn Singh, of Kalsia ...	Sardár	Ját	30	...	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	...	
(18) Mumtáz Hussain Ali Khan, of Pataudi.	Nawáb	Afghán	7	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is administered by the Prime Minister.
(19) Allah-ud-dín Ahmad Khan, of Loháru.	Do.	Do.	49	An accomplished Persian scholar.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	...	
(20) Mumtáz Ali Khan, of Dujána.	Do.	Do.	18	Knows Persian	Under instruction.	Do.	Do.	...	The State is administered by Nijábat Ali Khan, the Nawáb's uncle.
(21) Dhián Singh, of Bághal ...	Rája	Rájput	40	...	Administers his State.	Do.	...	Has.	
(22) Dalíp Singh, of Baghát ...	Rána	Do.	23	...	Do.	Do.	Primogeniture.	...	

(23) Padam Chand, of Jubbal ...	Do.	Do.	20	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Is assisted in the administration by a Council of the old officials of the State.
(24) Hira Singh, of Kumhársain	Do.	Do.	32	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(25) Durga Singh, of Bhajji ...	Do.	Do.	40	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(26) Rugnáth Chand, of Mailog	Thákur	Do.	20	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(27) Bhúp Singh, of Balsan ...	Rána	Do.	61	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(28) Fateh Singh, of Dhámi ...	Do.	Do.	29	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	
(29) Jai Chand, of Kuthár ...	Do.	Do.	36	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(30) Tegh Singh, of Kunhiár ...	Thákur	Do.	47	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(31) Jít Singh, of Mángal ...	Rána	Do.	51	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(32) Ude Chand, of Bíja ...	Thákur	Do.	55	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(33) Rám Singh, of Darkuti ...	Rána	Do.	65	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rám Karn Singh, heir-apparent, aged 33.
(34) Kidár Singh, of Taroch ...	Thákur	Do.	16	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	State is administered by a Council.
(35) Hira Singh, of Sángri ...	Mián	Do.	31	...	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	...	

No. 7.—The Survey and

Survey.					
Nature of Survey.	Area previously surveyed in Square Miles.		Cost per Square Mile.		Surveyed during the year, with cost per Square Mile.
	Topographically.	Revenue, by Villages.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Revenue (approximate).
			Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	
Jhelum and Ráwalpindi Topographical Survey, 1851—1859 ...	10,555	...	20 5 1	...	...
Military Reconnaissance of Hazára, 1847—1849	7,500	...	2 7 0	...	...
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys ...	23,602	126,704	12 4 4	29 5 8	1,874 square miles, at Rs. 29-2-3 per square mile.

SETTLEMENT, PUNJAB, 1881-82.

SETTLEMENT.			
NATURE OF SETTLEMENT.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	
Settled in perpetuity ...	1,636	23,713	The column "Date of Expiry of Settlement" cannot be accurately filled up, seeing that such date is variable in each district, and often in different parts of the same district.
Settled for 30 years and upwards ...	23,666	67,52,600	
Settled for 10 years and under 30 ...	66,672	1,06,59,622	
Settled for under 10 years ...	60	22,124	
Settlements in progress ...	15,475	47,09,159	
TOTAL ...	107,509	2,21,67,218	
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights ...	38,171	1,06,18,650	
Ditto without such record ...	18,572	37,01,660	

No. 8.—Statement of Surveyed and Assessed

District.	Cultivated.				Unculti	
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing-lands.	Culturable
	By Government works.	By private individuals.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Delhi ...	95,346	80,376	349,954	525,676	10,115	133,642
Gurgaon ...	38,492	122,575	832,445	993,512	...	84,758
Karnál ...	103,227	145,933	431,159	680,319	8,163	562,558
Hissar ...	86,014	19,713	1,056,034	1,161,761	44,547	932,113
Rohtak ...	123,675	23,558	758,789	906,022	15,902	148,250
Sirsa ...	175	27,710	922,606	950,491	...	853,778
Umballa ...	22,463	151,036	778,391	951,890	127,151	187,539
Ludhiána ...	...	419,972	296,212	716,184	38,021	54,068
Simla ...	...	640	8,960	9,600	1,409	511
Jullundur ...	...	225,722	437,560	663,282	1,032	89,138
Hoshiárpur ...	...	20,548	762,435	782,983	2,125	91,174
Kángra ...	...	169,303	443,228	612,531	...	88,196
Amritsar ...	97,256	145,647	523,870	766,773	5,666	98,199
Gurdáspur ...	27,674	95,174	733,382	856,230	...	89,184
Siálkot ...	...	432,678	427,474	860,102	87,980	106,664
Lahore ...	180,483	266,913	717,525	1,164,921	...	811,691
Gujránwála ...	...	387,966	223,916	611,882	379,844	317,613
Ferozepore ...	...	231,162	1,112,760	1,343,922	...	276,356
Ráwalpindi ...	...	18,070	951,834	969,904	...	198,877
Jhelum ...	...	24,937	828,510	853,447	410,116	211,691
Gujrát ...	...	238,210	563,129	801,339	51,379	200,489
Shahpur ...	30,916	326,490	167,582	524,988	796,912	1,184,410
Mooltan ...	339,644	70,410	389,306	799,360	100,000	2,618,080
Jhang ...	...	204,081	207,468	411,549	1,520,383	1,001,035
Montgomery ...	78,827	268,982	9,813	357,622	...	3,066,562
Muzaffargarh ...	279,103	118,376	50	397,529	86,917	928,689
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	370,579	435,432	806,011	806,791	3,204,918
Dèra Gházi Khan ...	270,158	168,047	569,795	1,008,000	87,321	1,086,413
Bannu ...	34,552	121,090	426,706	582,348	...	723,284
Pesháwar ...	...	367,889	537,277	905,166	...	300,646
Hazára ...	...	36,380	344,727	381,107	150,579	35,399
Kohát ...	...	40,607	126,446	167,053	199,705	134,501
Total ...	1,808,005	5,340,724	16,374,775	23,523,504	4,932,058	19,820,426

Note.—The above was prepared for

Area (in Acres) of the Punjab.

VATED.			ASSESSMENT.			
Unculturable waste.	Total.	Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable lands.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
135,500	279,257	804,933	9,69,900	1 13 6	1 7 2	1 3
162,096	246,854	1,240,366	12,57,385	1 4 3	1 2 8	1 0 3
282,950	853,671	1,533,990	8,83,965	1 3 7	0 11 9	0 9 3
127,007	1,103,667	2,265,428	4,27,712	0 5 10	0 3 3	0 3 0
89,176	253,328	1,159,350	8,98,570	0 15 10	0 13 7	0 12 4
188,588	1,042,366	1,992,857	1,90,914	0 3 3	0 1 8	0 1 8
378,269	692,959	1,644,849	13,30,916	1 6 4	1 0 10	0 12 11
71,953	164,042	880,226	7,90,000	1 1 8	0 15 8	0 14 4
...	1,920	11,520	15,322	1 9 6	1 5 4	1 5 4
93,154	183,324	846,606	13,08,118	1 15 6	1 11 9	1 8 8
518,779	612,078	1,395,061	13,59,602	1 11 9	1 8 10	0 15 7
882,683	970,879	1,583,410	7,89,007	1 5 3	1 4 3	0 8 1
136,160	240,025	1,006,798	10,14,340	1 5 2	1 2 9	1 0 1
222,900	312,084	1,168,314	12,60,461	1 7 6	1 5 4	1 1 0
198,813	393,457	1,253,559	12,29,146	1 6 11	1 2 8	0 15
357,940	1,169,631	2,334,552	7,43,528	0 10 2	0 6 0	0 5 1
346,356	1,043,813	1,655,695	6,30,971	1 0 6	0 7 7	0 6 1
135,910	412,266	1,756,188	6,48,323	0 7 8	0 6 5	0 5 9
2,810,916	3,009,793	3,979,697	7,30,842	0 12 1	0 10 0	0 2 11
1,027,209	1,649,016	2,502,463	6,07,748	0 11 5	0 6 7	0 3 11
156,505	408,373	1,209,712	5,87,727	0 11 9	0 8 6	0 7 9
496,122	2,477,444	3,002,432	4,15,618	0 12 8	0 2 8	0 2 3
245,760	2,963,840	3,763,200	5,43,895	0 10 11	0 3 2	0 2 4
716,580	3,237,998	3,649,547	2,97,010	0 11 7	0 1 7	0 1 4
143,566	3,210,128	3,567,750	3,17,352	0 14 2	0 1 8	0 1 5
594,684	1,610,200	2,007,819	5,14,640	1 4 9	0 5 9	0 4 1
1,131,900	5,143,609	5,949,620	4,62,970	0 9 2	0 1 8	0 1 3
619,546	1,793,280	2,801,280	3,70,397	0 5 10	0 2 5	0 2 1
1,146,312	1,869,596	2,451,944	4,46,112	0 12 3	0 5 8	0 2 11
396,612	697,258	1,602,424	9,02,442	0 15 11	0 12 0	0 9 0
1,247,444	1,433,422	1,814,529	3,06,305	0 12 10	0 8 9	0 2 8
1,314,956	1,649,162	1,816,215	1,08,266	0 11 11	0 6 7	0 1 1
16,376,346	41,128,830	64,652,334	2,23,59,504	0 15 3	0 7 5	0 5 6

the Report for 1878-79. It is revised quinquennially.

No. 9.—Statement of Transfers in the Punjab during the year 1881-82.

Nature of Tenure transferred.	Number of Transfers recorded.			Average Area in Acres of each Holding transferred.		
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
Great zemíndáris complete ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large zemíndáris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto ...	...	...	6	...	...	41
Small zemíndáris ...	1	...	61	800	...	206
Shares in ditto ...	10	4	90	25	448	70
Villages owned by cultivating communities ...	99	11	508	115	329	40
Shares in ditto ...	457	39	2,151	50	90	62
Holdings of proprietary cultivators ...	7,451	496	42,408	20	31	17
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ...	2,288	124	11,301	12	30	15
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates ...	100	2	905	15	30	12
Holdings of ryots with rights of occupancy ...	744	296	7,818	6	22	
Revenue-free tenures ...	75	...	1,588	9	...	7
Total ...	11,225	972	66,836	19	36	17

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab, 1881-82.

Description of Revenue.	1880-81.		1881-82.				Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of land-revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.	Realizations of balances of previous years.	Total realized.					
Assessed Land on the Revenue Roll.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Revenue as in past year ...	1,90,75,897	1,90,16,147	1,91,91,755	1,90,23,198	97,966	1,91,21,164	...	...	2,98,114	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Added to roll during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Taken off ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tributes ...	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,80,465	...	2,80,465	...	...	...		
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above ...	...	18,23,794	...	16,21,885	83,787	17,05,672	...	...	88,246		
Total ...	...	2,11,20,406	...	2,09,25,548	1,81,753	2,11,07,301	...	...	3,86,360		

No. 11.—Statement showing the Regular Organized Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Railway, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab during 1881.

Total of all Grades during the year.						Detail of number at end of year.				Arms provided.			Average annual pay of				Total annual cost, including contingencies.		
						Officers.		Men.					Officers.		Men.				
Remaining on 1st January 1881, from last year.	Recruited in 1881.	Total for 1881.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1881.	European District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Native Assistant District Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.	Fire-arms.	Swords only, or swords and batons.	Batons only.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each mounted man.	Each footman.	Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total cost.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,143	2,290	22,433	364	1,617	*20,452	76	548	844	18,984	9,444	10,617	333	6,987	744	107	92	26,95,070	5,28,253	32,23,323

* Includes 672 officers and men of the Railway Police.

No. 12.—Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the Organized Police of the Punjab on the 31st December 1881.

Classification.	No. of all Grades.	Remarks.	
Religions and Castes.		*Percentage of Religions, &c.*	
Christians ...	90	Christians ...	0·41
Muhammadans ...	11,182	Muhammadans ...	54·67
Brahmins ...	1,543	Brahmins ...	7·54
Rájputs ...	1,593	Rájputs ...	7·78
Sikhs ...	2,773	Sikhs ...	13·55
Gurkhas ...	16	Gurkhas ...	0·07
Kúkas ...	14	Kúkas ...	0·06
Mazbís ...	101	Mazbís ...	0·49
Hindus of all other castes ...	3,078	Other denominations ...	15·35
Other religions ...	62		
Total ...	20,452		
Races.		*Percentage of Races.*	
Europeans ...	68	Europeans ...	0·33
Eurasians ...	9	Eurasians ...	0·04
Natives ...	20,375	Natives ...	99·62
Total ...	20,452		

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1881.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14
			CASES.							PERSONS.				
					INVESTIGATED.					NUMBER ARRESTED.				
												Within the year.		
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*see* columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).
1A	115, 117 to 119.	Substantive abetments ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*													
1	131 to 136, 138,	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	174	1	170	5	...	130	115	4	...	204	6	214
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	15	1	16	...	...	13	8	3	...	20	...	23
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	132	19	145	2	...	113	109	8	1	169	2	180
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly...	406	11	389	27	...	340	335	153	...	4,602	123	4,878
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	23	...	22	1	...	19	17	3	...	26	5	34
		TOTAL ...	750	32	742	35	...	615	584	171	1	5,021	136	5,329
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*													
7	302, 303, 398.	(a) Murder by thags ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		(b) Ditto dakaits ...	15	1	16	...	...	2	2	1	...	12	...	13
9		(c) Ditto robbers ...	32	10	42	...	...	27	23	43	1	60	2	106
10		(d) Ditto poison ...	33	4	36	1	...	28	21	18	...	51	1	70
11		Other murders ...	246	22	261	2	...	143	109	93	...	513	9	615
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	55	2	56	...	...	28	22	8	...	91	1	100
13	304, 304A, 308,	Culpable homicide ...	170	16	184	1	...	123	113	41	...	271	3	315
14	376 ...	Rape ...	106	4	102	8	...	51	46	15	...	102	8	125
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	81	2	82	1	...	50	44	9	...	95	...	104
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	49	3	49	3	...	30	29	4	...	55	...	59
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	188	3	186	2	...	139	124	4	...	192	...	196
18	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	2	1	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	17	...	17
19	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	609	18	617	8	...	449	408	52	...	941	12	1,005
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	60	3	63	...	...	27	23	6	...	75	...	81
21	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	9	...	9	...	...	6	6	...	...	14	1	15

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1881—(*continued*).

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(*continued*).

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.											Property.			
						Acquitted.				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
										Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
1A	115, 117 to 119.	Substantive abetments ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*																
1	131 to 136, 138,	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	...	52	152	17	...	132	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	...	7	16	5	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	2	17	155	11	...	143	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly...	53	848	3,647	255	9	3,373	...	...	11	291	38	...	...	...	...
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	6	28	3	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	55	930	3,998	291	9	3,684	1	...	11	310	38	...	...	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*																
7	302, 303, 398.	(*a*) Murder by thags ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		(*b*) Ditto dakaits ...	1	9	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	19,284	14,787
9		(*c*) Ditto robbers ...	1	35	64	1	17	43	1	...	...	7	1	26	14	3,712	556
10		(*d*) Ditto poison ...	...	13	50	2	19	29	...	2	...	...	5	2	...	75	...
11		Other murders ...	1	100	392	7	120	247	4	6	1	33	96	13	9	554	112
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	...	44	40	3	7	27	...	...	...	14	5	...	...	...	...
13	304, 304A, 308,	Culpable homicide ...	4	75	203	13	20	166	...	...	...	24	13	1	...	7	...
14	376 ...	Rape ...	...	51	70	6	2	62	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	1	43	57	5	2	50	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	17	38	1	2	35	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	4	49	140	9	...	131	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
18	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
19	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	1	182	767	75	3	679	...	...	4	61	...	...	...	...	...
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	1	31	36	4	3	29	...	...	1	11	1	4	2	104	4
21	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1881—(*continued*).

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(*continued*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14
			CASES.							PERSONS.				
					Investigated.					Number arrested.				
												Within the year.		
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*see* columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested (*columns* 10 *to* 13).
22	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	98	3	99	2	...	67	64	13	...	142	...	155
23	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	130	6	117	17	...	81	71	21	4	216	10	251
24	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	9	...	3	6	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2
25	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	10	...	7	3	...	9	8	...	...	16	...	

26	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
27	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine ...	538	2	505	34	...	383	344	13	...	863	44	920
28	338 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt,	7	...	7	...	...	5	5	...	...	9	...	9
		TOTAL ...	2,448	100	2,445	88	...	1,651	1,465	341	5	3,740	91	4,177
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*													
29	395, 397, 398 ...	Dakaiti ...	51	1	52	...	...	15	14	...	3	138	...	141
30	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	394, 397, 398...	Robbery with hurt. (a) By poisonous or stupefying drugs,	12	...	12	...	...	4	4	1	...	12	...	13
32		Robbery with hurt. (b) By other means,	34	3	37	...	...	17	16	13	...	51	...	64
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery (a) In dwelling-house ...	14	...	14	...	...	6	6	...	...	22	...	22
34		Robbery (b) On the high way between sunset and sunrise ...	53	1	54	...	...	14	12	6	...	41	...	47
35		Robbery (c) Other robberies,	121	6	114	10	...	46	37	11	2	98	11	122
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	276	3	251	27	...	119	96	16	...	442	18	476
37	428, 429 ...	Mischief to animals by killing, poisoning, maiming, &c. ...	356	12	355	9	1	155	128	22	...	372	7	401

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1881—(*continued*).

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(*continued*).

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			PERSONS											PROPERTY.			
						Acquitted				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
										Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																Rs.	Rs.
22	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	...	36	105	4	...	98	...	...	...	17	...	2	1	56	6
23	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	7	81	149	16	...	133	...	...	1	13	...	4	2	560	514
24	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	...	4	12	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

26	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine ...	1	210	656	69	1	586	...	...	...	53	...	4	2	190	9
28	338 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt,	...	1	7	2	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	22	985	2,810	218	196	2,352	5	8	7	261	123	68	34	24,542	15,988
CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*																	
29	395, 397, 398 ...	Dakaiti ...	4	28	102	20	...	81	1	...	...	4	3	46	24	23,379	15,964
30	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	394, 397, 398...	Robbery with hurt. (a) By poisonous or stupefying drugs,	...	1	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	7	...	11	5	206	71
32		Robbery with hurt. (b) By other means,	...	12	52	4	...	44	...	...	...	...	4	26	12	3,136	446
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery... (a) In dwelling-house ...	...	12	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	487	154
34		Robbery... (b) On the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	2	16	29	9	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	52	10	5,813	1,025
35		Robbery... (c) Other robberies,	...	40	76	14	...	62	...	...	...	4	2	111	53	16,414	8,758
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	1	150	306	87	7	211	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
37	428, 429 ...	Mischief to animals by killing, poisoning, maiming, &c. ...	...	144	228	44	2	182	...	2	...	27	...	...	...	...	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1881—(*continued*).

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(*continued*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14
			CASES							PERSONS.				
					INVESTIGATED					NUMBER ARRESTED.				
												Within the year.		
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*see* columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).
38	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	9,630	94	8,750	8	...	2,170	1,971	202	10	4,095	25	4,332
39	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt...	85	2	86	1	...	65	56	6	...	90	1	97

40	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti, or habitually ...	5	...	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	7	...	7
41	498 ...	(*Frontier districts only.*) Enticing or taking away, or detaining with a criminal intent, a married woman ...	220	2	187	35	...	120	83	10	...	194	19	223
		TOTAL ...	10,857	124	9,917	90	1	2,736	2,428	287	15	5,562	81	5,945
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*													
42	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	1,551	20	1,490	78	...	1,162	1,062	47	1	2,461	51	2,560
43	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	49	3	46	5	...	47	44	1	...	78	7	86
44	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	101	1	65	37	...	56	48	4	...	134	17	155
45	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt ...	16	1	16	1	...	13	12	1	...	21	...	22
46	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
		TOTAL ...	1,718	25	1,618	121	...	1,279	1,167	53	1	2,695	75	2,824
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*													
47	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	656	9	648	1	...	208	178	17	...	294	1	312
48	379 to 382 ...	Theft (*a*) Of cattle ...	3,980	78	3,648	395	...	1,759	1,568	137	28	3,141	25	3,331
49		Theft (*b*) Ordinary ...	7,936	85	7,843	90	...	4,495	4,238	194	10	7,004	32	7,240
50	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	406	13	379	37	...	254	224	19	7	390	12	428
51	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	3,036	115	3,079	39	...	2,232	1,991	175	29	4,170	106	4,480
52	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	442	4	395	50	1	331	283	9	...	540	18	567
53	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	3	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2
		TOTAL ...	16,459	304	15,995	612	1	9,280	8,483	551	74	15,541	194	16,360
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATION I TO V., EXCLUDING 1A, SUBSTANTIVE ABETMENTS ...		32,232	585	30,717	946	2	15,561	14,127	1,403	96	32,559	577	34,635

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1881—(*continued*).

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(*continued*).

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			PERSONS											PROPERTY.			
						Acquitted				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
										Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																Rs.	Rs.
38	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	3	974	3,186	315	19	2,847	1	7	7	156	3	6,207	2,672	5,10,842	1,12,742
39	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt...	1	11	85	12	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	228	194

40	412 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti, or habitually ... (*Frontier districts only.*)	...	2	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	42	57
41	498 ...	Enticing or taking away, or detaining with a criminal intent, a married woman ...	1	54	163	63	...	100	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	12	1,444	4,247	568	28	3,640	2	9	7	223	12	6,482	2,792	5,60,547	1,39,411
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*																
42	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	...	491	2,032	237	3	1,782	...	...	3	44	...	...	...	...	...
43	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	...	16	70	7	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	33	119	22	...	97	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt ...	...	1	19	1	...	18	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
46	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	...	541	2,241	267	3	1,961	...	3	3	46	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*																
47	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	2	48	246	27	...	217	1	...	...	17	...	2	2	12	12
48	379 to 382 ...	Theft (*a*) Of cattle ...	29	613	2,587	363	16	2,201	...	4	5	97	3	3,705	2,384	1,86,149	1,18,893
49		Theft (*b*) Ordinary ...	21	1,115	5,876	413	4	5,450	...	8	8	221	...	7,524	11,146	2,52,229	93,389
50	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	...	108	304	49	...	255	...	...	...	16	...	361	221	22,351	12,201
51	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	68	967	3,284	418	31	2,821	11	6	24	134	...	1,817	2,552	71,697	1,08,150
52	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	1	115	432	71	1	360	...	...	1	18	...	9	8	100	64
53	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	53	...
		TOTAL ...	121	2,967	12,730	1,341	52	11,305	12	18	38	503	3	13,421	10,314	5,32,591	3,32,709
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATION I TO V., EXCLUDING 1A, SUBSTANTIVE ABETMENTS ...		210	6,867	26,026	2,685	288	22,942	20	38	66	1,343	176	19,971	13,140	11,17,680	4,88,108

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1881—(*continued*).

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(*continued*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14
			CASES							PERSONS.				
					Investigated					Number arrested.				
												Within the year.		
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*see* columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*													
54	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thags dakaits, robbers and thieves ...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
55	Chap. XXXVIII., C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad livelihood ...	7,373	41	7,145	260	1	6,640	6,141	123	3	7,212	149	7,487
56	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	24	...	17	7	...	9	9	...	...	42	7	49

57	Act XXXI of 1860, Secs. 23 and 33; Act XI of 1878, Secs. 12, 19 and 20.	Indian Arms Act ...	263	4	201	64	...	223	208	11	...	315	4	330
58	Act XXII of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31.	Cantonment Act ...	1,218	...	1,202	16	...	1,114	1,102	...	...	1,415	19	1,434
59	Act VII of 1871, Secs. 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act IX of 1874, Secs. 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act ...	5	...	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	5	...	5
61	Act X of 1871, Secs. 65, 67.	Excise Act ...	94	...	88	6	...	82	76	3	...	117	9	129
62	Act XVII of 1878, Secs. 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	10	...	10
63	Act VII of 1878, Secs. 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Law ...	273	30	225	77	...	181	178	29	...	685	23	737
64	Act III of 1867, Sec. 13; Act XXI of 1857, Sec. 15.	Gambling Act ...	239	3	238	4	...	211	200	19	...	1,259	19	1,237
65	Act XV of 1872, Secs. 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	...	Army Discipline Act ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
67	Act V of 1871, Sec. 29.	Prisoners Act ...	9	...	8	1	...	7	7	...	...	10	1	11
68	Act XVI of 1866, Sec. 48.	Post Office Act ...	11	...	11	...	...	11	9	1	...	19	...	20

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1881—*(continued)*.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—*(continued)*.

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			PERSONS											PROPERTY.			
						Acquitted				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
										Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																
																Rs.	Rs.
54	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves ...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Chap. XXXVIII., C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad livelihood ...	17	648	6,638	466	1	6,171	1	1	13	169	...	...	...	...	...
56	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	23	24	2	...	21	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...

57	Act XXXI of 1860, Secs. 23 and 33; Act XI of 1878, Secs. 12, 19 and 20.	Indian Arms Act ...	1	56	267	18	...	248	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
58	Act XXII of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31.	Cantonment Act ...	...	136	1,298	14	...	1,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act VII of 1871, Secs. 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act IX of 1874, Secs. 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act ...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Act X of 1871, Secs. 65, 67.	Excise Act ...	...	18	110	11	...	99	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act XVII of 1878, Secs. 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act ...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Act VII of 1878, Secs. 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Law ...	2	310	359	11	...	348	...	...	...	66	...	55	54	254	254
64	Act III of 1867, Sec. 13; Act XXI of 1857, Sec. 15.	Gambling Act ...	...	200	1,070	70	...	1,000	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act XV of 1872, Secs. 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	...	Army Discipline Act ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	5
67	Act V of 1871, Sec. 29.	Prisoners Act ...	...	3	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act XIV of 1866, Sec. 48.	Post Office Act ...	...	1	19	2	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	321	300

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1881—(*continued*).

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(*continued*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14
			CASES							PERSONS.				
					Investigated					Number arrested.				
												Within the year.		
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*see* columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).
69	Act XVIII of 1854 (as amended by Acts XIII of 1870 and XXV of 1871), Secs. 25, 29; Act IV of 1879, Secs. 8, 25, 26, 36, 37, 38, 44, 45, 46,	Railway Act ...	147	...	113	34	...	119	116	1	...	133	47	181

70	Act III of 1877, Secs. 81 and 82.	Registration Act ...		...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	4
71	I. P. C., Secs. 269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294; Act V of 1861, Sec. 34.	Public and local nuisances ...	12,280	9	12,229	60	...	11,616	11,234	13	...	13,212	68	13,293
72	Act XXVII of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20.	Criminal Tribes Act ...	611	...	605	6	...	586	573	31	13	659	7	710
73	...	Opium Act ...	17	...	17	...	...	9	9	..	...	24	...	24
74	Act VIII of 1875, Sec. 11.	Inland Customs Act ...	20	1	16	15	...	19	19	...	...	38	5	43
75	Act IV of 1872, Sec. 47.	Punjab Laws Act ...	78	...	71	7	...	72	63	...	...	99	8	107
		TOTAL CLASS VI. ...	22,669	88	22,186	559	1	20,970	20,002	231	16	25,269	370	25,886
		GRAND TOTAL ...	54,902	673	52,903	1,506	3	36,468	34,129	1,634	112	57,830	947	60,523

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1881—(*continued*).

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(*continued*).

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			PERSONS											PROPERTY.			
						Acquitted				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
										Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																Rs.	Rs.
69	Act XVIII of 1854 (as amended by Acts XIII of 1870 and XXV of 1871), Secs. 25, 29; Act IV of 1879, Secs. 8, 25, 26, 36, 37, 38, 44, 45, 46.	Railway Act ...	...	21	155	3	...	152	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...

70	Act III of 1877, Secs. 81 and 82.	Registration Act ...	...	...	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	I. P. C., Secs. 269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294; Act V of 1861, Sec. 34.	Public and local nuisances ...	...	781	12,444	341	...	12,102	...	...	51	18	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act XXVII of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20.	Criminal Tribes Act ...	22	28	653	27	...	625	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
73	...	Opium Act ...	...	6	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act VIII. of 1875, Sec. 11.	Inland Customs Act ...	...	5	38	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1872, Sec. 47.	Punjab Laws Act ...	...	13	90	13	...	77	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL CLASS VI ...	43	2,263	23,208	979	1	22,224	2	3	66	305	...	58	56	580	559
		GRAND TOTAL ...	253	9,132	49,234	3,664	289	45,166	22	41	132	1,648	176	20,029	13,196	11,18,260	4,88,667

No. 13—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1881—(*concluded.*)

Part II.—Non-Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Cases.	Persons.			Property.	
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number in which Police were employed.	Number arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted and discharged.	Number convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Stolen.	Recovered.
1	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*						Rs.	Rs.
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	1	4	...	4	...	...
3	137 ...	Harboring deserters by Master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288 ...	Offences against public justice ...	617	957	275	669	155	155
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	113	145	23	111	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims ...	196	268	102	15	...	...
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents ...	28	46	11	32	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ...	47	73	32	40	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	2	5	...	5	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	118	585	127	458	...	...
		Total ...	1,122	2,083	570	1,470	155	155

		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the person.*						
11	312 to 316	... Causing miscarriage ...	32	48	25	22	...	...
12	370	... Buying or disposing of slaves ...	2	3	2	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	34	51	27	22	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against property.*						
13	384 to 389	... Extortion ...	73	99	38	61	715	192
		TOTAL ...	73	99	38	61	715	192
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the person.*						
14	345	... Wrongful confinement ...	3	8	4	4	...	...
15	352, 355, 35	... Criminal force ...	204	349	120	225	...	...
		TOTAL ...	207	357	124	229	...	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against property.*						
16	417 to 420	... Cheating ...	179	271	100	168	203	53
17	403, 404	... Criminal misappropriation of property ...	290	354	83	265	5,968	5,117
18	409	... Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	30	38	18	17	752	307
19	426, 427, 434	... Mischief (simple) ...	195	388	102	278	184	44
		TOTAL ...	694	1,051	303	728	7,107	5,521
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
20	493 to 498	... Offences relating to marriage ...	174	246	113	126	...	...
21	298	... Offences against religion ...	8	11	3	8	...	...
22	490 to 492	... Criminal breach of contract of service ...	7	19	5	14	...	...
23	500 to 502	... Defamation ...	7	13	7	6	...	...
24	504 to 506, 510	... Intimidation and insult ...	17	23	8	14	...	...
		Public and local nuisances ...	181	485	46	446	...	...
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290, 294A	... Offences under Chapters 37, 39, 40 and 41, Criminal Procedure Code ...	831	4,160	685	2,389	...	...
26	... ...	...						
27	... ...	... Special laws not cognizable by Police ...	1,920	2,512	346	2,134	...	...
		TOTAL ...	3,145	7,469	1,213	5,137	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	5,275	11,110	2,275	7,647	7,977	5,868

No. 14.—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab on the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Total number of Officers exer			
						Judges of Chief Court of Province.		*Judges of other Courts superior to chief district Courts.*	
Name of Province.	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.
Province of the Punjab. Civil ...	107,010	18,842,264	10	32	125	5	...	14	...
Criminal ...						4	...	13	...
Revenue ...						There	are no	Revenue	Courts
Total ...	...	...	10	32	125	5	...	14	...

AND THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING APPELLATE OR ORIGINAL LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1881, WITH THE COST OF TRIBUNALS.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
CISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION.						TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED.				
Judges of Chief Courts of Districts		*Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.*		*Judges of other subordinate Courts.*		Original.		Appeals.		REMARKS.
European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	
55	13	49	71	...	282	267,531	63,174	20,132	1,058	
32	...	60	79	28	330	84,699	64,890	6,019	90	
in the	Punjab.									
55	13	60	79	28	351	352,230	128,064	26,151	1,148	

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, of the Punjab, in the

1		2	3	4
	Description of Offence.	Number of offencess reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.
	Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	3	3	3
	Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII ...	2	2	2
	„ against the public tranquillity, „ VIII ...	961	725	691
	„ by or relating to public servants, „ IX ...	323	223	216
	Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, „ X ...	1,317	1,196	1,153
	False evidence and offences against public justice, „ XI ...	1,159	999	989
	Offence relating to coin and Government stamps, „ XII ...	207	181	179
	„ relating to weights and measures „ XIII ...	90	66	66
	„ Affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV.	699	559	554
	„ relating to religion „ XV ...	187	113	107
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.	Offences affecting life ...	839	763	693
	Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births ...	113	80	68
	Hurt ...	5,499	3,972	3,726
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	1,131	631	507
	Criminal force and assault ...	29,633	21,368	19,470
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	473	219	188
	Rape ...	221	133	122
	Unnatural offences ...	94	74	68
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Theft ...	14,776	11,709	7,525
	Extortion ...	732	185	170
	Robbery and dacoity ...	531	316	168
	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	928	416	409
	Criminal breach of trust ...	1,075	635	588
	Receiving of stolen property ...	3,088	2,874	2,435
	Cheating ...	1,842	761	779
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	104	46	46
	Mischief ...	4,299	2,389	2,190
	Criminal trespass ...	14,358	11,582	4,786
	Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII...	259	112	107
	Criminal breach of contracts of service, „ XIX ...	111	51	50
	Offences relating to marriage, „ XX ...	7,073	4,289	4,175
	Defamation, „ XXI ...	418	247	247
	Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, „ XXII...	1,085	657	654
	Offences under special and local laws ...	21,139	20,301	20,056
	Total ...	114,769	87,877	73,187

CONVICTED AND ACQUITTED, OF EACH CLASS OF OFFENCE IN THE PROVINCE YEAR 1881.

5	6	7	8	9
Number of persons				
Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.
5	...	4	...	1
2	1	1	...	...
6,367	2,046	4,179	2	140
309	190	106	...	13
2,244	894	1,292	2	56
1,612	728	835	7	42
221	72	140	...	9
89	31	56	...	2
1,998	432	1,536	...	30
313	259	52	1	1
1,231	556	522	13	140
108	48	54	...	6
8,290	4,490	3,696	6	98
1,294	1,006	250	1	37
46,052	38,699	6,653	11	689
402	244	147	1	10
145	87	54	...	4
88	36	47	2	3
11,029	3,077	7,751	37	164
447	358	77	1	11
443	246	182	7	8
680	342	323	...	15
807	440	336	5	26
4,219	1,456	2,673	25	65
1,225	903	284	10	28
91	68	16	1	6
5,272	3,649	1,535	...	88
8,928	4,740	3,954	12	222
186	123	40	...	23
163	94	69	...	...
6,232	5,150	810	35	237
456	362	90	...	4
1,125	859	239	3	24
43,560	11,094	32,191	32	243
155,633	82,780	70,194	214	2,445

No. 16.—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of the Punjab during 1881.

1	2	3	4	5
Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.
1.—Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI, Section 209.	639	701	1	700
2.—Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI ...	1	1	...	1
3.—Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII ...	185	263	61	177
4.—Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIX, Section 414 ...	1	2	2	...
5.—Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXII ...	241	278	15	262
6.—Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII to prevent breach of the peace ...	2,706	11,489	3,866	7,514
7.—Security for good behaviour under Chapter XXXVIII ...	5,244	7,755	1,292	6,388
8.—Proceedings against local nuisance, Chapter XXXIX ...	93	201	126	73
9.—Possession, Chapter XL ...	111	291	198	90
10.—Maintenance, Chapter XLI ...	3,142	3,142	2,588	486
Total ...	12,363	24,123	8,149	15,691

No. 17.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1881.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	10	11
Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted		Committed or referred.				
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.					
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 42 ...	9,251	6	2,130	3,375	3,681	31	28	5,448	6	5,141
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	11,659	5	7,050	4,389	...	59	156	5,212	8	10,150
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	133,365	128	70,488	56,760	2,679	1,137	2,173	60,269	8	177,004
Benches of Magistrates ...	16,637	6	7,989	4,833	3,770	4	35	8,518	5	14,879
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under Section 46, Criminal Procedure Code.	319	3	43	266	1	...	6	204	5	120
Chief Magistrates of districts ...	8,187	41	2,975	3,998	665	398	110	4,233	10	15,852
Courts of Session * ...	1,367	7	307	762	...	136	155	707	30	5,807
Chief Court † ...	174		24	119	...	...	31	108	36	95
Total ...	1,80,959	196	91,006	74,502	10,796	1,765	2,694	84,699	9	229,048

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.
† Includes cases decided by the Chief Court on reference under Section 287, Criminal Procedure Code.

No. 18.—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of the Punjab, in the year 1881.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to									
				Imprisonment.						
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.
Subordinate Magistrates. — Special Magistrates under Section 42 ...	...	...	...	497	97	...	6,411	266	15	6
Subordinate Magistrates. — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	604	31	...	3,904	61	161	37
Subordinate Magistrates. — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	12,369	568	...	41,700	2,422	11,553	812
Subordinate Magistrates. — Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	400	23	...	8,058	58	281	...
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under Section 46, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	209	2	...	147	59	1	1
Chief Magistrates of districts ...	...	...	...	1,300	37	...	2,155	267	1,646	169
Courts of Session * ...	...	149	...	565	7	23	272	31	18	...
Chief Court † ...	81	31	2	7	...	...	4	...	...	...
Total ...	81	180	2	15,951	765	23	62,651	3,164	13,675	1,025

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.
† Includes cases decided by the Chief Court on reference under Section 287, Criminal Procedure Code.

No. 18.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of the Punjab, in the year 1881—(*concluded*).

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Detail of Punishment.																	
	Fine.									*Imprisonment.*					*Whipped.*			
Class of Tribunals.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.‡	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 Days and under.	6 Months and under.	2 Years and under.	7 Years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 Stripes and under.	20 Stripes and under.	30 Stripes and under.	Number of boys whose Sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
							Rs.	Rs.										
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 42.	5,894	477	27	13	...	...	28,272	21,596	1,595	215	276	103	...	...	38	134	94	
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	3,263	586	42	13	...	...	26,542	23,818	3,246	54	358	223	...	...	15	32	14	
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	31,564	9,084	795	248	8	1	4,40,985	3,37,477	23,029	1,151	7,589	4,193	4	...	596	1,166	660	
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	7,832	216	7	3	...	...	14,605	12,762	376	93	321	9	...	...	19	37	2	
District and Divisional Magistrates. Cases referred under Section 46, Criminal Procedure Code.	42	97	8	1	...	...	4,145	1,419	99	2	38	169	1	...	5	10	44	
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	763	853	286	217	31	4	1,42,808	91,463	25,338	47	337	586	368	...	26	81	160	
Courts of Session * ...	19	164	59	28	1	1	22,618	9,458	833	5	29	85	426	27	...	5	26	
Chief Court † ...	...	3	...	1	...	...	350	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	49,377	11,480	1,224	524	40	6	6,80,355	4,97,993	54,516	1,567	8,949	5,368	805	27	699	1,465	1,000	

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.
† Includes cases decided by the Chief Court on reference under Section 287, Criminal Procedure Code.
‡ Includes fines realized during the year, though imposed in previous years.

No. 19.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEAL AND REVISION IN

1	2	3	4	5	6
	NUMBER OF				
TRIBUNALS.	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.
Appeals.					
To District Magistrates ...	4,348	1	955	1,372	116
To Courts of Session ...	3,671	5	1,351	1,218	74
To Chief Court { by persons convicted...	957	...	319	236	6
To Chief Court { by Government from judgments of acquittal.	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	8,977	6	2,625	2,826	196
Revision.					
By Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	409	...	300	...	...
By Courts of Session ...	317	...	237	...	...
By Chief Court ...	1,867	...	903	273	22
TOTAL ...	2,593	...	1,440	273	22
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,570	6	4,065	3,099	218

Criminal Cases in the Province of the Punjab, in the year 1881.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PERSONS.							
Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the Chief Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	REMARKS.
590	1,160	4	5	...	145	11	All persons whose cases were dealt with under Sections 296 to 298, Criminal Procedure Code, are included in this statement.
284	620	8	31	...	80	18	
163	100	...	2	...	131	49	
...	...	...	1	...	...	34	
1,037	1,880	12	39	...	356	19	
...	...	...	43	60	6	...	
...	...	...	9	64	7	...	
91	353	...	8	...	217	...	
91	353	...	60	124	230	...	
1,128	2,233	12	99	124	586	19	

No. 20.—Statement showing the Number and Description of Suits

YEAR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Suits for money or moveable property.									
Class of Tribunals.	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.
Courts in the Interior.										
Unpaid tribunals ...	3,964	2,367	1,937	26	42	105	95	49	909	144
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	70,602	34,028	32,011	922	2,068	1,074	1,328	1,486	12,048	867
Small Cause Courts ...	6,052	3,460	2,906	73	2,708	912	610	965	864	65
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	11,508	3,799	5,694	348	353	337	516	469	2,290	276
Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,156	312	769	17	19	29	45	81	216	46
Divisional Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	93,282	43,966	43,317	1,386	5,190	2,457	2,594	3,050	16,327	1,398
Courts at the seat of Government.										
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	93,282	43,966	43,317	1,386	5,190	2,457	2,594	3,050	16,327	1,398

INSTITUTED IN THE CIVIL COURTS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, IN THE 1881.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.							
Arrears of rent.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For pattahs or kabulyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.
210	25	...	2	...	3	...	20
4,653	422	...	115	...	755	25	1,385
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
996	410	...	27	...	401	25	482
72	15	...	1	...	1,174	2	741
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,931	872	...	145	...	2,333	52	2,628
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,931	872	...	145	...	2,333	52	2,628

No. 20.—Statement showing the Number and Description of Suits

THE YEAR

1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Title and								
Class of Tribunals.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.
Courts in the Interior.									
Unpaid tribunals ...	626	35	13	4	3	...	1	18	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	10,202	552	564	443	103	262	12	96	15
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	7,730	312	205	592	170	103	23	154	113
Chief Courts of Districts...	1,073	254	161	103	38	30	2	87	29
Divisional Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	19,631	1,153	943	1,142	314	395	38	355	160
Courts at the seat of Government.									
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	19,63 1	1,153	943	1,142	314	395	38	355	161

INSTITUTED IN THE CIVIL COURTS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, IN 1881—(*concluded*).

29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
OTHER SUITS.									
Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	GRAND TOTAL.
8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	154	10,762
108	132	9	1	3	...	2	6	5,536	181,835
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18,616
1,479	94	15	11	25	1	21	...	1,628	40,607
324	31	...	3	4	1	59	1	331	7,226
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1,920	258	24	16	32	2	82	7	7,650	259,050
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1,920	258	24	16	32	2	82	7	7,650	259,051

No. 21.—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Province of the Punjab, in the year 1881.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.									
Value of Suits.	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total Value of Suits.
Courts in the Interior.										Rs.
Unpaid tribunals ...	2,762	5,530	1,617	796	31	1	...	...	25	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	47,740	87,617	29,141	16,230	...	...	...	...	1,107	...
Small Cause Courts ...	5,674	8,597	2,225	2,120	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	6,455	13,951	7,284	8,660	1,262	392	14	...	2,589	...
Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,797	1,393	637	1,288	788	452	37	44	790	...
Divisional Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Total ...	64,428	117,088	40,904	29,094	2,081	845	51	44	4,515	1,67,25,817
Courts at the seat of Government.										
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	64,428	117,088	40,904	29,094	2,081	845	51	44	4,516	1,67,25,817

No. 22.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab, in the year 1881.

Part I.—Civil Suits.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of Suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of Suits.	
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.
Courts in the Interior.															
Unpaid tribunals ...	11,746	...	2,350	2,160	2,351	953	60	132	33	2,264	710	728	9	28	20
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	199,826	109	36,446	41,603	36,881	15,838	754	1,893	383	39,515	14,968	11,436	117	26	17
Small Cause Courts ...	20,128	...	3,068	3,627	3,317	3,030	81	125	36	4,195	1,319	1,330	82	23	19
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	46,583	...	9,242	6,167	5,593	3,060	178	773	172	11,522	6,069	3,807	409	41	28
Chief Courts of Districts ...	7,998	1	931	715	679	283	126	145	27	1,876	1,654	1,563	840	56	37
Divisional Courts. ...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	67	21
Total ...	286,285	110	52,037	54,272	48,821	23,166	1,199	3,068	656	59,374	24,720	18,864	1,457	32	21
Courts at the seat of Government.															
Chief Court ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
GRAND TOTAL ...	286,286	110	52,037	54,272	48,821	23,167	1,199	3,068	656	59,374	24,720	18,864	1,457	32	21

No. 22 A.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab, in the year 1881.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of Cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases.	
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.				
Courts in the Interior.															
Unpaid tribunals ...	969	...	202	37	11	6	...	...	...	499	162	52	1	24	19
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	29,035	1	8,330	990	865	453	236	27	1	12,731	4,070	1,331	23	16	12
Small Cause Courts ...	2,196	8	775	78	104	46	1	2	1	817	334	30	3	19	9
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	14,068	215	3,848	292	240	171	44	13	2	7,385	1,445	413	16	17	12
Chief Courts of Districts ...	13,052	238	3,081	113	40	1,624	237	4	...	6,025	1,336	354	15	21	13
Total ...	59,320	462	16,236	1,510	1,260	2,300	518	46	4	27,457	7,347	2,180	58	15	12

No. 23.—Statement showing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab, in the year 1881.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.							
Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act X of 1877.
Courts in the Interior.																
Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	12,172	...	1,763	625	127	13	47	76	4,402	745	1,857	1,359	1,158	119	39	21
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts...	2,620	...	365	146	163	5	14	31	865	177	447	216	191	25	34	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of the Province.	6,081	...	601	181	86	7	6	2	2,411	293	973	376	1,145	304	71	17
Total ...	20,873	...	2,729	952	376	25	67	109	7,678	1,215	3,277	1,951	2,494	448	41	38
Courts at the seat of Government.																
Chief Court — Appeals from original decrees.	819	...	149	6	...	...	...	...	88	16	77	27	456	402	182	...
Chief Court — Appeals from appellate decrees.	2,609	...	971	18	...	...	...	...	142	17	45	194	1,222	982	157	...
Total ...	3,428	...	1,120	24	...	...	...	...	230	33	122	221	1,678	1,384	178	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,301	...	3,849	976	376	25	67	109	7,908	1,248	3,399	2,172	4,172	1,832	51	38

No. 23A.—Statement showing the business of the Civil Appellate Part II.—Miscellaneous

1	2	3	4	5
Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.
Courts in the Interior.				
Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts...	538	...	93	26
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	141	...	36	7
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province.	384	...	88	21
Total ...	1,063	...	217	54
Courts at the seat of Government.				
Chief Court — Appeals from original orders ...	61	...	20	...
Chief Court — Appeals from appellate orders ...	83	...	23	...
Total ...	144	...	43	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,207	...	260	54

COURTS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, IN THE YEAR 1881.
APPEALS (JUDICIAL).

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
HEARD *ex parte*.				CONTESTED.							
Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act X of 1877.
20	...	13	16	142	6	87	87	48	2	29	...
19	...	3	2	35	1	27	8	3	...	24	...
17	...	4	...	124	3	62	21	44	5	47	1
56	...	20	18	301	10	176	116	95	7	29	1
...	...	...	...	9	1	5	6	20	2	171	...
...	...	...	...	13	1	5	7	34	3	167	...
...	...	...	...	22	2	10	13	54	5	168	...
56	...	20	18	323	12	186	129	149	12	36	1

No. 24.—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on applica

Province of the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	Applications disposed of.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized	
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.
Courts in the Interior.								Rs.	Rs.
Unpaid tribunals ...	4,871	...	2,015	921	1,447	488	80	73,163	5,202
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	125,182	362	37,294	30,541	42,731	14,254	1,977	14,76,947	1,84,159
Small Cause Courts ...	11,520	166	3,235	3,822	3,590	707	139	83,540	53,605
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	32,775	104	9,995	6,780	10,946	4,950	975	10,13,314	1,79,988
Chief Courts of Districts ...	2,865	8	983	556	856	462	118	3,08,671	57,257
Divisional Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	177,213	640	53,522	42,620	59,570	20,861	3,289	29,55,635	4,80,211
Courts at the seat of Government.									
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	177,213	640	53,522	42,620	59,570	20,861	3,289	29,55,635	4,80,211

TIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE DECREES OF THE CIVIL COURTS IN THE PUNJAB, IN THE YEAR 1881.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS											
On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	*On which moveable property*		*On which immoveable property*			*On which possession was given*		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
		Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Section 305 or 326, Act X of 1877.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.			
10	105	340	1,442	78	5	258	7	188	1	1	1
512	4,142	8,957	39,685	1,224	387	4,835	325	3,057	49	25	18
99	884	552	2,841	...	...	...	25	...	64	...	...
271	915	2,398	6,500	689	149	1,377	199	2,173	141	45	73
56	96	123	668	75	14	122	16	250	10	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
948	6,142	12,370	51,136	2,066	555	6,592	572	5,668	265	78	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
948	6,142	12,370	51,136	2,066	555	6,592	572	5,668	265	78	92

No. 25.—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the Province of the Punjab, in the year 1881.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Class of Courts.	Applications for declaration of insolvency.										Amount of creditors, claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' estates realized and disbursed.	
			Granted.		Rejected.									
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	212	74	25	23	47	3	...	40	20	19	86,248	18,704	30,404	19,693
Chief Courts of districts	68	22	6	16	9	3	...	12	5	4	95,661	6,883	22,896	6,091
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	280	96	31	39	56	6	...	52	25	23	1,81,909	25,587	53,300	25,784

No. 26.—Statement showing the use of Jurors and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of the Punjab, in the year 1881.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Jury trials.					Assessor trials.			
					Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.			Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	One Assessor.	Two Assessors.	Three Assessors.
I.—Civil Courts.												
Divisional Courts acting under Act X, 1870—Assessors.	2	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	7	...
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, Criminal Procedure Code—Jurors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Session { Jurors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Session { Assessors ...	3	...	404	...	...	...	...	...	333	14	9	48*
Chief Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction—Jurors.	9	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...†
Total ...		8	423	8	...	...	...	...	335	24	16	48

* Sessions trials.
† Original criminal trials.

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of

during the

1	2	3	4	5		
				Remained at the commencement of the year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	390	24	414
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	3	...	3
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	7	...	7
2	Gurgaon ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	54	...	54
			Under-trial ...	14	...	14
			Civil ...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	227	10	237
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17
			Civil ...	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	242	3	245
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4
			Civil ...	1	1	2
5	Rohtak ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	163	7	170
			Under-trial ...	15	1	16
			Civil ...	3	...	3
6	Sirsa ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	170	...	170
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8
			Civil ...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	611	16	627
			Under-trial ...	22	...	22
			Civil ...	1	...	1
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...
8	Rupar ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	1,765	...	1,765
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...

ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881.

6			7		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
855	58	913	1,245	82	1,327
66	6	72	66	6	72
57	2	59	60	2	62
562	42	604	569	42	611
391	26	417	445	26	471
395	19	414	409	19	428
15	1	16	15	1	16
338	37	375	565	47	612
164	22	186	181	22	203
24	...	24	24	...	24
447	18	465	689	21	710
404	8	412	408	8	416
25	...	25	26	1	27
452	19	471	615	26	641
314	25	339	329	26	355
23	...	23	26	...	26
268	8	276	438	8	446
169	3	172	177	3	180
8	3	11	8	3	11
860	59	919	1,471	75	1,546
656	24	680	678	24	702
31	4	35	32	4	36
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,468	...	1,468	3,233	...	3,233
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 27.—Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners during the

1	2	3	4	8		
				Discharged from all causes.		
Number.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	861	64	925
			Under-trial ...	64	6	70
			Civil ...	55	1	56
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	557	42	599
2	Gurgaon ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	396	26	422
			Under-trial ...	393	19	412
			Civil ...	15	1	16
3	Karnál ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	383	39	422
			Under-trial ...	180	22	202
			Civil ...	22	...	22
4	Hissar ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	519	16	535
			Under-trial ...	399	8	407
			Civil ...	24	1	25
5	Rohtak ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	476	18	494
			Under-trial ...	320	25	345
			Civil ...	20	...	20
6	Sirsa ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	210	5	215
			Under-trial ...	177	3	180
			Civil ...	8	3	11
7	Umballa ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	998	65	1,063
			Under-trial ...	651	24	675
			Civil ...	30	4	34
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...
8	Rupar ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	1,355	...	1,355
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...

OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881—(*continued*).

9			10			11		
REMAINING AT END OF THE YEAR.			DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
384	18	402	372	24	396			
2	...	2	4	...	4	382	25	407
5	1	6	6	1	7			
12	...	12	10	...	10	10	...	10
49	...	49	68	...	68			
16	...	16	8	1	9	78	1	79
...	...	...	2	...	2			
182	8	190	202	11	213			
1	...	1	4	...	4	208	11	219
2	...	2	2	...	2			
170	5	175	229	5	234			
9	...	9	11	1	12	242	6	248
2	...	2	2	...	2			
139	8	147	199	6	205			
9	1	10	23	1	24	225	7	232
6	...	6	3	...	3			
228	3	231	216	2	218			
...	...	...	6	...	6	223	2	225
...	...	...	1	...	1			
473	10	483	566	20	586			
27	...	27	23	1	24	592	21	613
2	...	2	3	...	3			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,878	...	1,878	1,524	...	1,524			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,524	...	1,524
...	...	...	...	...	...			

No. 27.—Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners during the

1	2	3	4	5		
				Remained at the commencement of the year.		
Number.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
9	Ludhiána ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	241	15	256
			Under-trial ...	39	4	43
			Civil ...	1	...	1
10	Simla ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	10	...	10
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	1	...	1
	Kasauli ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	4	1	5
11	Jullundur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	296	15	311
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	5	...	5
12	Hoshiárpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	11	1	12
			Under-trial ...	15	3	18
			Civil ...	3	...	3
13	Dharmsála ...	Ditto ..	Convicted ...	98	11	109
			Under-trial ...	13	1	14
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Kulu ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	344	12	356
			Under-trial ...	26	3	29
			Civil ...	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	169	14	183
			Under-trial ...	15	2	17
			Civil ...	1	...	1
	Dalhousie ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...

OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881—(*continued*).

6			7		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
466	50	516	707	65	772
482	39	521	521	43	564
33	1	34	34	1	35
91	3	94	101	3	104
11	1	12	11	1	12
32	2	34	33	2	35
80	4	84	84	5	89
665	83	748	961	98	1,059
60	3	63	61	3	64
1	3	4	1	3	4
297	25	322	302	25	327
422	52	474	433	53	486
311	37	348	326	40	366
54	3	57	57	3	60
368	54	422	466	65	531
164	23	187	177	24	201
7	2	9	7	2	9
101	6	107	101	6	107
780	32	812	1,124	44	1,168
817	38	855	843	41	884
27	...	27	27	...	27
417	53	470	586	67	653
401	39	440	416	41	457
11	...	11	12	...	12
32	3	35	32	3	35

No. 27.—Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners during the

1	2	3	4	8		
				Discharged from all causes.		
Number.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Class of Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
9	Ludhiána ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	448	50	498
			Under-trial ...	500	39	539
			Civil ...	32	1	33
10	Simla ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	89	3	92
			Under-trial ...	11	1	12
			Civil ...	31	2	33
	Kasauli ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	84	5	89
11	Jullundur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	657	81	738
			Under-trial ..	61	3	64
			Civil ...	1	2	3
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	297	23	320
12	Hoshiárpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	419	53	472
			Under-trial ...	310	37	347
			Civil ...	56	3	59
13	Dharmsála ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	370	44	414
			Under-trial ...	175	24	199
			Civil ...	7	2	9
	Kulu ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	100	6	106
14	Amritsar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	852	42	894
			Under-trial ...	826	41	867
			Civil ...	23	...	23
15	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	400	54	454
			Under-trial ...	397	41	438
			Civil ...	12	...	12
	Dalhousie ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	32	3	35

OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881—(*concluded*).

9			10			11		
REMAINING AT END OF THE YEAR.			DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
259	15	274	268	17	285			
21	4	25	24	2	26	295	19	314
2	...	2	3	...	3			
12	...	12	15	...	15			
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
2	...	2	3	...	3			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
304	17	321	316	18	334			
...	...	...	1	...	1	317	19	336
...	1	1	...	1	1			
5	2	7	6	1	7	6	1	7
14	...	14	16	2	18			
16	3	19	13	1	14	34	3	37
1	...	1	5	...	5			
96	21	117	115	13	128			
2	...	2	3	2	5	119	15	134
...	...	...	1	...	1			
1	...	1	3	...	3	3	...	3
272	2	274	355	8	363			
17	...	17	31	2	33	388	10	398
4	...	4	2	...	2			
186	13	199	181	15	196			
19	...	19	15	2	17	198	17	215
...	...	...	2	...	2			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners during the

1	2	3	4	5		
				Remained at the commencement of the year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
16	Siálkot ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	393	18	411
			Under-trial ...	14	3	17
			Civil ...	4	...	4
17	Lahore ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	2,024	...	2,024
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	49	2	51
	Kasur ...	Do. ...	Under-trial	28	2	30
18	Lahore ...	Female Penitentiary	Convicted ...	...	219	219
			Under-trial ...	...	1	1
			Civil ...	...	...	...
19	Do. ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	523	...	523
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	9	...	9
20	Gujránwála ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	426	11	437
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12
			Civil ...	4	...	4
21	Ferozepore ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	309	5	314
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2
			Civil ...	5	1	6
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	17	3	20
22	Ráwalpindi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	626	16	642
			Under-trial ...	29	3	32
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	9	...	9
	Attock ...	Do.	Do. ...	4	...	4

OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881—(*continued*).

6			7		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
611	61	672	1,004	79	1,083
495	25	520	509	28	537
38	...	38	42	...	42
1,974	...	1,974	3,998	...	3,998
11	...	11	11	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,316	67	1,383	1,365	69	1,434
761	12	773	789	14	803
...	144	144	...	363	363
...	2	2	...	3	3
...	4	4	...	4	4
1,143	...	1,143	1,666	...	1,666
95	...	95	95	...	95
57	...	57	66	...	66
569	24	593	995	35	1,030
610	20	630	622	20	642
50	...	50	54	...	54
494	25	519	803	30	833
183	3	186	185	3	188
59	9	68	64	10	74
463	8	471	480	11	491
1,405	63	1,468	2,031	79	2,110
102	11	113	131	14	145
80	5	85	82	5	87
556	23	579	565	23	588
155	12	167	159	12	171

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners during the

1	2	3	4	8		
				Discharged from all causes.		
Number.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
16	Siálkot ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	680	67	747
			Under-trial ...	496	28	524
			Civil ...	41	...	41
17	Lahore ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	1,983	...	1,983
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	1,328	69	1,397
	Kasur ...	Do. ...	Under-trial ...	771	14	785
18	Lahore ...	Female Penitentiary	Convicted ...	...	133	133
			Under-trial ...	...	3	3
			Civil ...	...	4	4
19	Do. ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	1,132	...	1,132
			Under-trial ...	83	...	83
			Civil ...	62	...	62
20	Gujránwála ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	591	31	622
			Under-trial ...	608	20	628
			Civil ...	46	...	46
21	Ferozepore ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	492	27	519
			Under-trial ...	179	3	182
			Civil ...	63	10	73
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial	468	10	478
22	Ráwalpindi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	1,321	60	1,381
			Under-trial ...	107	11	118
			Civil ...	78	4	82
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	547	23	570
	Attock ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	153	12	165

OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881—(*continued*).

9			10			11		
REMAINING AT END OF THE YEAR.			DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
324	12	336	343	19	362			
13	...	13	11	1	12	358	20	378
1	...	1	4	...	4			
2,015	...	2,015	1,963	...	1,963			
1	...	1	1	...	1	1,964	...	1,964
...	...	...	...	...	...			
37	...	37	45	...	45	45	...	45
18	...	18	27	...	27	27	...	27
...	230	230	...	214	214			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	215
...	...	...	...	1	1			
534	...	534	536	...	536			
12	...	12	6	...	6	548	...	548
4	...	4	6	...	6			
404	4	408	397	5	402			
14	...	14	20	1	21	423	6	429
8	...	8	6	...	6			
311	3	314	313	7	320			
6	...	6	8	1	9	325	9	334
1	...	1	4	1	5			
12	1	13	15	...	15	15	...	15
710	19	729	633	18	651			
24	3	27	18	1	19	666	19	685
4	1	5	15	...	15			
18	...	18	15	1	16	15	1	16
6	...	6	4	...	4	4	...	4

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners during the

1	2	3	4	5		
				Remained at the commencement of the year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Murree ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	231	8	239
			Under-trial ...	30	...	30
			Civil ...	3	...	3
	Pind Dádan Khan ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	5	...	5
	Gujrát ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	197	2	199
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15
			Civil ...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	317	6	323
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15
			Civil ...	7	1	8
26	Mooltan ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	657	21	678
			Under-trial ...	5	1	6
			Civil ...	6	...	6
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	39	1	40
27	Jhang ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	292	4	296
			Under-trial ...	24	3	27
			Civil ...	...	...	...
28	Montgomery ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	481	26	507
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6
			Civil ...	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	53	1	54
			Under-trial ...	18	...	18
			Civil ...	2	...	2

OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881—(*continued*).

6			7		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
189	8	197	189	8	197
906	41	947	1,137	49	1,186
523	26	549	553	26	579
37	3	40	40	3	43
331	28	359	336	28	364
581	33	614	778	35	813
426	11	437	441	11	452
...	...	...	...	...	...
498	10	508	508	16	831
463	23	486	478	23	501
25	...	25	32	1	33
1,343	46	1,389	2,000	67	2,067
416	55	471	421	56	477
77	5	82	83	5	88
922	40	962	961	41	1,002
678	17	695	970	21	991
604	17	621	628	20	648
16	...	16	16	...	16
667	21	688	1,148	47	1,195
433	7	440	439	7	446
12	...	12	12	...	12
605	22	627	658	23	681
487	17	504	505	17	522
36	...	36	38	...	38

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners during the

1	2	3	4	8		
				Discharged from all causes.		
Number.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Murree ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	189	8	197
23	Jhelum ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	880	42	922
			Under-trial ...	490	26	516
			Civil ...	38	2	40
	Pind Dádan Khan ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	334	28	362
24	Gujrát ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	583	32	615
			Under-trial ...	426	11	437
			Civil ...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	560	14	574
			Under-trial ...	464	23	487
			Civil ...	29	1	30
26	Mooltan ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	1,356	46	1,402
			Under-trial ...	421	56	477
			Civil ...	79	5	84
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	938	41	979
27	Jhang ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	735	18	753
			Under-trial ...	611	20	631
			Civil ...	14	...	14
28	Montgomery ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	813	44	857
			Under-trial ...	430	7	437
			Civil ...	12	...	12
29	Muzaffargarh ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	594	21	615
			Under-trial ...	501	17	518
			Civil ...	38	...	38

OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881—(*continued*).

9			10			11		
REMAINING AT END OF THE YEAR.			DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
257	7	264	271	9	280			
63	...	63	40	1	41	314	11	325
2	1	3	3	1	4			
2	...	2	10	1	11	10	1	11
195	3	198	216	7	223			
15	...	15	14	1	15	230	8	238
...	...	...	...	...	...			
255	2	257	309	4	313			
14	...	14	24	1	25	335	5	340
3	...	3	2	...	2			
644	21	665	658	21	679			
...	...	...	18	3	21	682	24	706
4	...	4	6	...	6			
23	...	23	22	1	23	22	1	23
235	3	238	284	5	289			
17	...	17	22	1	23	307	6	313
2	...	2	1	...	1			
335	3	338	427	12	439			
9	...	9	19	1	20	447	13	460
...	...	...	1	...	1			
64	2	66	67	1	68			
4	...	4	19	...	19	88	1	89
...	...	...	2	...	2			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners during the

1	2	3	4	5		
				Remained at the commencement of the year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	459	12	471
			Under-trial ...	25	4	29
			Civil ...	1	...	1
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	352	13	365
			Under-trial ...	34	2	36
			Civil ...	1	1	2
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...
	Rajanpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	32	1	33
32	Bannu ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	69	7	76
			Under-trial ...	110	6	116
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Miánwáli ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	2	...	2
33	Pesháwar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	593	7	600
			Under-trial ...	96	4	100
			Civil ...	5	...	5
	Mardán ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	40	...	40
34	Hazára ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	18	...	18
			Under-trial ...	37	4	41
			Civil ...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	158	8	166
			Under-trial ...	48	...	48
			Civil ...	1	1	2
		Grand Total ...	Convicted ...	12,969	512	13,481
			Under-trial ...	950	55	1,005
			Civil ...	66	5	71

OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881—(*continued*).

6			7		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
696	45	741	1,155	57	1,212
429	26	455	454	30	484
16	1	17	17	1	18
589	17	606	941	30	971
511	50	561	545	52	597
15	2	17	16	3	19
...	...	...	...	...	...
669	23	692	701	24	725
414	25	439	483	32	515
617	30	647	727	36	763
17	2	19	19	2	21
123	6	129	125	6	131
1,444	35	1,479	2,037	42	2,079
1,869	60	1,929	1,965	64	2,029
81	8	89	86	8	94
1,370	17	1,387	1,410	17	1,427
347	27	374	365	27	392
382	15	397	419	19	438
1	...	1	1	...	1
488	16	504	646	24	670
775	50	825	823	50	873
40	7	47	41	8	49
23,740	1,224	24,964	36,709	1,736	38,445
21,772	1,059	22,831	22,722	1,114	23,836
1,005	67	1,072	1,071	72	1,143

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners during the

1	2	3	4	8		
				Discharged from all causes.		
Number.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	787	42	829
			Under-trial ...	436	27	463
			Civil ...	14	1	15
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	678	23	701
			Under-trial ...	522	49	571
			Civil ...	14	3	17
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...
	Rajanpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	648	24	672
32	Bannu ...	District Jail	Convicted ...	402	25	427
			Under-trial ...	670	31	701
			Civil ...	14	1	15
	Miánwáli ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	125	6	131
33	Pesháwar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	1,475	26	1,501
			Under-trial ...	1,824	60	1,884
			Civil ...	79	7	86
	Mardán ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	1,381	17	1,398
34	Hazára ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	338	22	360
			Under-trial ...	412	19	431
			Civil ...	1	...	1
35	Kohát ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	537	17	554
			Under-trial ...	796	46	842
			Civil ...	39	7	46
		Grand Total ...	Convicted ...	24,370	1,250	25,620
			Under-trial ...	21,902	1,081	22,983
			Civil ...	997	65	1,062

OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881—(*concluded*).

9			10			11		
REMAINING AT END OF THE YEAR.			DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
368	15	383	470	20	490			
18	3	21	28	3	31	501	23	524
3	...	3	3	...	3			
263	7	270	343	10	353			
23	3	26	30	3	33	375	14	389
2	...	2	2	1	3			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	...	53	65	1	66	65	1	66
81	7	88	81	3	84			
57	5	62	60	3	63	143	6	149
5	1	6	2	...	2			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
562	16	578	579	13	592			
141	4	145	117	4	121	702	18	720
7	1	8	6	1	7			
29	...	29	49	...	49	49	...	49
27	5	32	47	4	51			
7	...	7	20	1	21	67	5	72
...	...	...	...	...	...			
109	7	116	138	8	146			
27	4	31	46	2	48	187	11	198
2	1	3	3	1	4			
12,339	486	12,825	12,717	521	13,238			
820	33	853	964	46	1,110	13,782	575	14,357
74	7	81	101	8	109			

No. 28.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ..	390	24	493	39	883	63
2	Gurgaon ...	54	...	382	26	436	26
3	Karnál ...	227	10	335	36	562	46
4	Hissar ...	242	3	442	18	684	21
5	Rohtak ...	163	7	452	19	615	26
6	Sirsa	170	...	218	8	388	8
7	Umballa ...	611	16	629	50	1,240	66
8	Rúpar ...	1,765	...	149	...	1,914	...
9	Ludhiána ...	241	15	462	50	703	65
10	Simla ...	10	...	90	3	100	3
11	Jullundur ...	296	15	664	83	960	98
12	Hoshiárpur ...	11	1	422	52	433	53
13	Dharmsála ...	98	11	368	54	466	65
14	Amritsar ...	344	12	769	25	1,113	37
15	Gurdáspur ...	169	14	413	53	582	67
16	Siálkot ...	393	18	611	61	1,004	79
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	2,024	...	12	...	2,036	...
18	Do. Female Do. ...	...	219	...	37	...	256
19	Do. District Do. ...	523	...	1,029	...	1,552	...
20	Gujránwála ...	426	11	564	23	990	34
21	Ferozepore ...	309	5	493	25	802	30
22	Ráwalpindi ...	626	16	1,015	47	1,641	63
23	Jhelum ...	231	8	904	41	1,135	49
24	Gujrát ...	197	2	581	33	778	35
25	Shahpur ...	317	6	495	10	812	16
26	Mooltan ...	657	21	928	31	1,585	52
27	Jhang ...	292	4	676	17	968	21
28	Montgomery ...	481	26	501	9	982	35
29	Muzaffargarh ...	53	1	580	20	633	21
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	459	12	511	38	970	50
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	352	13	588	17	940	30
32	Bannu ...	69	7	412	25	481	32
33	Pesháwar ...	593	7	1,444	35	2,037	42
34	Hazára ...	18	...	347	27	365	27
35	Kohát ...	158	8	485	16	643	24
	Total ...	12,969	512	18,464	1,028	31,433	1,540

Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1881.

6				7			8			
Received from other Jails.				Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails.			
A.		B.					A.		B.	
To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other Jails.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond Seas, &c.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
202	17	166	2	1,245	82	1,327	211	1	...	...
9	...	...	...	445	26	471	164	20	...	...
3	1	...	...	565	47	612	2	10	...	1
5	...	...	...	689	21	710	114	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	615	26	641	126	1	1	...
50	...	...	...	438	8	446	14	...	1	...
67	9	164	...	1,471	75	1,546	266	16	...	...
1,319	...	...	...	3,233	...	3,233	18	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	707	65	772	77	...	3	...
1	...	...	...	101	3	104	29	2	...	...
1	...	...	...	961	98	1,059	68	14	...	...
...	...	...	...	433	53	486	250	41	2	...
...	...	...	...	466	65	531	24	3	...	...
1	...	10	7	1,124	44	1,168	130	22	6	1
4	...	...	...	586	67	653	13	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,004	79	1,083	30	5	...	...
774	...	1,188	...	3,998	...	3,998	961	...	...	...
...	95	...	12	...	363	363	...	...	...	...
111	...	3	...	1,666	...	1,666	264	...	7	...
5	1	...	...	995	35	1,030	124	4	1	...
1	...	...	...	803	30	833	14	6	2	...
338	15	52	1	2,031	79	2,110	122	6	50	3
2	...	...	...	1,137	49	1,186	200	4	5	...
...	...	...	...	778	35	813	115	4	2	2
3	...	...	...	815	16	831	113	2	4	...
415	15	...	...	2,000	67	2,067	283	2	5	1
2	...	...	...	970	21	991	76	3	1	...
136	4	30	8	1,148	47	1,195	259	10	4	2
25	2	...	...	658	23	681	355	15	2	...
182	7	3	...	1,155	57	1,212	160	8	3	2
1	...	...	...	941	30	971	178	2	9	...
2	...	...	...	483	32	515	182	7	3	...
...	...	...	...	2,037	42	2,079	89	4	38	1
...	...	...	...	365	27	392	145	11	3	...
3	...	...	...	646	24	670	199	...	16	...
3,666	166	1,610	30	36,709	1,736	38,445	5,375	224	168	13

No. 28.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Con

1	2	9									
		Released during the year.									
		A.		B.		C.		D.			
								By order of Government.			
								a.		b.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentences.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ..	28	2	602	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon ..	21	...	210	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ..	44	1	326	27	5	...	1	...	...	...
4	Hissar ..	37	...	345	16	4	...	1	...	1	...
5	Rohtak ..	21	...	315	17	...	..	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ..	10	...	171	5	6	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ..	50	1	644	48	1	...	...	...	...	...
8	Rúpar ..	1	...	1,118	...	131	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ..	23	3	336	46	1	...	...	...	1	...
10	Simla ..	2	...	58	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ..	56	4	520	63	1	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	26	...	138	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ..	14	3	302	33	1	...	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ..	26	...	667	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur .	30	2	353	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ..	36	2	602	60	...	...	1	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ..	13	...	515	...	130	...	...	...	2	...
18	Do. Female Do. ..	...	1	...	106	...	8	...	...	...	...
19	Do. District Do. ..	61	...	754	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála ..	23	...	428	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore ..	29	...	423	21	...	...	...	...	1	...
22	Ráwalpindi ..	87	2	922	45	11	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jhelum ..	69	6	589	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Gujrát ..	62	...	399	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ..	3	1	407	11	2	...	...	...	...	...
26	Mooltan ..	79	1	961	41	18	1	...	..	...	...
27	Jhang ..	82	1	572	14	2	...	...	...	...	...
28	Montgomery ..	34	...	499	32	5	...	...	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh ..	6	...	231	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ..	27	2	576	30	10	...	2	...	...	...
31	Dera Ghází Khan ..	13	...	463	21	4	...	...	...	...	...
32	Bannu ..	15	...	199	17	...	...	1	...	...	...
33	Pesháwar ..	51	1	1,198	19	...	...	5	...	...	...
34	Hazára ...	23	...	158	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ..	14	...	300	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	1,144	33	16,301	937	338	9	11	...	5	...

* Two committed

VICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881—(*concluded*).

10		11		12		13		14		15			16		
Transported beyond Seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.			Daily average number.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	17	1	384	18	402	372	24	396
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	49	...	49	68	...	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	182	8	190	202	11	213
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	15	...	170	5	175	229	5	234
...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	4	...	139	8	147	199	6	205
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	228	3	231	216	2	218
10	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	24	...	473	10	483	566	20	586
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	85	...	1,878	...	1,878	1,524	...	1,524
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	...	259	15	274	268	17	285
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	15	...	15
...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	304	17	321	316	18	334
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	14	...	14	16	2	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	5	96	21	117	115	13	128
...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	13	...	272	2	274	355	8	363
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	186	13	199	181	15	196
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	324	12	336	343	19	362
50	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	309	...	2,015	...	2,015	1,963	...	1,963
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	230	230	...	214	214
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	35	...	534	...	534	536	...	536
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	*12	...	404	4	408	397	5	402
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	21	...	311	3	314	313	7	320
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	127	4	710	19	729	633	18	651
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	10	...	257	7	264	271	9	280
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	195	3	198	216	7	223
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	255	2	257	309	4	313
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	644	21	665	658	21	679
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	235	3	238	284	5	289
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	335	3	338	427	12	439
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	2	66	67	1	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	368	15	383	470	20	490
...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	263	7	270	343	10	353
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	81	7	88	81	3	84
...	...	...	...	2	...	12	...	80	1	562	16	578	579	13	592
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	2	...	27	5	32	47	4	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	109	7	116	138	8	146
60	11	6	...	15	...	84	3	863	20	12,339	486	12,825	12,717	521	13,238

suicide.

No. 29.—Statement showing the Religion, Age and previous

December

1	2	3									
		Reli									
		A						B		C	
		Christians.									
		a		b		c					
Serial Number.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M,	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	3	219	15
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	25	...
3	Karnál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	1	124	7
4	Hissar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	1	89	4
5	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	1	89	7
6	Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	1	115	2
7	Umballa ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	188	3	211	3
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,271	...	418	...
9	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	11	105	4
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	...
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	10	126	2
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...
13	Dharmsála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	64	9
14	Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	2	113	...
15	Gurdaspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	3	80	6
16	Sialkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	6	73	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	8	...	6	...	2	...	1,339	...	439	...
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	73
19	Do. District do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	...	162	...
20	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	2	82	...
21	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	1	119	2
22	Rawalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	606	17	83	1
23	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	7	19	...
24	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	1	15	...
25	Shahpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	2	13	...
26	Mooltan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	522	20	89	1
27	Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	1	12	1
28	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	3	23	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	2	7	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	13	25	2
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	4	25	2
32	Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	5	10	...
33	Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	16	28	...
34	Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	5	3	...
35	Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	7	4	...
	Total ...	9	...	6	...	3	...	7,967	289	3,020	141

OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST 1881.

GION.				4							
				AGE.							
D		E		A		B		C		D	
Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	...	...	...	15	...	308	5	55	12	6	1
...	...	8	...	...	...	32	...	15	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	156	4	23	3	2	...
...	...	34	...	3	1	142	3	21	1	4	...
...	...	5	...	3	...	95	3	41	5	...	...
...	...	29	...	2	...	183	3	38	...	5	...
...	...	72	4	4	...	361	9	93	1	15	...
...	...	189	...	...	...	1,727	...	149	...	2	...
...	...	46	...	10	2	207	9	40	2	2	2
...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	69	5	2	...	148	7	133	9	21	1
...	...	6	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	20	4	1	1	84	15	8	3	3	2
...	...	70	...	3	...	223	2	45	...	1	...
...	...	32	4	2	...	179	12	4	1	1	...
...	...	85	6	3	...	222	8	80	3	19	1
...	...	221	...	84	...	1,418	...	423	...	90	...
...	...	...	24	...	3	...	182	...	41	...	4
...	...	98	...	...	...	409	...	117	...	8	...
...	...	74	2	4	...	305	4	84	...	11	...
...	...	81	...	4	...	165	3	124	...	18	...
...	...	21	1	4		592	15	92	4	22	...
...	...	8	...	1	...	208	4	47	3	1	...
...	...	9	2	2	...	150	3	40	...	3	...
...	...	30	...	...	1	186	1	64	...	5	...
...	...	33	...	4	...	501	18	115	3	24	...
...	...	18	1	5	...	194	3	33	...	3	...
...	...	40	...	1	...	262	3	68	...	4	...
...	...	6	...	...	...	59	2	5	...	...	...
...	...	7	...	...	...	316	15	45	...	7	...
...	...	12	1	...	...	161	3	80	4	22	...
...	...	3	2	1	...	73	7	7	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	3	...	482	15	74	1	3	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	27	4	...	1	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	1	101	5	8	1	...	...
...	...	1,334	56	162	10	9,698	367	2,174	98	305	11

No. 29.—Statement showing the Religion, Age and previous

December

1	2	5						
		Previous						
		Males.						
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Serial Number.	Jails.	Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.
1	Delhi ...	8	25	146	184	21	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	41	...	...	8
3	Karnál ...	2	...	71	109	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	1	...	...	94	5	...	70
5	Rohtak ...	4	...	8	99	3	...	25
6	Sirsa ...	4	16	2	202	4	...	...
7	Umballa ...	24	41	44	211	36	...	117
8	Rúpar ...	36	212	12	1,327	46	...	245
9	Ludhiána ...	5	...	7	95	8	...	144
10	Simla ...	2	...	6	2	1	...	1
11	Jullundur ...	6	...	21	128	25	...	124
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	6
13	Dharmsála ...	8	...	6	44	3	3	32
14	Amritsar ...	15	69	...	129	36	16	7
15	Gurdáspur ...	3	7	45	61	35	...	35
16	Siálkot ...	12	...	3	118	...	...	191
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	83	175	77	915	...	57	708
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Do. District do. ...	32	167	10	262	41	...	22
20	Gujránwála ...	15	13	146	189	13	...	28
21	Ferozepore ...	10	...	...	187	20	...	94
22	Ráwalpindi ...	22	...	46	483	62	20	77
23	Jhelum ...	11	...	...	139	8	...	99
24	Gujrát ...	3	...	45	120	7	...	20
25	Shahpur ...	9	...	...	139	3	24	80
26	Mooltan ...	15	5	12	410	81	...	121
27	Jhang ...	1	5	...	128	3	...	98
28	Montgomery ...	12	...	2	173	12	...	136
29	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	32	4	13	15
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	16	9	4	176	8	...	155
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	17	...	1	179	13	...	53
32	Bannu ...	8	3	3	50	6	...	11
33	Pesháwar ...	53	...	15	412	...	...	82
34	Hazára ...	1	1	...	23	2	...	...
35	Kohát ...	21	...	...	57	...	...	31
	Total ...	459	748	732	6,926	506	133	2,835

OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST 1881—*(concluded)*.

Occupation.	Females.				6		
	H	I	J	K	Total.		
	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
	18	...	...	...	384	18	402
	...	...	...	...	49	...	49
	6	...	2	...	182	8	190
	4	1	...	...	170	5	175
	7	...	...	1	139	8	147
	2	...	...	1	228	3	231
	5	...	4	1	473	10	483
	...	...	...	...	1,878	...	1,878
	15	...	...	...	259	15	274
	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	17	...	...	...	304	17	321
	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
	20	...	...	1	96	21	117
	2	...	...	...	272	2	274
	13	...	...	...	186	13	199
	12	...	...	...	324	12	336
	...	...	...	...	2,015	...	2,015
	132	4	92	2	...	230	230
	...	...	...	...	534	...	534
	4	...	...	...	404	4	408
	3	...	...	...	311	3	314
	14	2	3	...	710	19	729
	4	...	3	...	257	7	264
	3	...	...	...	195	3	198
	1	1	...	...	255	2	257
	16	...	4	1	644	21	665
	3	...	...	...	235	3	238
	3	...	...	...	335	3	338
	2	...	...	...	64	2	66
	12	1	...	2	368	15	383
	7	...	...	...	263	7	270
	5	...	2	...	81	7	88
	9	2	3	2	562	16	578
	3	1	1	...	27	5	32
	5	1	...	1	109	7	116
	347	13	114	12	12,339	486	12,825

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the

LENGTH OF

1	2	3								
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions. A. Rigorous imprisonment. B. Simple imprisonment.	Number according							
			A		B		C		D	
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	A ...	1	...	6	2	61	3	24	4
		B ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...
		Total ...	1	...	7	2	63	3	25	4
2	Gurgaon ...	A ...	2	...	6	...	23	...	10	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Totl ...	2	...	6	...	23	...	10	...
3	Karnal ...	A ...	...	...	10	...	28	1	39	2
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	10	...	28	1	39	2
4	Hissar ...	A ...	...	...	16	...	23	3	56	...
		B ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	16	1	23	3	56	...
5	Rohtak ...	A ...	3	...	6	1	28	4	33	3
		B ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	7	1	30	4	33	3
6	Sirsa ...	A ...	...	...	2	...	21	2	70	1
		B ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	2	...	22	2	70	1

PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1881, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND SENTENCES.

4														5		
TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																
E		F		G		H		I				J		TOTAL.		
								Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas.								
								A		B						
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		For life.		For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
212	6	46	...	22	...	...	...	5	3	3	...	...	...	380	18	398
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
212	6	46	...	22	...	...	...	5	3	3	...	...	...	384	18	402
7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	49
69	1	32	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	181	8	189
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
70	1	32	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	182	8	190
29	...	36	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	4	174
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
29	...	36	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	5	175
20	...	16	...	5	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	136	8	144
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
20	...	16	...	5	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	139	8	147
90	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	227	3	230
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
90	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	228	3	231

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the

LENGTH OF

1	2	3								
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions. A. Rigorous imprisonment. B. Simple imprisonment.	Number according							
			A		B		C		D	
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
			M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7	Umballa ...	A ...	6	...	11	2	21	1	76	5
		B ...	4	...	3	...	4	...	1	...
		Total ...	10	...	14	2	25	1	77	5
8	Rupar ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	52	...	475	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	52	...	475	...
9	Ludhiána ...	A ...	5	1	15	2	37	2	64	2
		B ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	3
		Total ...	5	2	15	2	38	2	65	5
10	Simla ...	A ...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	A ...	2	2	25	1	73	6	46	3
		B ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	4	25	1	75	6	46	3
12	Hoshiárpur ...	A ...	...	...	6	...	3	...	4	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	6	...	3	...	4	...

PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1881, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND SENTENCES—(*continued*).

4																5		
TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																TOTAL.		
E		F		G		H		I				J						
								Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas.										
								A		B								
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		For life.		For a term.		Sentenced to death.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.		
116	1	191	1	29	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	461	10	471		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12		
116	1	191	1	29	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	473	10	483		
807	...	477	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,878	...	1,878		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
807	...	477	...	67	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,878	...	1,878		
85	2	30	1	6	1	1	...	5	...	10	...	...	...	257	11	268		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6		
85	2	30	1	6	1	1	...	5	...	10	...	...	...	259	15	274		
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12		
109	1	34	1	12	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	302	15	317		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4		
109	1	34	1	12	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	304	17	321		
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4		
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	41		

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the and length of

1	2	3									
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Division— A. Rigorous imprisonment. B. Simple imprisonment.	Number according								
			A		B		C		D		
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
13	Dharmsála ...	A ...	5	...	14	4	22	3	12	3	
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	5	...	14	4	22	3	12	3	
14	Amritsar ...	A ...	3	...	18	...	55	2	55	...	
		B ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	
		Total ...	5	...	18	...	56	2	58	...	
15	Gurdáspur ...	A ...	13	...	33	4	73	2	35	5	
		B ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	15	...	35	4	73	2	35	5	
16	Siálkot ...	A ...	5	1	6	...	15	2	41	3	
		B ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
		Total ...	6	1	6	...	15	2	42	3	
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	A ...	...	...	1	...	17	...	86	...	
		B ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	1	...	18	...	86	...	
18	Lahore Female Jail ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	24	
		B ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	24	

PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1881, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE SENTENCES—(*continued*).

4														5		
TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																
E		F		G		H		I				J		TOTAL.		
								Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas.								
								A		B						
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		For life.		For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
25	6	10	3	4	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	96	21	117
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	6	10	3	4	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	96	21	117
109	...	22	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	266	2	268
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
109	...	22	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	272	2	274
16	1	7	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	182	13	195
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
16	1	7	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	186	13	199
111	3	137	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	11	329
2	1	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
113	4	139	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	12	336
251	...	778	...	563	...	100	...	170	...	46	...	...	...	2,012	...	2,012
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
252	...	779	...	563	...	100	...	170	...	46	...	...	...	2,015	...	2,015
...	52	...	53	...	34	...	2	...	55	...	4	...	...	...	227	227
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	53	...	53	...	34	...	2	...	55	...	4	...	...	...	230	230

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the
length of

1	2	3									
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions— A. Rigorous imprisonment. B. Simple imprisonment.	Number according								
			A		B		C		D		
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
19	Lahore District Jail ...	A ...	1	...	27	...	128	...	127	...	
		B ...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	...	28	...	131	...	127	...	
20	Gujránwála ...	A ...	6	1	14	1	53	2	74	...	
		B ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	
		Total ...	6	1	15	1	55	2	74	...	
21	Ferozepore ...	A ...	4	1	56	...	132	1	50	...	
		B ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	
		Total ...	4	1	56	1	132	1	52	...	
22	Ráwalpindi ...	A ...	11	3	37	2	47	4	150	3	
		B ...	...	...	4	...	9	1	3	...	
		Total ...	11	3	41	2	56	5	153	3	
23	Jhelum	A ...	12	...	43	2	96	5	39	...	
		B ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	
		Total ...	12	...	44	2	97	5	47	...	
24	Gujrát ...	A ...	...	1	8	...	60	2	44	...	
		B ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
		Total ...	...	1	9	...	60	2	45	...	

PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1881, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND SENTENCES—(*continued*).

4														5		
TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																
E		F		G		H		I				J		TOTAL.		
								Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas.								
								A		B						
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		For life.		For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
174	...	66	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	530	...	530
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
174	...	66	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	534	...	534
211	...	38	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	401	4	405
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
211	...	38	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	404	4	408
53	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	309	2	311
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
53	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	311	3	314
156	3	151	3	109	...	19	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	692	18	710
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	19
156	3	153	3	109	...	19	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	710	19	729
32	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	247	7	254
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
32	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	257	7	264
55	...	18	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1		193	3	196
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
55	...	18	aa	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	195	3	198

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the
LENGTH OF

1	2	3								
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions— A. Rigorous imprisonment. B. Simple imprisonment.	Number according							
			A		B		C		D	
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
25	Shhapur ...	A ...	7	...	6	...	25	1	44	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	7	...	6	...	25	1	45	...
26	Mooltan ...	A ...	8	1	4	1	38	1	145	5
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	8	1	4	1	38	1	145	5
27	Jhang ...	A ...	4	...	14	...	119	2	47	...
		B ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4	...	15	1	119	2	47	...
28	Montgomery ...	A ...	1	...	6	...	39	1	84	1
		B ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...
		Total ...	1	...	6	...	43	2	85	1
29	Muzaffargarh ...	A ...	3	...	8	1	34	...	10	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	8	1	34	...	10	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	A ...	1	...	8	...	36	6	114	5
		B ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	2
		Total ...	1	...	8	...	37	6	118	7

PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1881, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND SENTENCES—(*continued*).

4														5		
TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																
E		F		G		H		I				J		TOTAL.		
								Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas.								
								A		B						
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		For life.		For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
148	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	254	2	256
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
148	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	255	2	257
164	5	216	8	60	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	644	21	665
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
164	5	216	8	60	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	644	21	665
34	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	2	236
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
34	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	3	238
174	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	329	2	331
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
175	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	335	3	338
7	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	2	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	2	66
144	...	40	...	16	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	363	13	376
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
144	...	40	...	16	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	368	15	383

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the length of

1	2	3	Number according							
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions— A. Rigorous imprisonment. B. Simple imprisonment.	A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	A ...	6	...	8	2	45	4	91	...
		B ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
		Total ...	6	...	9	2	46	4	94	...
32	Bannu ...	A ...	...	1	3	1	15	1	20	...
		B ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Total ...	...	2	3	1	15	1	20	1
33	Pesháwar ...	A ...	7	...	29	3	104	4	127	7
		B ...	1	...	1	...	7	...	27	...
		Total ...	8	...	30	3	111	4	154	7
34	Hazára ...	A ...	3	1	12	1	5	...	2	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	1	12	1	6	...	2	...
35	Kohát ...	A ...	...	...	5	...	20	...	27	1
		B ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
		Total ...	1	...	6	...	21	...	28	1
	Grand Total ...	A ...	119	13	469	30	1,551	68	2,321	77
		B ...	11	4	19	4	45	3	58	6
		Total ...	130	17	488	34	1,596	71	2,379	83

PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1881, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND SENTENCES.

4														5		
TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																
E		F		G		H		I				J		TOTAL.		
								Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas.								
								A		B						
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		For life.		For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
67	...	35	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	258	7	265
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
67	...	35	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	263	7	270
19	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	2	81	5	86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2
19	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	2	81	7	88
186	1	45	...	12	...	...	...	5	1	4	...	7	...	526	16	542
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	36
186	1	45	...	12	...	...	...	5	1	4	...	7	...	562	16	578
3	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	5	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
3	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	5	32
23	4	24	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	7	110
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
25	4	24	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	7	116
3,708	86	2,595	81	950	37	127	2	239	67	80	4	35	2	12,194	467	12,661
7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	19	164
3,715	88	2,600	81	950	37	127	2	239	67	80	4	35	2	12,339	486	12,825

No. 31.—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of

PREVIOUSLY

1	2	3		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number of Convicts on the last day of the previous year.		
		M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	390	24	414
2	Gurgaon ...	54	...	54
3	Karnal ...	227	10	237
4	Hissar ...	242	3	245
5	Rohtak ...	163	7	170
6	Sirsa ...	170	...	170
7	Umballa ...	611	16	627
8	Rúpar ...	1,765	...	1,765
9	Ludhiána ...	241	15	256
10	Simla ...	10	...	10
11	Jullundur ...	296	15	311
12	Hoshiárpur ...	11	1	12
13	Dharmsála ...	98	11	109
14	Amritsar ...	344	12	356
15	Gurdáspur ...	169	14	183
16	Siálkot ...	393	18	411
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	2,024	...	2,024
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	219	219
19	Do. District do. ...	523	...	523
20	Gujránwála ...	426	11	437
21	Ferozepore ...	309	5	314
22	Ráwalpindi ...	626	16	642
23	Jhelum ...	231	8	239
24	Gujrát ...	197	2	199
25	Shahpur ...	317	6	323
26	Mooltan ...	657	21	678
27	Jhang ...	292	4	296
28	Montgomery ...	481	26	507
29	Muzaffargarh ...	53	1	54
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	459	12	471
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	352	13	365
32	Bannu ...	69	7	76
33	Pesháwar ...	593	7	600
34	Hazára ...	18	...	18
35	Kohát ...	158	8	166
	Total ...	12,969	512	13,481

THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1880, WHO HAD BEEN CONVICTED.

4								
NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.								
A		B		C		D		
Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
33	3	27	1	31	1	91	5	96
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
18	1	5	...	3	...	26	1	27
37	...	5	...	2	...	44	...	44
15	...	7	...	...	...	22	...	22
8	...	7	...	7	...	22	...	22
19	1	60	1	3	...	82	2	84
183	...	53	...	21	...	257	...	257
52	2	18	...	10	1	80	3	83
2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3
14	...	22	2	5	1	41	3	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	9	1	3	...	17	1	18
35	...	24	...	18	...	77	...	77
7	...	5	...	5	...	17	...	17
35	...	6	...	6	...	47	...	47
168	...	69	...	57	...	294	...	294
...	8	...	4	...	1	...	13	13
42	...	6	...	9	...	57	...	57
37	3	8	2	17	...	62	5	67
50	1	22	...	5	...	77	1	78
37	...	19	...	14	...	70	...	70
36	1	5	...	2	...	43	1	44
18	...	6	1	6	...	30	1	31
30	1	3	...	5	...	38	1	39
62	2	16	...	10	...	88	2	90
38	...	10	...	5	...	53	...	53
33	...	4	...	2	...	39	...	39
4	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	6
55	...	7	...	13	...	75	...	75
55	2	2	...	4	...	61	2	63
3	...	1	...	2	1	6	1	7
71	...	18	...	9	...	98	...	98
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
15	1	7	...	5	...	27	1	28
1,218	26	454	12	280	5	1,952	43	1,995

No. 31.—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of

PREVIOUSLY

1	2	5		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Ratio of Column 4 D to Column 3.		
		M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	23	21	23
2	Gurgaon ...	2	...	2
3	Karnál ...	11	10	11
4	Hissar ...	18	...	18
5	Rohtak ...	13	...	13
6	Sirsa ...	13	...	13
7	Umballa ...	13	13	13
8	Rúpar ...	15	...	15
9	Ludhiána ...	33	20	32
10	Simla ...	30	...	30
11	Jullundur ...	14	20	14
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	17	9	17
14	Amritsar ...	22	...	22
15	Gurdáspur ...	10	...	9
16	Siálkot ...	12	...	11
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	15	...	15
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	6	6
19	Do. District do. ...	11	...	11
20	Gujránwála ...	15	45	15
21	Ferozepore ...	25	20	25
22	Ráwalpindi ...	11	...	11
23	Jhelum ...	18	12	18
24	Gujrát ...	15	50	16
25	Shahpur ...	12	17	12
26	Mooltan ...	13	9	13
27	Jhang ...	18	...	18
28	Motngomery ...	8	...	8
29	Muzaffargarh ...	11	...	11
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	16	...	16
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	17	15	17
32	Bannu ...	9	14	9
33	Pesháwar ...	17	...	16
34	Hazára ...	6	...	6
35	Kohát ...	17	13	17
	Total ...	15	8	15

THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1880, WHO HAD BEEN CONVICTED—(*concluded*).

6					
JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 318 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).					
A			B		
Number in prison on the 1st day of the year.			Number previously convicted.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
12	...	12	6	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	1	...	1
1	...	1	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...
82	...	82	27	...	27
...	2	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...
4	...	4	2	...	2
3	...	3	2	...	2
2	...	2	1	...	1
4	...	4	2	...	2
1	1	2	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...
3	...	3	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...
5	...	5	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
151	5	156	46	...	46

No. 31A.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the

PREVIOUSLY

1	2		3		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Number admitted during the year.		
			M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi	...	493	39	532
2	Gurgaon	...	382	26	408
3	Karnál	...	335	36	371
4	Hissar	...	442	18	460
5	Rohtak	...	452	19	471
6	Sirsa	...	218	8	226
7	Umballa	...	629	50	679
8	Rúpar	...	149	...	149
9	Ludhiána	...	462	50	512
10	Simla	...	90	3	93
11	Jullundur	...	664	83	747
12	Hoshiárpur	...	422	52	474
13	Dharmsála	...	368	54	422
14	Amritsar	...	769	25	794
15	Gurdáspur	...	413	53	466
16	Siálkot	...	611	61	672
17	Lahore Central Jail	...	12	...	12
18	Do. Female do.	...	...	37	37
19	Do. District do.	...	1,029	...	1,029
20	Gujránwála	...	564	23	587
21	Ferozepore	...	493	25	518
22	Ráwalpindi	...	1,015	47	1,062
23	Jhelum	...	904	41	945
24	Gujrát	...	581	33	614
25	Shahpur	...	495	10	505
26	Mooltan	...	928	31	959
27	Jhang	...	676	17	693
28	Montgomery	...	501	9	510
29	Muzaffargarh	...	580	20	600
30	Dera Ismail Khan	...	511	38	549
31	Dera Gházi Khan	...	588	17	605
32	Bannu	...	412	25	437
33	Pesháwar	...	1,444	35	1,479
34	Hazára	...	347	27	374
35	Kohát	...	485	16	501
	Total	...	18,464	1,028	19,492

JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881, WHO HAD BEEN CONVICTED.

4								
NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.								
A		B		C		D		
Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
31	...	7	1	14	...	52	1	53
16	...	2	...	4	...	22	...	22
29	1	7	...	3	...	39	1	40
39	1	14	...	5	...	58	1	59
24	...	8	...	2	...	34	...	34
10	...	9	...	1	...	20	...	20
53	1	23	...	18	...	94	1	95
5	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	6
52	2	29	...	24	...	105	2	107
8	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	10
83	9	29	1	14	3	126	13	139
11	4	9	1	21	10	41	15	56
17	...	7	1	1	...	25	1	26
41	1	31	1	39	1	111	3	114
17	...	7	...	5	...	29	...	29
77	...	11	...	11	...	99	...	99
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	3
75	...	22	...	16	...	113	...	113
54	3	17	...	7	...	78	3	81
63	1	8	...	8	...	79	1	80
49	...	20	...	17	...	86	...	86
68	...	11	...	5	...	84	...	84
33	2	24	...	7	...	64	2	66
36	...	4	...	1	...	41	...	41
57	1	13	...	10	...	80	1	81
40	...	12	...	5	...	57	...	57
69	...	6	...	...	...	75	...	75
57	...	11	...	3	...	71	...	71
78	...	6	...	12	...	96	...	96
46	1	5	...	3	...	54	1	55
22	...	5	...	8	...	35	...	35
154	...	15	...	7	...	176	...	176
10	1	1	...	2	...	13	1	14
32	...	5	...	2	...	39	...	39
1,456	28	381	6	276	16	2,113	50	2,163

No. 31 A.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into

BEEN PREVIOUSLY

1	2	5		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Ratio of Column 4 D to Column 3.		
		M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	11	3	10
2	Gurgaon ...	6	...	5
3	Karnál ...	12	3	11
4	Hissar ...	13	6	13
5	Rohtak ...	8	...	7
6	Sirsa ...	9	...	9
7	Umballa ...	15	2	14
8	Rupar ...	4	...	4
9	Ludhiána ...	23	4	21
10	Simla ...	11	...	11
11	Jullundur ...	19	16	19
12	Hoshiárpur ...	10	29	12
13	Dharmsála ...	7	2	6
14	Amritsar ...	14	12	14
15	Gurdáspur ...	7	...	6
16	Siálkot ...	16	...	15
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	6	...	6
18	Do. Female do. ...		8	8
19	Do. District do ...	11	...	11
20	Gujránwála ...	14	13	14
21	Ferozepore ...	16	4	15
22	Ráwalpindi ...	8	...	8
23	Jhelum ...	9	...	9
24	Gujrát ...	11	6	11
25	Shahpur ...	8	...	8
26	Mooltan ...	9	3	8
27	Jhang ...	8	...	8
28	Montgomery ...	15	...	15
29	Muzaffargarh ...	12	...	12
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	19	...	17
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	9	6	9
32	Bannu ...	8	...	8
33	Pesháwar ...	12	...	12
34	Hazára ...	4	4	4
35	Kohát ...	8	...	8
	Total ...	11	5	11

THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881, WHO HAD CONVICTED—(*concluded*).

6					
JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 318 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).					
A.			B		
Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
16	...	16	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	1
7	1	8	...	...	...
9	...	9	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...
12	1	13	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	2	...	2
1	...	1	1	...	1
8	2	10	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...
12	...	12	3	...	3
4	...	4	...	...	...
4	...	4	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	...	...	...
28	...	28	2	...	2
8	...	8	...	...	...
10	1	11	1	...	1
4	...	4	1	...	1
17	...	17	2	...	2
4	...	4	...	...	...
8	1	9	...	...	...
10	1	11	3	...	3
5	...	5	1	...	1
2	1	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	...
10	...	10	4	...	4
2	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
198	10	208	32	...	32

No. 32.—Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, during the

1	2	3		4	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of Convicts.		Criminal Offences.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	372	24	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	68	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	202	11	1	...
4	Hissar ...	229	5	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	199	6	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	216	2	1	...
7	Umballa ...	566	20	4	...
8	Rápar ...	1,524	...	6	...
9	Ludhiána ...	268	17	...	...
10	Simla ...	15	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	316	18	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	16	2	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	115	13	1	...
14	Amritsar ...	355	8	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	181	15	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	343	19	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,963	...	2	...
18	Do. Female Do. ...	...	214	...	...
19	Do. District Do. ...	536	...	2	...
20	Gujránwála ...	397	5	...	...
21	Ferozepore ...	313	7	...	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	633	18	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	271	9	...	...
24	Gujrát ...	216	7	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	309	4	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	658	21	...	...
27	Jhang ...	284	5	2	...
28	Montgomery ...	427	12	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	67	1	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	470	20	...	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	343	10	...	...
32	Bannu ...	81	3	...	...
33	Pesháwar ...	579	13	2	...
34	Hazára ...	47	4	...	...
35	Kohát	138	8	...	...
	Total ...	12,717	521	21	...

Note.—The difference between columns 4 and 6*A*. is caused by 2 male prisoners at Amritsar and 1 under Section 49 of Act XXVI. of 1870, and one prisoner at Muzaffargarh, for the offence he received them, was punished by a Magistrate with 2 months' imprisonment.

AND THE PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON THEM, IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881.

5						6	
BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.						PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.	
						A.	
Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
23	...	3	...	33	...	...	...
10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	...	7	...	1	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	3	...	14	...	...	...
2	...	5	...	10	...	1	...
37	...	43	...	73	...	4	...
...	...	12	...	18	...	6	...
...	...	25	...	12	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	48	...	15	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	6	...	1	...
...	...	9	...	25	...	2	...
...	...	12	...	18	...	...	...
24	...	2	...	32	...	...	...
78	...	214	...	42	...	2	...
...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
8	...	90	...	33	...	2	...
1	...	6	...	7	...	...	...
34	...	42	...	15	...	...	...
9	...	21	...	19	1	...	...
9	...	36	...	14	...	...	...
7	...	10	...	9	...	...	...
43	...	33	1	14	...	...	...
22	...	60	...	59	1	...	...
11	...	2	...	4	...	2	...
33	...	62	1	52	2	...	...
8	...	6	...	12	...	1	...
47	2	7	1	17	21	...	1
16	...	68	...	16	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	9	...	...	...
43	2	21	2	42	1	2	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	61	2	21	1	...	...
479	4	932	20	649	27	24	1

female prisoner at Dera Ismail Khan having been tried and sentenced by the Magistrate of the district of frequently having forbidden articles in his possession and refusing to give information as to how

No. 32.—Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, during the

1	2					
		Punishments				
		B.—By Jail				
		A.		B.		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Delhi ...	33	...	...	...	
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	4	...	
3	Karnál ...	...	...	5	...	
4	Hissar ...	1	...	...	...	
5	Rohtak ...	15	...	1	...	
6	Sírsa ...	2	...	1	...	
7	Umballa ...	100	...	...	...	
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...	
8	Ludhiána ...	24	...	...	...	
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	
11	Jullundur ...	10	...	42	...	
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...	
13	Dharmsála ...	2	...	...	...	
14	Amritsar ...	3	...	...	...	
15	Gurdáspur ...	3	...	...	...	
16	Siálkot ...	13	...	...	...	
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	73	...	5	...	
18	Do. Female Do. ...	...	13	...	...	
19	Do. District Do. ...	14	...	...	...	
20	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...	
21	Ferozepore ...	6	...	19	...	
22	Ráwalpindi ...	4	1	...	...	
23	Jhelum ...	4	...	...	...	
24	Gujrát ...	...	...	6	...	
25	Shahpur ...	...	...	51	1	
26	Mooltan ...	93	1	2	...	
27	Jhang ...	2	...	...	...	
28	Montgomery ...	22	2	...	...	
29	Muzaffargarh ...	16	...	...	...	
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	19	8	8	6	
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	46	...	37	...	
32	Bannu ...	5	...	...	...	
33	Pesháwar ...	12	2	...	...	
34	Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	
35	Kohát ...	2	1	22	2	
	Total ...	524	28	203	9	

AND THE PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON THEM, IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881—(*concluded*).

6						7
INFLICTED—(*concluded*).						
Officers.					C.	
C.		D.	E.			
Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 6 *C.* to column 3.
M.	F.	M.	M.	F.		
9	...	17	...	...	59	15
...	...	9	...	...	13	19
...	...	17	...	...	23	11
...	...	2	...	...	3	1
...	...	11	...	...	27	13
6	...	7	1	...	18	8
...	...	35	18	...	157	27
2	...	28	...	...	36	2
...	...	13	...	...	37	13
...	...	1	...	...	1	7
...	...	15	...	...	67	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	...	...	11	9
8	...	21	...	...	34	9
17	...	10	...	...	30	15
22	...	23	...	...	58	16
...	...	256	...	...	336	17
...	...	...	...	...	13	6
...	...	117	...	...	133	25
...	...	14	...	...	14	3
...	...	66	...	...	91	28
9	...	33	3	...	50	8
26	...	28	1	...	59	21
...	...	20	...	...	26	12
5	...	34	...	...	91	29
4	...	27	15	...	142	21
3	...	12	...	...	19	6
14	1	111	...	...	150	34
...	...	9	...	...	26	38
22	9	20	2	...	95	19
2	...	15	...	...	100	28
4	...	4	...	...	13	15
31	3	63	...	...	113	19
...	...	2	...	...	2	4
...	...	58	...	...	85	58
184	13	1,106	40	...	2,132	16

No. 33.—Statement showing the state of Education of the Punjab for

1	2	3		4					
				Of those in column 3 there were—					
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	493	39	491	39	2	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	382	26	379	26	1	...	2	...
3	Karnál ...	335	36	333	36	2	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	442	18	442	18	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	452	19	449	19	2	...	1	...
6	Sirsa ...	218	8	217	8	1	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	629	50	599	49	9	...	21	1
8	Rúpar ...	149	...	149	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	462	50	448	50	4	...	10	...
10	Simla ...	90	3	78	3	9	...	3	...
11	Jullundur ...	664	83	656	83	5	...	3	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	422	52	408	52	5	...	9	...
13	Dharmsála ...	368	54	357	54	6	...	5	...
14	Amritsar ...	769	25	748	25	18	...	3	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	413	53	387	53	19	...	7	...
16	Siálkot ...	611	61	602	61	6	...	3	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	12	...	1	...	4	...	7	...
18	Do. Female Do. ...	...	37	...	37	...	...	...	...
19	Do. District Do. ...	1,029	...	1,017	...	5	...	7	...
20	Gujránwála ...	564	23	559	23	3	...	2	...
21	Ferozepore ...	493	25	491	25	...	...	2	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	1,015	47	1,003	47	7	...	5	...
23	Jhelum ...	904	41	895	41	3	...	6	...
24	Gujrát ...	581	33	578	33	2	...	1	...
25	Shahpur ...	495	10	487	10	2	...	6	...
26	Mooltan ...	928	31	912	31	5	...	11	...
27	Jhang ...	676	17	673	17	...	...	3	...
28	Montgomery ...	501	9	497	9	3	...	1	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	580	20	553	20	22	...	5	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	511	38	508	38	2	...	1	...
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	588	17	586	17	1	...	1	...
32	Bannu ...	412	25	411	25	1	...	...	...
33	Pesháwar ...	1,444	35	1,431	35	9	...	4	...
34	Hazára ...	347	27	337	27	4	...	6	...
35	Kohát ...	485	16	480	16	2	...	3	
	Total ...	18,464	1,028	18,162	1,027	164	...	138	1

CONVICTS IMPRISONED IN, AND RELEASED FROM, THE JAILS OF THE THE YEAR 1881.

5		6		7	
Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
372	24	43	...	47	...
68	...	...	...	...	...
202	11	41	...	59	...
229	5	17	...	32	...
199	6	29	...	19	...
216	2	34	...	25	...
566	20	66	...	68	...
1,524	...	43	...	40	...
268	17	57	4	37	2
15	...	...	...	...	...
316	18	48	...	34	...
16	2	...	...	...	...
115	13	...	...	...	...
355	8	33	...	83	...
181	15	15	...	18	...
343	19	25	...	36	...
1,963	...	148	...	163	...
...	214	...	21	...	4
536	...	38	...	48	...
397	5	62	...	125	...
313	7	50	...	46	...
633	18	170	...	213	...
271	9	...	...	...	...
216	7	15	...	39	...
309	4	34	...	38	...
658	21	79	4	51	4
284	5	31	...	40	...
427	12	57	...	63	...
67	1	...	...	...	...
470	20	89	...	94	...
343	10	45	1	88	5
81	3	...	...	...	...
579	13	31	...	56	...
47	4	...	...	...	...
138	8	...	...	...	...
12,717	521	1,300	30	1,562	15

No 33.—Statement showing the state of Education of the Punjab for

1	2	8					
		Of those in Column 7 there were when they entered Jail—					
Serial Number.	Jails.	Unable to read or write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	47	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	55	...	3	...	1	...
4	Hissar ...	32	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	18	...	1	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	25	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	63	...	5	...	...	...
8	Rúpar ...	37	...	3	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	37	2	...	...	...	...
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	30	...	1	...	3	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	74	...	9	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	11	...	4	...	3	...
16	Siálkot ...	30	...	6	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	157	...	5	...	1	...
18	Do. Female Do. ...	...	4	...	...	...	...
19	Do. District Do. ...	48	...	...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	120	...	3	...	2	...
21	Ferozepore ...	46	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	206	...	7	...	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Gujrát ...	39	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	36	...	2	...	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	50	4	1	...	...	...
27	Jhang ...	40	...	...	...	...	...
28	Montgomery ...	60	...	2	...	1	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	91	...	2	...	1	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	88	5	...	...	...	...
32	Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Pesháwar ...	47	...	9	...	...	...
34	Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,487	15	63	...	12	...

CONVICTS IMPRISONED IN, AND RELEASED FROM, THE JAILS OF THE THE YEAR 1881—(*concluded*).

9					
OF THOSE IN COLUMN 7 THERE WERE WHEN THEY LEFT JAIL—					
Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	...	32	...	15	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	17	...	12	...
...	...	23	...	9	...
3	...	5	...	11	...
2	...	17	...	6	...
16	...	34	...	18	...
30	...	10	...	...	...
22	2	12	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	21	...	13	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	58	...	25	...
7	...	5	...	6	...
...	...	30	...	6	...
8	...	144	...	11	...
...	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	39	...	9	...
40	...	69	...	16	...
25	...	5	...	16	...
24	...	159	...	30	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	26	...	9	...
...	...	30	...	8	...
34	3	14	1	3	...
10	...	20	...	10	...
15	...	40	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
48	...	38	...	8	...
...	...	68	5	20	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	56	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
					...
					...
318	5	972	10	272	...

No. 34.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE IN GUARDING AND
THE YEAR 1881 (EXCLUDING THE COST OF BUILDING NEW

1	2	3			
		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.			
Serial Number.	JAILS.	Convicts.	Undertrial.	Civil.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	396	4	7	407
2	Gurgaon ...	68	9	2	79
3	Karnál ...	213	4	2	219
4	Hissar ...	234	12	2	248
5	Rohtak ...	205	24	3	232
6	Sirsa ...	218	6	1	225
7	Umballa ...	586	24	3	613
8	Rúpar ...	1,524	...	...	1,524
9	Ludhiána ...	285	26	3	314
10	Simla ...	15	...	3	18
11	Jullundur ...	334	1	1	336
12	Hoshiárpur ...	18	14	5	37
13	Dharmsála ...	128	5	1	134
14	Amritsar ...	363	33	2	398
15	Gurdáspur ...	196	17	2	215
16	Siálkot ...	362	12	4	378
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,963	1	...	1,964
18	Do. Female Do. ...	214	...	1	215
19	Do. District Do. ...	536	6	6	548
20	Gujránwála ...	402	21	6	429
21	Ferozepore ...	320	9	5	334
22	Ráwalpindi ...	651	19	15	685
23	Jhelum ...	280	41	4	325
24	Gujrát ...	223	15	...	238
25	Shahpur ...	313	25	2	340
26	Mooltan ...	679	21	6	706
27	Jhang ...	289	23	1	313
28	Montgomery ...	439	20	1	460
29	Muzaffargarh ...	68	19	2	89
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	490	31	3	524
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	353	33	3	389
32	Bannu ...	84	63	2	149
33	Pesháwar ...	592	121	7	720
34	Hazára ...	51	21	...	72
35	Kohát ...	146	48	4	198
	TOTAL ..	13,238	728	109	14,075

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING JAILS, OR ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, OR REPAIRS).—(*continued*).

4		5		6	
RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.		POLICE GUARD.	
A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
7,276	18 3 0	7,040	17 4 9	1,860	4 9 1
1,356	17 9 9	2,877	36 6 8	1,287	16 4 8
3,594	16 9 0	5,128	23 6 8	1,194	5 7 3
4,630	18 13 2	5,710	23 0 5	1,842	7 6 10
4,077	17 12 10	5,236	22 9 1	828	3 9 1
3,898	17 6 5	5,765	25 9 11	2,028	9 0 2
10,970	17 15 8	9,721	15 13 8	2,508	4 1 5
39,335	25 13 0	29,753	19 8 4	15,396	10 1 8
5,812	18 11 0	5,908	18 13 1	1,890	6 0 4
480	32 0 0	1,234	68 8 10	864	48 0 0
6,241	18 10 1	6,538	19 7 4	1,794	5 5 5
492	15 6 0	1,028	27 12 7	912	24 10 5
2,584	19 6 10	4,565	34 1 1	1,632	12 2 10
7,588	19 2 7	8,504	21 5 10	2,628	6 9 8
3,995	18 12 1	4,884	22 11 5	1,782	8 4 7
7,405	19 12 9	6,368	16 13 6	1,764	4 10 8
45,143	22 15 9	36,680	18 10 10	5,641	2 13 11
4,198	19 9 10	4,852	22 9 1	...	...
11,383	21 0 0	6,656	12 2 4	1,567	2 13 9
8,890	21 0 3	7,181	16 11 9	1,908	4 7 2
5,650	17 2 9	6,431	19 4 1	1,788	5 5 8
21,568	32 3 1	11,461	16 11 8	2,700	3 15 1
7,363	22 15 0	5,622	17 4 9	1,860	5 11 7
4,983	20 15 0	5,466	22 15 6	1,728	7 4 2
8,331	24 10 4	6,203	18 3 11	2,028	5 15 5
16,772	25 6 3	9,484	13 6 11	2,820	3 15 11
7,107	22 12 5	6,144	19 10 1	1,932	6 2 9
10,486	22 13 6	8,567	18 10 0	2,070	4 8 0
2,282	26 3 8	2,023	22 11 8	1,356	15 3 9
12,040	23 1 9	9,290	17 11 8	2,457	4 11 0
9,437	24 7 2	6,580	16 14 8	1,512	3 14 2
3,432	23 5 7	3,986	26 12 0	1,548	10 6 3
18,779	26 5 4	8,853	12 4 9	4,128	5 11 9
1,646	22 13 9	1,342	18 10 3	1,200	16 10 8
5,619	28 15 5	4,070	20 9 0	3,168	16 0 0
3,14,842	22 8 8	2,61,150	18 8 10	81,620	5 12 9

No. 34.—Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and
the year 1881, (excluding the cost of building new

1	2	7		
		Hospital Charges.		
		A.	B.	C.
Serial Number.	Jails.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Delhi ...	1,458	3 9 4	44 2 11
2	Gurgaon ...	108	1 5 10	36 0 0
3	Karnál ...	318	1 7 3	39 12 0
4	Hissar ...	343	1 6 1	42 14 0
5	Rohtak ...	250	1 1 3	125 0 0
6	Sírsa ...	309	1 6 0	34 5 4
7	Umballa ...	713	1 2 7	37 8 5
8	Rúpar ...	6,969	4 9 2	41 11 8
9	Ludhiána ...	347	1 1 8	43 6 0
10	Simla ...	32	1 12 5	32 0 0
11	Jullundur ...	178	0 8 6	35 9 7
12	Hoshiárpur ...	89	2 6 9	44 8 7
13	Dharmsála ...	448	3 5 6	37 5 4
14	Amritsar ...	852	2 2 3	38 11 7
15	Gurdáspur ...	243	1 2 1	48 9 7
16	Siálkot ...	338	0 14 4	37 8 11
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	6,196	3 2 6	59 9 2
18	Do. Female Do. ...	657	3 0 3	50 8 7
19	Do. District Do. ...	1,479	2 11 2	61 10 0
20	Gujránwála ...	786	1 13 4	37 6 10
21	Ferozepore ...	331	0 15 10	33 1 7
22	Ráwalpindi ...	2,507	3 10 6	69 10 4
23	Jhelum ...	300	0 14 9	60 0 0
24	Gujrát ...	321	1 5 7	32 1 7
25	Shahpur ...	102	0 4 9	51 0 0
26	Mooltan ...	819	1 2 7	40 15 2
27	Jhang ...	159	0 8 1	53 0 0
28	Montgomery ...	502	1 1 6	45 10 2
29	Muzaffargarh ...	202	2 4 4	50 8 0
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	958	1 13 3	31 14 11
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	335	0 13 9	30 7 3
32	Bannu ...	190	1 4 5	63 5 4
33	Pesháwar ...	2,268	3 2 5	55 5 1
34	Hazára ...	223	3 1 7	44 9 7
35	Kohát ...	307	1 8 10	51 2 8
	Total ...	31,637	2 4 0	47 0 2

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING JAILS, OR ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, OR REPAIRS.—(*concluded*).

8		9		10	11
Clothing.		Contingencies.			
A.	B.	A.	B.		
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1,222	3 0 10	1,400	3 7 0	20,256	50 2 0
260	3 6 0	508	6 6 11	6,396	81 7 10
855	3 15 0	575	2 10 0	11,664	53 7 2
801	3 4 1	1,057	4 4 2	14,383	58 2 9
429	1 13 11	982	4 3 9	11,802	51 1 11
1,052	4 11 1	913	4 0 11	13,965	62 2 6
2,803	4 9 6	2,828	4 9 9	29,543	48 4 7
9,188	6 0 5	6,054	3 15 7	06,695	70 0 2
1,388	4 7 5	1,148	3 10 6	1 16,493	152 12 0
...	...	301	16 11 7	2,911	67 0 10
1,576	4 11 3	873	2 9 7	17,200	51 4 2
...	...	125	3 6 1	2,646	73 9 10
372	2 12 9	898	6 11 3	10,429	78 8 3
2,997	7 9 1	1,427	3 9 4	23,996	60 6 9
1,193	5 9 7	988	4 9 6	13,085	61 1 3
432	1 2 6	1,379	3 10 4	17,686	47 0 1
8,111	4 2 1	18,582	9 7 4	1,20,353	61 4 5
1,460	6 13 2	1,836	8 8 8	13,003	60 9 0
1,144	2 1 9	2,176	3 15 8	24,405	44 12 8
2,288	5 6 6	1,025	2 6 3	22,078	51 13 3
870	2 10 4	663	1 15 9	15,733	47 6 5
5,114	7 10 1	6,354	9 4 5	49,704	73 6 10
1,391	4 5 4	1,718	5 4 7	18,254	56 8 0
743	3 1 11	991	4 2 7	14,232	59 12 9
1,005	2 15 7	751	2 3 4	18,420	54 5 4
2,344	3 5 7	2,449	3 7 6	34,688	50 12 9
1,092	3 8 0	1,025	3 4 5	17,459	55 13 9
2,600	5 10 8	2,236	4 13 9	26,461	57 9 5
294	3 6 1	534	6 0 0	6,691	75 13 6
4,465	8 9 1	3,142	5 15 11	32,352	61 14 8
1,855	4 12 11	1,264	3 4 0	20,983	54 2 8
824	5 9 8	912	6 1 7	10,892	73 7 6
6,367	8 14 10	2,719	3 12 5	43,114	60 3 6
529	7 5 7	942	13 1 4	5,882	81 11 2
930	4 12 8	1,568	7 14 7	15,662	79 12 6
67,904	4 13 11	72,343	5 2 3	8,29,586	59 2 5

No. 35.—Statement showing the Employment of Convicts

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labor.	Average number under sentence of labor on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.
1	Delhi	4	310	33	...
2	Gurgaon ...	2	59	3	...
3	Karnál ...	2	178	8	...
4	Hissar ...	1	205	8	5
5	Rohtak ...	3	175	2	...
6	Sirsa ...	...	177	9	1
7	Umballa ...	7	492	18	9
8	Rúpar ...	...	1,261	167	96
9	Ludhiána ...	1	276	8	5
10	Simla ...	...	12	1	...
11	Jullundur ...	7	272	5	10
12	Hoshiárpur	1	14	1	...
13	Dharmsála ...	5	98	12	1
14	Amritsar ...	6	287	21	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	2	162	5	...
16	Siálkot ...	3	313	9	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	2	1,890	104	23
18	Do. Female Do. ...	4	190	13	7
19	Do. District Do. ...	6	525	24	...
20	Gujránwála ...	2	375	20	1
21	Ferozepore ...	4	270	10	20
22	Ráwalpindi ...	10	525	35	14
23	Jhelum ...	7	222	4	14
24	Gujrát ...	2	183	10	7
25	Shahpur ...	1	272	2	...
26	Mooltan ...	4	543	20	...
27	Jhang ...	3	214	3	2
28	Montgomery ...	8	428	11	3
29	Muzaffargarh ...	2	52	4	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	13	446	29	5
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	5	334	11	1
32	Bannu ...	7	67	2	...
33	Pesháwar ...	29	422	39	29
34	Hazára ...	2	19	5	...
35	Kohát ...	1	120	5	...
	Total ...	156	11,388	661	253

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881.—(*continued*).

7					
AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.					
ON PRISON DUTIES.					
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
On unremunerative labor.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.
..	5	31	8	56	1
...	...	8	7	13	...
...	10	31	11	12	9
...	5	27	13	23	7
...	...	16	13	12	42
...	6	18	11	12	7
...	20	52	20	103	55
...	94	113	29	72	50
...	8	33	20	39	40
...	...	2	1	1	1
...	17	28	14	12	15
...	...	...	...	4	...
...	4	15	7	6	...
...	10	40	19	56	43
...	4	17	3	5	2
...	21	25	15	39	...
...	158	212	29	135	27
...	9	16	...	14	25
...	7	79	35	50	30
...	11	18	13	40	16
...	9	32	28	51	10
...	48	70	1	96	63
...	9	21		19	9
...	1	28	11	12	4
...	5	31	4	11	4
...	26	35	24	35	8
...	3	11	16	34	7
...	14	43	64	27	9
...	...	8	10	4	2
...	25	48	9	20	2
...	12	50	17	59	22
...	...	13	5	5	8
...	14	101	18	78	26
...	...	12	7	...	...
...	...	19	5	26	3
...	555	1,303	510	1,181	547

No. 35.—Statement showing the Employment of Convicts

1	2	7			
		Average number employed on working days—(*concluded.*)			
		On Jail Buildings.			
		Additions and alterations.		*New Jails.*	
		G	H	I	J
Serial Number.	Jails.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.
1	Delhi ...	...	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	...	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	13	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	...	7	...	...
7	Umballa ...	...	8	...	...
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	...
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	...	2	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	...	...	...	...
18	Do. Female Do. ...	...	...	...	...
19	Do. District Do. ...	...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	...	10	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...
24	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	...	...	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	...	...	...	...
27	Jhang ...	...	...	...	...
28	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	10	3	...	...
32	Banuu ...	...	...	...	...
33	Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...
34	Hazára ...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	23	30	...	...

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881—(*concluded*).

		8		
K	L	Ratio per cent. on Column 4 of those employed on working days as		
Manufactures.	Public Works.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7 K).
209	...	2	10	67
33	...	...	14	56
105	...	6	17	59
130	...	2	13	63
79	...	...	9	45
116	...	3	10	66
234	903	4	11	48
...		7	9	...
136	...	3	12	49
7	...	...	17	58
186	...	6	10	68
10	...	...	...	71
66	...	4	15	67
117	...	3	14	41
131	...	2	10	81
213	...	7	8	68
1,329	...	8	11	70
130	...	5	8	68
324	...	1	15	62
277	...	3	5	74
140	...	3	12	52
221	...	9	13	42
157	...	4	9	71
127	...	1	15	69
217	...	2	11	80
415	...	5	6	76
143	...	1	5	67
271	...	3	10	63
28	...	...	15	54
342	...	6	11	77
161	...	4	15	48
43	...	...	19	64
185	...	3	24	44
...	...	...	63	...
67	...	...	16	56
6,349	903	5	11	56

No. 36.—Statement showing the Result of the Employment of

1	2	3				
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labor.	Cash in hand at the end of 1880.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1880.	Raw materials at the end of 1880.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jails at the end of 1881.
			A	B	C	D
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Delhi ...	392	...	496	190	...
2	Gurgaon ...	66	...	32	52	...
3	Karnál ...	211	...	154	355	...
4	Hissar ...	233	...	439	698	...
5	Rohtak ...	202	...	270	199	...
6	Sirsa ...	218	...	205	33	...
7	Umbaĥa ...	579	...	1,305	407	...
8	Rupar ...	1,524	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	284	...	500	426	...
10	Simla ...	15	...	40	49	...
11	Jullundur ...	327	...	586	555	...
12	Hoshiarpur ...	17	...	42	6	...
13	Dharmsála ...	123	...	94	256	...
14	Amritsar ...	357	...	519	635	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	194	...	307	128	...
16	Siálkot ...	359	...	614	507	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,961	...	43,347	30,098	...
18	Do. Female do. ...	210	...	181	...	...
19	Do. District do. ...	530	...	750	28	...
20	Gujránwála ...	400	...	303	565	...
21	Ferozepore ...	316	...	263	196	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	641	...	568	59	...
23	Jhelum ...	273	...	1,183	126	...
24	Gujrát ...	221	...	452	215	...
25	Shahpur ...	312	...	1,475	433	...
26	Mooltan ...	675	65	2,183	2,248	...
27	Jhang ...	286	...	826	792	...
28	Montgomery ...	431	...	333	731	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	66	...	137	43	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	477	...	2,975	621	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	348	28	582	1,929	...
32	Bannu ...	77	...	206	454	...
33	Pesháwar ...	563	...	632	876	...
34	Hazára ...	49	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	145	...	563	353	...
	Total ...	13,082	93	62,562	44,263	...

Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1881.

4				5			
Debits.				Credits.			
Amount of outstanding bills due to the jails at the end of 1880.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1880.	Amount drawn from Treasury during 1880.	Total.	Cash in hand at the end of 1881.	Manufacutured articles at the end of 1881.	Raw materials at the end of 1881.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jails at the end of 1880.
E	F	G	H	A	B	C	D
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
346	1,973	6,457	9,462	...	900	237	...
143	263	1,208	1,698	...	14	210	...
304	643	4,264	5,720	...	330	404	...
1,097	302	4,428	6,964	...	209	901	...
1,190	748	3,735	6,142	...	1,309	230	...
394	700	3,622	4,954	...	59	213	...
626	799	8,405	11,542	...	1,754	543	...
...	...	10,722	10,722	...	...	...	...
716	352	8,888	10,882	...	147	803	...
...	351	186	626	...	40	...	...
481	904	8,812	11,338	...	1,257	532	...
...	...	139	187	...	62	1	...
114	178	2,559	3,201	...	554	479	...
1,629	784	6,575	10,142	...	905	86	...
267	618	4,235	5,555	...	509	64	...
1,160	1,894	8,498	12,673	...	839	1,607	...
48,140	59,546	1,53,582	3,34,713	...	44,822	57,128	...
7	169	406	763	...	101	3	...
444	654	16,082	17,958	...	2,391	16	...
192	136	5,726	6,922	...	1,145	96	...
190	140	4,654	5,443	...	328	112	...
1,392	1,734	12,478	16,231	...	1,365	51	...
356	924	5,022	7,611	...	1,231	77	...
1,315	789	2,992	5,763	...	510	171	...
1,156	348	7,675	11,087	..	1,410	393	...
2,913	2,057	10,736	20,202	..	3,062	1,613	...
853	276	7,583	10,330	...	2,035	718	...
300	724	8,350	10,438	...	724	1,430	...
248	421	2,272	3,121	...	88	15	...
1,201	1,250	12,318	18,365	...	2,414	1,537	...
1,117	386	4,926	8,968	11	444	1,452	...
135	144	1,955	2,894	...	37	905	...
565	1,024	8,492	11,589	...	1,351	311	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
615	74	3,598	5,203	...	319	177	...
69,606	81,305	3,51,580	6,09,409	11	72,665	72,515	

No. 37.—Statement showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners

1	2	3
Serial Number.	Jails.	Cost of Maintenance.
		Rs
1	Delhi ...	20,256
2	Gurgaon ...	6,396
3	Karnál ...	11,664
4	Hissar ...	14,383
5	Rohtak ...	11,802
6	Sirsa ...	13,965
7	Umballa ...	29,543
8	Rupar ...	1,06,695
9	Ludhiána ...	16,493
10	Simla ...	2,911
11	Jullundur ...	17,200
12	Hoshiárpur ...	2,646
13	Dharmsála ...	10,499
14	Amritsar ...	23,996
15	Gurdáspur ...	13,085
16	Siálkot ...	17,686
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,20,353
18	Do. Female do. ...	13,003
19	Do. District do. ...	24,405
20	Gujránwála ...	22,078
21	Ferozepore ...	15,733
22	Ráwalpindi ...	49,704
23	Jhelum ...	18,254
24	Gujrát ...	14,232
25	Shahpur ...	18,420
26	Mooltan ...	34,688
27	Jhang ...	17,459
28	Montgomery ..	26,461
29	Muzaffargarh ...	6,691
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	32,352
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	20,983
32	Bannu ...	10,892
33	Pesháwar ...	43,114
34	Hazára ...	5,882
35	Kohát ...	15,662
	Total ...	8,29,586

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881.

4	5	6	7	8
Excess of payments over drawings from Treasury, Column 7 A of Statement No. XII.	Excess of drawings over payments, Column 7 C of Statement No. XII.	Net cost to Government.	Net cost per head of all convicts.	Net cost per head of canvicts sentenced to labor.
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,074	...	17,182	43	44
430	...	5,966	88	90
2,759	...	8,905	42	42
2,751	...	11,632	50	50
988	...	10,814	53	54
949	...	13,016	60	60
2,948	...	26,595	45	46
49,548	...	57,147	37	37
2,565	...	13,928	49	49
575	...	2,336	156	156
2,333	...	14,867	44	45
152	...	2,494	139	147
251	...	10,248	80	83
5,186	...	18,810	52	53
988	...	12,097	62	62
1,800	...	15,886	44	44
4,087	...	1,16,266	59	59
1,168	...	11,835	55	56
66	...	24,339	45	46
4,257	...	17,821	44	45
2,168	...	13,565	42	43
4,219	...	45,485	70	71
1,743	...	16,511	59	60
1,297	...	12,935	58	59
4,723	...	13,697	44	44
8,252	...	26,436	39	39
1,757	...	15,702	54	55
1,352	...	25,109	57	58
3,483	...	3,208	47	49
6,351	...	26,001	53	55
4,084	...	16,899	48	49
94	...	10,798	120	140
11,817	...	31,297	53	55
...	...	5,882	115	120
2,156	...	13,506	93	93
1,40,371	...	6,89,215	52	53

No. 38.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among
during the

1	2		3			4		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	Convicted ...	293	28	321	372	24	396
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Civil ...	9	...	9	6	1	7
2	Gurgaon ...	Convicted ...	65	5	70	68	...	68
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	8	1	9
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
3	Karnál ...	Convicted ...	210	9	219	202	11	213
		Under-trial ...	16	...	16	4	...	4
		Civil ...	8	...	8	2	...	2
4	Hissar ...	Convicted ...	195	16	211	229	5	234
		Under-trial ...	24	...	24	11	1	12
		Civil ...	7	...	7	2	...	2
5	Rohtak ...	Convicted ...	199	13	212	199	6	205
		Under-trial ...	17	8	25	23	1	24
		Civil ...	5	...	5	3	...	3
6	Sirsa ...	Convicted ...	307	19	326	216	2	218
		Under-trial ...	25	...	25	6	...	6
		Civil ...	9	...	9	1	...	1
7	Umballa ...	Convicted ...	685	18	703	566	20	586
		Under-trial ...	30	7	37	23	1	24
		Civil ...	12	...	12	3	...	3
8	Rupar ...	Convicted ...	2,368	...	2,368	1,524	...	1,524
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	Convicted ...	189	23	212	268	17	285
		Under-trial ...	33	...	33	24	2	26
		Civil ...	23	2	25	3	...	3

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881—(*continued*).

5			6			7			8			9		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
442	23	465	335	2	337	33	...	33	17	1	18	3	...	3
8	1	9	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	1	100	91	2	93	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
227	10	237	217	16	233	8	...	8	5	...	5	...	...	...
20	...	20	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
257	6	263	328	7	335	8	...	8	15	...	15	7	...	7
54	...	54	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
218	8	226	56	4	60	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...
63	1	64	12	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
256	3	259	486	2	488	9	...	9	7	...	7	...	...	...
19	...	19	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
622	13	635	470	6	476	18	...	18	24	...	24	...	...	...
22	...	22	7	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,878	...	1,878	5,682	...	5,682	167	...	167	85	...	85	10	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
282	22	304	298	10	308	7	1	8	5	...	5	1	...	1
41	7	48	9	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 38.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

DURING THE

1	2		10			11		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	Convicted ...	5	1	6	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	Convicted ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	Convicted ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	Convicted ...	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	Convicted ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	Convicted ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	Convicted ...	6	...	6	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Rupar ...	Convicted ...	23	...	23	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiana ...	Convicted ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881—(*continued*).

12														
RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
90	8	85	9	...	8	...	...	...	4·57	4·16	4·54	4·57	4·16	4·54
25	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134	...	137	4	...	4	...	...	...	1·47	...	1.47	1·47	...	1·47
150	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·00	...	50·00	50·00	...	50·00
107	146	109	4	...	4	...	...	...	2·48	...	2·35	2·48	...	2·35
125	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144	140	143	3	...	3	...	...	...	6·55	...	6·41	6·55	...	6·41
36	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·09	...	8·33	9·09	...	8·33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	67	29	1	...	1	...	...	...	2·01	...	1·95	2·01	...	1·95
50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·35	...	4·17	4·35	...	4·17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
225	100	224	4	...	4	...	...	...	3·24	...	3·21	3·24	...	3·21
50	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	30	81	3	...	3	...	...	...	4·24	...	4·09	4·24	...	40·9
30	...	29	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
373	...	373	11	...	11	...	...	...	5·57	...	5·57	5·57	...	5·57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	59	108	3	6	3	...	...	...	1·87	...	1·75	1·87	...	1·75
37	100	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 38.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

during the

1	2		3			4		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
10	Simla ...	Convicted ...	39	7	46	15	...	15
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3
11	Jullundur ...	Convicted ...	298	18	316	316	18	334
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	1	...	1
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
12	Hoshiárpur ...	Convicted ...	32	4	36	16	2	18
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	13	1	14
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5
13	Dharmsála ...	Convicted ...	137	20	175	115	13	128
		Under-trial ...	24	...	24	3	2	5
		Civil ...	5	...	5	1	...	1
14	Amritsar ...	Convicted ...	353	16	369	355	8	363
		Under-trial ...	30	...	30	31	2	33
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
15	Gurdáspur ...	Convicted ...	209	14	223	181	15	196
		Under-trial ...	27	7	34	15	2	17
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
16	Siálkot ...	Convicted ...	425	21	446	343	19	362
		Under-trial ...	16	...	16	11	1	12
		Civil ...	11	...	11	4	...	4
17	Lahore Central Jail	Convicted ...	1,617	...	1,617	1,963	...	1,963
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Lahore Female Jail	Convicted ...	...	260	260	...	214	214
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	1	1

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881—(*continued*).

5			6			7			8			9		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
21	...	21	22	...	22	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
372	28	400	169	5	174	5	...	5	6	...	6	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	1	65	33	1	34	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
14	...	14	19	4	23	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	16	166	216	21	237	10	2	12	29	5	34	21	3	24
1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
440	6	446	760	3	763	21	...	21	13	...	13	2	...	2
16	1	17	8	...	8	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	...	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194	16	210	170	19	189	4	1	5	2	...	2	...	...	...
32	...	32	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
404	18	422	224	5	229	9	...	9	9	...	9	1	...	1
14	...	14	9	...	9	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,435	...	2,435	3,172	...	3,172	104	...	104	309	...	309	51	...	51
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	231	231	...	446	446	...	13	13	...	8	8	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 38.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among ... during the

1	2		10			11		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
10	Simla ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	Convicted ...	7	2	9	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	Convicted ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	Convicted ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	96	...	96	92	...	92
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Lahore Female Jail ...	Convicted ...	...	3	3	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881—(*continued*).

12														
RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
147	...	147	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	28	52	1	...	1	0·31	...	0·30	1·58	...	1·49	1·90	...	1·79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206	50	189	6	...	6	...	...	...	6·25	...	5·55	6·25	...	5·55
146	400	164	8	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188	162	185	9	15	9	...	...	...	25·22	38·46	26·56	25·22	38·46	26·56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
217	37	210	6	...	6	...	...	...	3·66	...	3·58	3·66	...	3·58
26	...	24	3	...	3	...	...	...	3·23	...	3·03	3·23	...	3·03
150	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	127	96	2	6	3	...	...	...	1·10	...	1·02	1·10	...	1·02
13	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	26	23	3	...	2	0·29	...	0·28	2·23	...	2·21	2·62	...	2·48
82	...	75	9	...	8	...	...	...	9·09	...	8·33	9·09	...	8·33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
162	...	162	5	...	5	4·69	...	4·69	11·05	...	11·05	15·74	...	15·74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	208	208	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	3·74	3·74	...	3·74	3·74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 38.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

during the

1	2			3			4		
Serial Number.	Jails.			Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
19	Lahore Jail.	District	Convicted ...	565	...	565	536	...	536
			Under-trial ...	20	...	20	6	...	6
			Civil ...	15	...	15	6	...	6
20	Gujránwála ...		Convicted ...	366	15	381	397	5	402
			Under-trial ...	50	...	50	20	1	21
			Civil ...	7	...	7	6	...	6
21	Ferozepore ...		Convicted ...	403	9	412	313	7	320
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	8	1	9
			Civil ...	9	...	9	4	1	5
22	Ráwalpindi ...		Convicted ...	659	60	719	633	18	651
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	18	1	19
			Civil ...	7	...	7	15	...	15
23	Jhelum ...		Convicted ...	264	15	279	271	9	280
			Under-trial ...	34	3	37	40	1	41
			Civil ...	13	...	13	3	1	4
24	Gujrát ...		Convicted ...	244	7	251	216	7	223
			Under-trial ...	28	...	28	14	1	15
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...		Convicted ...	227	6	233	309	4	313
			Under-trial ...	33	3	36	24	1	25
			Civil ...	4	...	4	2	...	2
26	Mooltan ...		Convicted ...	655	29	684	658	21	679
			Under-trial ...	13	...	13	18	3	21
			Civil ...	7	5	12	6	...	6
27	Jhang ...		Convicted ...	290	11	301	284	5	289
			Under-trial ...	33	...	33	22	1	23
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881—(*continued*).

5			6			7			8			9		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
632	...	632	724	...	724	24	...	24	35	...	35	15	...	15
1	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
437	3	440	429	3	432	20	...	20	12	...	12	2	...	2
30	1	31	18	1	19	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
334	9	343	399	11	410	10	...	10	21	...	21	3	...	3
30	...	30	42	...	42	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
884	28	912	806	29	835	34	1	35	127	4	131	61	2	63
18	...	18	28	3	31	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
346	13	359	213	19	232	4	...	4	10	...	10	2	...	2
49	4	53	23	2	25	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
246	13	259	204	11	215	9	1	10	3	...	3	...	...	...
17	1	18	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
333	6	339	105	1	106	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1
45	1	46	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
636	20	656	490	7	497	20	...	20	7	...	7	...	...	...
357	36	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
329	2	331	83	2	85	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
41	5	46	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 38.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

during the

1	2		10			11		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
19	Lahore District Jail	Convicted ...	12	...	12	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	Convicted ..	2	...	2	3	...	3
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore ...	Convicted ...	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	Convicted ...	26	2	28	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	Convicted ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Gujrát ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	Convicted ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Jhang ...	Convicted ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881—(*continued*).

12														
RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
135	...	135	4	...	4	...	...	...	6·53	...	6·53	6·53	...	6·53
83	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	60	107	5	...	5	0·75	...	0·74	3·27	...	2·24	3·02	...	2·98
90	100	90	5	...	5	5·00	...	4·76	...	...	...	5·00	...	4·76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	157	128	3	...	3	...	...	...	6·71	...	6·50	6·71	...	6·56
525	...	467	13	...	11	...	...	...	37·50	...	33·33	37·50	...	33·33
25	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	161	128	5	6	5	...	...	...	20·06	22·23	20·12	20·06	22·23	20·12
156	300	163	6	...	5	...	...	...	5·56	...	5·20	5·56	...	5·26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	211	83	1	...	1	...	...	...	3·69	...	3·57	3·69	...	3·57
57	200	61	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	100	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	157	96	4	14	4	...	...	...	1·39	...	1·35	1·39	...	1·35
36	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	25	34	1	...	1	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·32	0·32	...	0·32
33	100	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	33	73	3	...	3	...	...	...	1·06	...	1·03	1·06	...	1·03
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	40	29	1	...	1	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·69	0·70	...	0·69
14	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 38.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

during the

1	2		3			4		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
28	Montgomery ...	Convicted ...	598	30	628	427	12	439
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	19	1	20
		Civil ...	6	...	6	1	...	1
29	Muzaffargarh ...	Convicted ...	41	4	45	67	1	68
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	19	...	19
		Civil ...	15	5	20	2	...	2
30	D. I. Khan ...	Convicted ...	454	31	485	470	20	490
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	28	3	31
		Civil ...	7	...	7	3	...	3
31	D. G. Khan ...	Convicted ...	276	14	290	343	10	353
		Under-trial ...	18	6	24	30	3	33
		Civil ...	18	...	18	2	1	3
32	Bannu ...	Convicted ...	75	12	87	81	3	84
		Under-trial ...	30	...	30	60	3	63
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
33	Pesháwar ...	Convicted ...	381	18	399	579	13	592
		Under-trial ...	113	13	126	117	4	121
		Civil ...	9	3	12	6	1	7
34	Hazára ...	Convicted ...	12	4	16	47	4	51
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	20	1	21
		Civil ...	6	...	6	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	Convicted ...	89	18	107	138	8	146
		Under-trial ...	34	4	38	46	2	48
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	1	4
	Total ...	Convicted ...	13,220	774	13,994	12,717	521	13,238
		Under-trial ...	708	51	759	687	41	728
		Civil ...	212	15	227	101	8	109

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881—(*continued*).

5			6			7			8			9		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	To tal	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
586	14	600	481	20	501	10	1	11	11	...	11	3	...	3
26	...	26	7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	2	91	82	2	84	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	2	43	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
561	32	593	1,094	55	1,149	27	2	29	9	...	9	1	...	1
39	6	45	32	1	33	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
387	11	398	687	25	712	10	1	11	4	...	4	...	...	...
48	3	51	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
153	2	155	87	3	99	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...
88	4	92	40	1	41	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
642	10	652	1,243	34	1,277	38	1	39	80	1	81	58	1	59
158	6	164	75	4	79	2	...	2	11	...	11	4	...	4
5	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	6	85	131	13	144	5	...	5	2	...	2	...	...	...
29	...	29	22	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
182	8	190	122	2	124	5	...	5	6	...	6	2	...	2
65	1	66	23	1	24	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
15,217	581	15,798	20,109	786	20,895	637	24	661	*863	20	883	244	8	253
1,400	82	1,482	432	34	466	12	...	12	26	...	26	4	...	4
114	5	119	14	2	16	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...

* Two committed suicide in Gujránwala Jail.

No. 38.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

during the

1	2		10			11		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
28	Montgomery ...	Convicted ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Convicted ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	Convicted ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Bannu ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Pesháwar ...	Convicted ...	10	...	10	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Hazára ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	Convicted ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Convicted ...	216	8	224	97	...	97
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	1	...	1
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881—(*concluded*).

12														
RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
113	167	114	2	8	3	...	...	...	2·58	...	2·51	2·58	...	2·51
37	300	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	200	123	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
233	175	234	6	10	6	...	...	...	1·91	...	1·83	1·91	...	1·83
114	33	106	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	250	202	3	10	3	...	...	...	1·17	...	1·13	1·17	...	1·13
13	167	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	100	107	2	...	2	...	...	...	1·23	33·33	2·38	1·23	33·33	2·38
67	33	65	2	...	2	...	...	...	6·66	...	6·35	6·66	...	6·35
50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
214	262	216	7	8	7	...	...	...	13·81	7·70	13·69	13·81	7·70	13·69
64	100	65	2	...	2	...	...	...	9·40	...	9·09	9·40	...	9·09
...	100	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
279	325	282	11	...	10	...	...	...	4·26	...	3·92	4·26	...	3·92
110	200	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	25	85	4	...	3	...	...	...	4·35	...	4·11	4·35	...	4·11
50	50	50	2	...	2	...	...	...	4·35	...	4·17	4·35	...	4·17
67	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·33	...	25·00	33·33	...	25·00
158	151	158	5	5	5	0·76	...	0·73	6·02	3·84	5·94	6·79	3·84	6·67
63	83	64	2	...	2	0·14	...	0·14	3·64	...	3·43	3·78	...	3·57
14	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·98	...	1·83	1·98	...	1·83

No. 39.—STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS REGARDING

DURING THE

1	2	3		4	
Serial Number.	JAILS.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	...	...	66	6
2	Gurgaon ...	14	...	395	19
3	Karnál ...	17	...	164	22
4	Hissar ...	4	...	404	8
5	Rohtak ...	15	1	314	25
6	Sirsa ..	8	...	169	3
7	Umballa ...	22	...	656	24
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	39	4	482	39
10	Simla ...	...	...	11	1
11	Jullundur ...	1	...	60	3
12	Hoshiárpur ..	15	3	311	37
13	Dharmsála ...	13	1	164	23
14	Amritsar ...	26	3	817	38
15	Gurdáspur ...	15	2	401	39
16	Siálkot ...	14	3	495	25
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	...	...	11	...
18	Do. Female Do. ...	...	1	...	2
19	Do. District Do. ...	...	...	95	...
20	Gujránwála ...	12	...	610	20
21	Ferozepore ...	2	...	183	3
22	Ráwalpindi ...	29	3	402	11
23	Jhelum ...	30	...	523	26
24	Gujrát ...	15	...	426	11
25	Shahpur ..	15	...	463	23
26	Mooltan ...	5	1	416	55
27	Jhang ...	24	3	604	17
28	Montgomery ...	6	...	433	7
29	Muzaffargarh ...	18	...	487	17
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	25	4	429	26
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	34	2	511	50
32	Bannu ...	110	6	617	30
33	Peshawar ..	96	4	1,869	60
34	Hazára ...	37	4	382	15
35	Kohát ...	48	...	775	50
	TOTAL ..	709	45	13,845	735

PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

YEAR 1881.

5			6			7		
TOTAL.			Average daily number.			Released.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
66	6	72	4	...	4	17	3	20
409	19	428	8	1	9	245	10	255
181	22	203	4	...	4	96	12	108
408	8	416	11	1	12	126	2	128
329	26	355	23	1	24	122	16	138
177	3	180	6	...	6	73	2	75
678	24	702	23	1	24	387	9	396
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
521	43	564	24	2	26	251	17	268
11	1	12	...	...	...	5	...	5
61	3	64	1	...	1	55		56
326	40	366	13	1	14	199	18	217
177	24	201	3	2	5	83	7	90
843	41	884	31	2	33	516	30	546
416	41	457	15	2	17	175	16	191
509	28	537	11	1	12	210	10	220
11	...	11	1	...	1	4	...	4
...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1
95	...	95	6	...	6	45	...	45
622	20	642	20	1	21	206	9	215
185	3	188	8	1	9	142	...	142
131	14	145	18	1	19	64	3	67
553	26	579	40	1	41	286	23	309
441	11	452	14	1	15	258	7	265
478	23	501	24	1	25	260	16	276
421	56	477	18	3	21	256	10	266
628	20	648	22	1	23	352	10	362
439	7	446	19	1	20	156	3	159
505	17	522	19	...	19	226	10	236
454	30	484	28	3	31	329	18	347
545	52	597	30	3	33	326	40	366
727	36	763	60	3	63	526	25	551
1,965	64	2,029	117	4	121	1,200	45	1,245
419	19	438	20	1	21	293	10	303
823	50	873	46	2	48	569	34	603
14,554	780	15,334	687	41	728	8,058	417	8,475

No. 39.—STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS REGARDING

DURING THE

1	2	8		
Serial Number.	JAILS.	Convicted and sentenced.		
		M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	47	3	50
2	Gurgaon ...	140	7	147
3	Karnál ...	84	10	94
4	Hissar ...	252	4	256
5	Rohtak ...	188	8	196
6	Sirsa ...	104	1	105
7	Umballa ...	261	15	276
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	242	21	263
10	Simla ...	6	1	7
11	Jullundur ...	6	2	8
12	Hoshiárpur ...	111	18	129
13	Dharmsála ...	89	17	106
14	Amritsar ...	281	10	291
15	Gurdáspur ...	190	22	212
16	Siálkot ...	284	18	302
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	6	...	6
18	Do. Female Do. ...	...	2	2
19	Do. District Do. ...	36	...	36
20	Gujránwála ...	378	11	389
21	Ferozepore ...	29	3	32
22	Ráwalpindi ...	42	8	50
23	Jhelum ...	204	3	207
24	Gujrát ...	166	4	170
25	Shahpur ...	189	5	194
26	Mooltan ...	24	7	31
27	Jhang ...	258	10	268
28	Montgomery ...	228	2	230
29	Muzaffargarh ...	243	7	250
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	107	9	116
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	195	9	204
32	Bannu ...	140	6	146
33	Pesháwar ...	613	15	628
34	Hazára ...	119	9	128
35	Kohát ...	224	12	236
	TOTAL ...	5,486	279	5,765

PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

YEAR 1881—(*concluded*).

9		10		11		12		
Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1881.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
8	2	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
20	2	...	...	1	...	9	...	9
9	1	...	...	1	...	9	1	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	...	...	...	...	21	4	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	16	3	19
3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
28	1	...	...	1	...	17	...	17
32	3	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
1	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
23	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	14
5	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	6
...	...	...	...	1	...	24	3	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	63
2	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
15	2	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
141	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
46	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
32	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	21
1	...	...	...	...	...	23	3	26
...	...	...	...	4	...	57	5	62
...	...	...	...	11	...	141	4	145
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
1	...	...	...	2	...	27	4	31
380	54	...	...	26	...	604	30	634

No. 39 A.—Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners during the

1	2	3	4		5	
Serial Number.	Districts.	Names of Lock-ups.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	Delhi ...	7	...	562	42
2	Umballa ...	Umballa ...	...	...	...	...
3	Simla ...	Kasauli ...	4	1	80	4
4	Jullundur ...	Jullundur ..	5	...	297	25
5	Dharmsála ...	Kulu ...	...	...	101	6
6	Gurdáspur ...	Dalhousie ...	...	...	32	3
7	Lahore	Lahore ...	49	2	1,316	67
8		Kasur ...	28	2	761	12
9	Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore ...	17	3	463	8
10	Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi ...	9	...	556	23
11		Attock ...	4	...	155	12
12		Murree ...	...	...	189	8
13	Jhelum ...	P. D. Khan ...	5	...	331	28
14	Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	39	1	922	40
15	D. G. Khan	D. G. Khan ...	...	...	...	...
16		Rájanpur ...	32	1	669	23
17	Bannu ...	Miánwáli ...	2	...	123	6
18	Pesháwar ...	Mardán ...	49	...	1,370	17
	Total ...	...	241	10	7,927	324

UNDER TRIAL IN THE LOCK-UPS, APART FROM THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881.

6			7			8			9		
Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
569	42	611	10	...	10	237	18	255	303	21	324
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	5	89	1	...	1	52	4	56	31	1	32
302	25	327	6	1	7	167	10	177	116	9	125
101	6	107	3	...	3	34	4	38	39	2	41
32	3	35	1	...	1	11	3	14	21	...	21
1,365	69	1,434	45	...	45	231	15	246	944	40	984
789	14	803	27	...	27	178	2	180	593	12	605
480	11	491	15	...	15	127	4	131	241	2	243
565	23	588	15	1	16	233	12	245	219	3	222
159	12	171	4	...	4	34	3	37	119	9	128
189	8	197	3	...	3	57	6	63	109	2	111
336	28	364	10	1	11	63	11	74	180	10	190
961	41	1,002	22	1	23	388	24	412	515	16	531
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
701	24	725	65	1	66	251	13	264	114	2	116
125	6	131	1	...	1	69	4	73	48	1	49
1,410	17	1,427	49	...	49	732	12	744	432	4	436
8,168	334	8,502	277	5	282	2,864	145	3,009	4,024	134	1,458

No. 39 A.—Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners during the

1	2	3	10		11		12		13		
Serial Number.	Districts.	Names of Lock-ups.	Transferred.		Escaped.		Deaths.		Remaining on 31st December.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	Delhi ...	17	3	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
2	Umballa ...	Umballa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Simla ...	Kasauli ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
4	Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	14	4	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
5	Dharmsála ...	Kulu ...	27	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1
6	Gurdáspur ...	Dalhousie ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Lahore ...	Lahore ...	152	14	...	...	1	...	37	...	37
8		Kasur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
9	Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore ...	100	4	...	...	...	...	12	1	13
10	Ráwalpind	Ráwalpindi ...	95	8	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
11		Attock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
12		Murree ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Jhelum ...	P. D. Khan ...	89	7	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
14	Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	35	1	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
15	D. G. Khan	D. G. Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16		Rájanpur ...	282	9	...	...	1	...	53	...	53
17	Bannu ...	Miánwáli ...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Pesháwar ...	Mardán ...	212	1	2	..	3	...	29	...	29
		Total ...	1,055	52	4	...	5	...	216	3	219

UNDER TRIAL IN THE LOCK-UPS, APART FROM THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881—(*concluded*).

14							15			
Cost.							*Hospital.*			
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.			A	B.	C.	D.
Rations.	Guards and establishment.	Other charges.	Total.	Annual cost per head of average strength.			Admissions.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.				
181	1,032	45	1,258	125	12	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...
66	...	39	105	105	0	0	...	...	...	...
91	672	98	861	123	0	0	...	...	...	...
64	427	25	516	172	0	0	7	...	...	...
13	...	37	50	50	0	0	...	...	...	...
1,894	1,413	369	3,676	81	11	0	83	2	1	2·22
968	660	108	1,736	64	4	9	77	1	...	...
518	1,154	171	1,843	122	13	10	...	...	...	...
407	448	505	1,360	85	0	0	...	...	...	...
160	449	97	706	176	8	0	...	...	...	...
114	224	59	397	132	5	4	...	...	...	...
559	540	121	1,220	110	14	6	...	...	...	...
680	880	86	1,646	71	9	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...
1,751	1,560	386	3,697	56	0	3	151	3	1	1·52
123	504	121	748	748	0	0	...	...	...	...
1,467	1,380	233	3,080	62	13	8	597	12	3	6·12
9,056	11,343	2,500	22,899	81	3	3	915	18	5	1·77

No. 40.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Dis

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Registrations			
		Com			
Name of Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift (Section 17a.)	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses b and c.
Delhi ...	4	71	878	1,412	52
Gurgaon ...	7	11	248	499	17
Karnál ...	6	24	432	454	7
Hissár ...	6	18	252	305	8
Rohtak ...	5	46	270	607	23
Sirsa ...	4	16	88	148	10
Umballa ...	10	57	759	1,466	21
Ludhiána ...	6	47	504	1,209	19
Simla ...	4	3	86	102	12
Jullundur ...	9	60	776	1,199	39
Hoshiárpur ...	12	83	637	2,197	35
Kángra ...	16	50	304	549	23
Amritsar ...	5	78	885	1,890	41
Gurdáspur ...	8	37	307	1,223	29
Siálkot ...	7	39	414	1,904	12
Lahore ...	6	56	988	1,829	39
Gujránwala ...	6	23	319	592	8
Ferozepore ...	10	45	403	1,662	29
Ráwalpindi ...	9	38	895	1,029	14
Jhelum ...	5	81	583	889	9
Gujrát ...	4	68	320	895	...
Shahpur ...	4	21	223	513	13
Mooltan ...	7	17	567	790	60
Jhang ...	4	13	270	485	24
Montgomery ...	5	9	112	154	13
Muzaffargarh ...	4	13	355	414	6
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6	3	283	379	37
Dera Ghází Khan ...	5	6	475	737	29
Bannu ...	5	9	303	431	26
Pesháwar ...	8	31	761	1,177	17
Hazára ...	4	10	153	157	2
Kohát ...	3	4	77	64	2
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	204	1,087	13,932	2,7361	676

TRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881-82.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.							
pulsory.				*Optional.*			
Perpetual leases (Section 17 *a*).	All leases (other than perpetual leases), which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17(*d*.)	Total of compulsory registration.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses 1 and 2.	Leases for one year or less, Section 18 *c*, and leases exempted under the provision in section 17.
18	123	2,554	6,382 8	252	663	8	35
10	16	801	2,000 8	200	390	5	10
...	28	945	2,362 8	245	221	8	13
25	26	634	1,582 8	112	189	...	2
...	12	958	2,395 0	155	408	5	17
35	21	318	795 0	52	109	...	...
...	49	2,352	5,872 0	370	573	12	1
2	7	1,788	4,470 0	101	141	...	...
...	2	205	514 0	8	6	...	...
1	32	2,107	5,265 0	153	210	10	3
2	46	3,000	7,591 8	285	950	1	1
4	...	930	2,325 0	128	235	...	...
2	63	2,959	7,395 0	514	1,135	7	1
2	13	1,611	4,020 0	118	351	4	1
...	25	2,394	5,988 0	92	230	1	...
...	43	2,955	7,395 0	122	303	4	...
...	11	953	2,375 0	54	54	3	...
8	12	2,159	5.397 8	150	454	10	8
3	2	1,981	4,962 8	273	218	1	...
...	3	1,570	3,922 8	109	132	...	...
...	2	1,285	3,212 8	127	330	...	2
...	5	775	1,937 8	26	84	1	...
4	15	1,453	3,626 0	79	85	2	1
2	6	800	1,992 8	35	63	...	...
...	1	289	722 8	9	15	...	...
...	3	791	1,975 0	38	52	...	1
3	4	709	1,772 8	23	6	4	1
...	4	1,251	3,127 8	3	115	10	...
...	10	779	1,945 0	103	109	...	4
2	32	2,020	5,050 0	114	101	3	6
..	...	322	805 0	1	13	...	...
...	...	147	367 8	.	1	...	...
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
123	616	43,795	1,09,454 8	4,159	7,946	99	107

No. 40.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Dis

1	15	16	17	18
	Registrations affecting Immoveable			
	Optional.			
Name of Office.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts and awards of arbitrators.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts and awards of arbitrators.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
				Rs. As.
Delhi ...	4	3	965	482 8
Gurgaon ...	2	...	607	303 8
Kurnál ...	1	...	488	244 0
Hissar ...	...	...	303	154 8
Rohtak ...	...	...	585	292 8
Sirsa ...	...	...	161	80 8
Umballa ...	4	3	963	482 8
Ludhiána ...	...	...	242	121 0
Simla ...	...	...	14	7 0
Jullundur ...	...	2	378	189 0
Hoshiarpur ...	...	12	1,249	624 8
Kángra ...	2	...	365	187 8
Amritsar ...	...	...	1,657	828 8
Gurdaspur ..	...	...	474	237 8
Siálkot ...	4	...	327	161 0
Lahore ...	...	3	432	216 0
Gujránwála ...	...	...	111	55 8
Ferozepore ...	...	...	622	311 0
Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	492	249 8
Jhelum ...	...	...	241	120 8
Gujrát ...	...	...	459	229 8
Shahpur ...	...	...	111	55 8
Mooltan ...	1	...	168	84 0
Jhang .	...	...	98	49 0
Montgomery ...	...	...	24	12 0
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	91	47 8
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	34	17 0
Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	...	213	106 8
Bannu ...	...	...	216	107 8
Pesháwar ...	...	...	224	113 8
Hazára ...	...	...	30	15 0
Kohát ...	...	...	8	4 0
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18	23	12,352	6,189 8

TRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881-82—(*continued*).

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
PROPERTY: BOOK I.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY: BOOK IV.						
Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Instruments purporting or operating to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in moveable property (Section 18 (*d*).)	Obligations for the payment of money. (Section 18 (*f*).)	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause (*f*).	Total of registration in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for same.	Number of sealed Wills deposited: Book V.	Number of Wills registered: Book III.
Rs.					Rs. As.		
26,49,766	195	432	344	971	971 0	3	23
4,44,427	89	372	142	603	603 0	...	4
4,49,709	123	316	62	501	501 0	...	5
3,73,481	74	162	177	413	413 8	...	5
3,65,137	28	344	153	525	526 0	1	2
1,98,705	20	146	119	285	285 0	2	2
11,18,997	115	453	333	901	900 0	...	28
8,35,942	15	118	190	323	323 0	1	7
13,06,821	11	13	44	68	67 0	...	3
9,10,800	27	98	183	308	308 0	1	24
11,48,044	66	100	318	484	484 0	1	16
5,70,693	16	27	144	187	188 8	...	6
14,43,476	103	108	268	479	479 8	2	40
6,39,710	25	93	106	224	225 0	3	4
10,21,359	49	66	135	250	249 0	...	2
17,53,475	65	204	244	513	513 0	1	35
3,60,099	12	29	107	148	148 0	...	3
10,24,945	37	383	240	660	660 0	...	19
12,09,237	26	106	325	457	457 0	1	2
5,73,361	5	97	235	337	337 0	...	13
4,48,204	...	114	83	197	197 0	...	4
3,15,541	13	16	140	169	169 0	...	5
10,10,117	44	141	217	402	402 0	1	11
3,28,708	15	23	133	171	171 0	...	6
1,51,146	6	81	127	214	214 0	...	4
3,40,325	13	110	53	176	176 0	...	1
3,62,480	3	40	175	218	218 0	...	2
5,81,232	18	53	129	200	199 0	1	5
3,13,445	3	41	85	129	129 0	...	...
10,19,417	42	141	224	407	407 0	...	5
99,395	...	10	7	17	17 0	...	1
80,980	2	3	22	27	27 0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,34,49,174	1,260	4,440	5,264	10,964	10,964 8	18	287

No. 40.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts

1	27	28	29	30
Name of Office.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills: Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.
Delhi ...	...	...	...	2
Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	3
Karnál ...	...	...	...	6
Hissar ...	...	...	...	1
Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	..
Umballa ...	...	2	...	35
Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	8
Simla ...	...	2	...	4
Jullundur ...	...	1	...	3
Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	6
Kángra ...	...	...	...	6
Amritsar ...	...	3	...	20
Gurdáspur ...	...	3	...	...
Siálkot ...	...	3	2	3
Lahore ...	...	2	...	3
Gujránwála ...	...	2	...	...
Ferozepore ...	...	1	1	2
Ráwalpindi ...	...	2	...	3
Jhelum ...	...	1	...	24
Gujrát ...	...	...	...	2
Shahpur ...	...	1	...	3
Mooltan ...	...	4	...	9
Jhang ...	...	3	...	1
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	4
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	2
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	1	...	7
Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	...	...	4
Bannu ...	...	2	...	6
Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...
Hazára ...	...	2	...	...
Kohát ...	...	...	...	1
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	33	3	168

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881-82—(*concluded*).

31	32	33			34			35		
Number of Powers-of-Attorney.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 23, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 26 and 27.			Total extraordinary fees and fines.			Total expenditure.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
70	256	7,928	0	0	3,679	0	0	4,477	14	11
7	62	2,923	0	0	1,143	8	0	2,610	15	7
14	72	3,127	8	0	1,309	2	0	2,280	8	1
12	130	2,170	8	0	990	12	9	2,176	14	5
12	99	3,221	8	0	1,342	0	0	2,263	4	8
8	62	1,168	8	0	617	8	0	1,236	8	8
21	251	7,366	8	0	2,931	0	0	4,079	1	7
11	389	4,942	0	0	1,593	11	9	2,782	13	2
56	21	600	0	0	330	8	0	918	9	0
4	297	5,858	0	0	1,964	8	0	3,726	11	3
9	305	8,674	0	0	2,917	8	0	5,595	15	3
14	83	2,725	0	0	971	0	0	2,800	4	2
23	279	8,863	0	0	3,515	0	0	4,570	8	1
11	127	4,498	8	0	1,544	8	0	2,606	2	2
11	115	6,406	0	0	1,848	0	0	2,997	15	1
36	241	8,264	0	0	2,876	0	0	4,388	0	4
3	54	2,590	8	0	827	8	0	2,073	14	1
16	258	6,444	8	0	2,241	4	3	3,652	4	5
27	280	5,677	0	0	2,125	0	0	4,150	6	3
10	119	4,432	0	0	1,411	8	0	2,123	3	1
3	64	3,655	0	0	1,104	8	0	2,458	3	7
3	187	2,182	0	0	720	0	0	1,582	0	6
33	114	4,156	0	0	1,631	0	0	2,873	13	0
4	69	2,236	8	0	717	7	0	1,575	12	1
1	68	964	8	0	390	10	0	1,235	13	9
4	16	2,202	8	0	726	0	0	1,907	6	10
12	34	2,015	8	0	635	2	6	1,944	4	5
27	64	3,453	0	0	1,183	8	0	2,687	8	11
6	29	2,181	8	0	651	8	0	2,080	12	10
11	45	5,590	8	0	2,077	8	0	4,116	2	6
2	7	841	0	0	228	0	0	1,030	11	8
5	8	398	8	0	145	8	0	760	1	6
...	...	...			...			20,490	2	9
486	4,205	1,27,756	8	0	46,389	10	3	1,06,254	11	9

No. 41.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1881-82.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1881-82.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi.	Delhi ...	I.	172,534	70,314	2,76,560	2,55,902	90,972
	Sonepat ...	III.	13,077	4,607	11,508	10,407	5,708
	Balabgarh ...	III.	5,821	1,301	3,992	3,504	1,789
	Faridabad ...	III.	7,427	272	3,861	3,818	315
	Najafgarh ..	III.	3,999	1,780	2,665	3,783	662
Gurgaon.	Rewári ...	III.	24,088	29,249	33,277	28,504	34,022
	Farukhnagar ...	III.	9,252	3,260	7,736	5,885	5,111
	Palwal ...	III.	10,624	2,294	8,215	8,317	2,192
	Firozpur ...	III.	8,201	2,179	5,994	5,661	2,512
	Sohna ...	III.	7,362	2,566	4,928	3,036	4,458
	Nuh ...	III.	4,222	1,339	2,494	1,902	1,931
	Hodal ...	III.	6,443	2,358	2,309	1,776	2,891
Karnal.	Karnál ...	II.	23,133	2,192	19,081	19,562	1,711
	Pánipat ...	III.	26,572	5,765	20.895	23,298	3,362
	Kaithal ...	III.	14,754	3,913	14,179	12,241	5,851
	Pundri ...	III.	4,977	1,305	2,313	2,782	836
	Kunjpura ...	III.	4,725	1,573	1,903	2,870	606
Hissar.	Hissar ...	II.	14,167	3,722	11,614	9,609	5,727
	Hánsi ...	III.	12,656	4,264	6,816	6,035	5,045
	Bhiwáni ...	III.	33,762	49,871	33,017	48,805	34,083
	Fatehabad ...	III.	2,992	1,449	2,242	1,562	2,129
	Rattia ...	III.	3,212	294	1,115	702	707
	Tohána ...	III.	4,155	1,163	1,040	703	1,500

Rohtak.	Rohtak	...	III.	15,644	949	8,036	7,726	1,259
	Beri	...	III.	9,601	8,635	8,482	10,181	6,936
	Jhajjar	...	III.	11,175	592	5,822	6,066	348
	Bahádurgarh	...	III.	6,674	2,642	4,188	4,265	2,565
	Kharkhandá	...	III.	4,142	377	2,038	1,999	416
	Gohána	...	III.	6,861	1,213	4,692	3,779	2,126
Sirsa.	Sirsa	...	II.	12,292	10,875	11,373	14,383	7,865
	Fázilka	...	III.	6,851	21,486	16,404	15,613	22,277
	Ellenabad	...	III.	4,131	1,326	2,018	1,429	1,915
	Rania	...	III.	4,626	729	1,316	1,214	831
	Rori	...	III.	3,063	321	483	519	285
Umballa.	Umballa	...	II.	25,217	11,478	23,504	20,349	14,633
	Jagádhri	...	III.	12,289	8,042	15,059	13,767	9,334
	Sádaura	...	III.	10,796	4,354	4,293	3,986	4,661
	Rupar	...	III.	9,369	7,051	9,735	7,695	9,091
	Buriya	...	III.	7,394	1,915	4,014	3,786	2,143
	Thánesar	...	III.	6,008	1,240	3,778	4,073	945
	Shahabad	...	III.	10,218	2,326	5,150	4,063	3,413
	Kharar	...	III.	4,264	3,458	3,628	4,023	3,063
	Pihewa	...	III.	3,402	2,115	2,819	1,814	3,121
	Radaur	...	III.	4,083	1,480	1,850	1,065	1,365
	Ladwa	...	III.	4,061	4,036	3,982	4,069	3,949
Ludhiana.	Ludhiána	...	II.	44,163	47,950	56,492	59,756	44,686
	Jagraon	...	III.	16,873	7,966	8,955	9,943	6,978
	Raekot	...	III.	9,219	1,167	3,322	3,118	1,371
	Mächiwára	...	III.	5,967	851	4,106	3,563	1,394
	Khanna	...	III.	3,988	6,084	4,547	4,664	5,967
	Bhilolpur	...	III.	2,842	1,066	1,730	1,273	1,523
Simla	Simla	...	I.	12,305	692	1,77,448	1,66,069	12,071

No. 41.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1881-82—(*continued.*)

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1881-82.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jullundur.	Jullundur ...	II.	42,651	3,747	33,178	32,279	4,646
	Kartárpur ...	III.	9,260	1,778	5,012	4,825	1,965
	Aláwalpur ..	III.	3,802	466	1,666	1,413	719
	Adampur ...	III.	2,572	370	1,286	1,119	537
	Banga ...	III.	4,565	2,327	3,338	3,025	2,640
	Nawashahr ...	III.	4,960	514	2,226	1,585	1,155
	Ráhon ...	III.	11,736	4,567	7,149	6,386	5,330
	Phillour ...	III.	7,197	3,124	4,865	5,377	2,612
	Nurmahal ...	III.	8,161	2,022	5,177	3,912	3,287
	Mahatpur ...	III.	6,011	1,043	1,687	1,710	1,020
	Nakodar ...	III.	8,486	2,754	5,474	4,649	3,579
Hoshiárpur.	Hoshiárpur ...	II.	20,638	22,386	28,692	29,326	21,752
	Urmar Tánda ...	III.	10,295	105	4,632	4,423	314
	Mukerián-Tikkowál ...	III.	4,116	1,488	2,588	2,147	1,929
	Dasuya-Kaithan ...	III.	6,248	609	2,413	2,254	768
	Anandpur ...	III.	5,878	1,104	2,190	2,410	884
	Hariána ...	III.	6,472	362	3,062	2,736	688
	Una ...	III.	4,389	897	1,851	1,525	1,223
	Miáni ...	III.	6,499	—20	1,685	1,351	314
	Garhdiwála ...	III.	3,438	113	2,198	1,789	522
Kangra.	Dharmsála ..	I.	3,841	1,766	3,960	4,612	1,114
	Nurpur ...	III.	5,749	1,638	5,864	4,146	3,356
	Jawálamukhi ...	III.	2,421	763	2,324	1,747	1,340
	Haripur ...	III.	2,173	1,897	1,614	1,215	2,296
	Tira Sujánpur ...	III.	3,431	895	1,628	1,542	981
	Kángra ...	III.	5,388	1,954	4,576	3,273	3,257

AMRITSAR.	Amritsar	...	I.	150,187	1,35,159	3,03,210	3,14,904	1,23,465
	Jandiála	...	III.	6,548	3,711	4,286	4,141	3,856
	Majítha	...	III.	6,090	276	1,168	1,141	303
	Rámdás	...	III.	4,506	156	1,346	1,299	203
	Tarn Táran	...	III.	3,212	1,024	5,391	4,707	1,708
	Vairowál	...	III.	6,640	1,304	1,887	2,184	1,007
GURDASPUR.	Dalhousie	...	I.	2,000	78	7,580	7,613	45
	Gurdáspur	...	III.	4,288	492	3,791	3,868	415
	Batála	...	III.	24,708	9,247	19,029	16,461	11,815
	Dínanagar	...	III.	5,593	1,519	7,088	6,892	1,715
	Kalánaur	...	III.	4,960	597	2,895	2,644	848
	Pathánkot	...	III.	4,345	2,726	3,753	3,517	2,962
	Narot	...	III.	2,695	1,504	2,622	2,098	2,028
	Sujánpur	...	III.	6,035	685	3,264	2882	1,067
	Naina Kot	...	III.	1,451	239	1,008	724	523
	Darman	...	III.	1,624	379	737	,605	511
	Sukhuchuk	...	III.	3,367	1,240	2,004	1,446	1,798
	Fatahgarh	...	III.	4,195	969	2,210	1,198	1,981
	Shahpur	...	III.	1,258	406	1,018	1,002	422
	Srígovindpur	...	III.	4,247	5	3,619	2,653	971
	Bahrámpur	...	III.	2,683	9	1,307	1,217	99
	Dera Nának	...	III.	5,669	1,391	4,918	4,559	1,750
SIALKOT.	Siálkot	...	II.	33,705	9,833	36,074	23,787	22,120
	Jámki	...	III.	4,201	1,187	2,291	1,673	1,805
	Daska	...	III.	5,520	56	1,759	1,541	274
	Zafarwál	...	III.	4,985	124	3,368	2,913	579
	Sankhatra	...	III.	2,379	388	1,505	1,528	365
	Kila Sobha Singh	...	III.	5,153	573	2,415	2,679	309
	Pasrúr	...	III.	8,277	568	3,666	3,290	944
	Nárowál	...	III.	4,558	1,398	3,022	3,167	1,253
	Mitránwálí	...	III.	3,753	499	980	818	661

No. 41.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1881-82—(*continued.*)

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1881-82.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lahore.	Lahore ...	I.	130,960	28,933	4,05,249	2,19,524	2,14,658
	Kasúr ...	III.	17,336	9,351	22,040	19,359	12,032
	Khem Karn ...	III.	5,516	308	3,724	2,236	1,796
	Chunián ...	III.	8,122	305	5,111	4,633	783
	Sharakpur ...	III.	4,595	426	3,803	3,030	1,199
	Patti ...	III.	6,407	210	2,754	2,646	318
	Khudián ...	III.	2,917	880	1,181	1,359	702
Ferozepore.	Ferozepore ...	II.	20,870	16,916	37,797	35,980	18,733
	Zíra ...	III.	3,492	391	2,136	2,215	312
	Muktsar ...	III.	3,125	2,092	1,478	2,218	1,352
	Dharmkot ...	III.	6,007	1,071	2,094	3,033	132
	Makhu ...	III.	1,658	3,532	891	1,704	2,719
Gujranwala.	Gujránwála ...	II.	22,182	13,439	35,544	35,423	13,560
	Wazírabad ...	III.	16,790	5,775	17,042	19,475	3,342
	Rámnagar ...	III.	6,831	2,017	4,938	3,951	3,004
	Akálgarh ...	III.	4,313	197	1,817	1,521	493
	Eminabad ...	III.	5,887	512	1,999	2,012	499
	Pindi Bhattián ...	III.	3,520	463	1,460	1,205	718
	Háfizabad ...	III.	2,454	292	878	786	384
	Jalálpur ...	III.	2,357	713	942	970	685
	Sodhra ...	III.	4,456	586	799	965	420
	Kila Didar Singh ...	III.	2,811	1,592	1,347	1,159	1,780

RÁWALPINDI.	Ráwalpindi ...	II.	25,345	31,930	91,032	68,013	54,949
	Attock ...	III.	4,220	3,217	6,610	4,026	5,801
	Murree ...	I.	7,939	1,943	20,730	22,087	586
	Hazro ...	III.	6,551	13,828	16,551	16,408	13,971
	Pindigheb ...	III.	8,600	3,220	3,591	4,102	2,709
	Makhad ...	III.	4,195	3,284	2,551	2,998	2,837
JHELUM.	Jhelum ...	II.	16,634	44,651	24,223	32,582	36,292
	Pind Dádan Khan ...	III.	16,724	24,222	24,387	33,176	15,433
	Chakwál ...	III.	5,715	3,023	3,909	3,868	3,064
	Talagang ...	III.	5,915	1,170	2,521	2,627	1,064
GUJRÁT.	Gujrát ...	II.	18,489	5,138	12,691	11,338	6,491
	Jalálpur ...	III.	12,836	3,470	7,516	6,675	4,311
	Kunja ...	III.	5,796	623	1,520	1,407	736
	Dinga ...	III.	4,946	2,212	1,836	1,703	2,345
SHAHPUR.	Miáni ...	III.	8,069	5,158	6,863	9,704	2,317
	Sáhiwál ...	III.	8,880	7,691	8,263	7,205	8,749
	Khusháb ...	III.	8,989	16,697	5,502	12,380	9,819
	Bhera ...	III.	15,165	2,528	10,876	12,219	1,185
	Shahpur ...	III.	5,424	152	1,455	1,328	279
	Girot ...	III.	2,776	5,862	2,788	3,134	5,516
MOOLTAN.	Mooltan ...	I.	57,471	42,833	86,585	92,432	36,986
	Shujabad ...	III.	6,434	10,963	7,299	6,696	11,566
	Kahror ...	III.	5,282	550	3,582	3,190	942
	Talamba ...	III.	2,740	99	1,221	1,111	209
	Jalálpur ...	III.	3,867	6,012	3,025	5,187	3,850
	Dunyapur ...	III.	2,656	884	896	853	927
JHANG.	Jhang and Maghiána ...	II.	21,872	18,415	26,594	25,036	19,973
	Chiniot ...	III.	10,714	2,574	6,586	5,287	3,873
	Shorkot ...	III.	2,286	1,097	1,335	1,349	1,083
	Ahmadpur ...	III.	2,341	831	1,000	874	957

No. 41—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1881-82—(*concluded*).

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1881-82.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Montgomery	Montgomery ...	II.	3,185	471	4,105	3,618	958
	Kamália ...	III.	7,593	2,608	5,474	4,966	3,116
	Pákpattan ...	III.	5,994	1,829	3,965	4,586	1,208
	Sayadwála ...	III.	3,396	839	1,646	1,662	823
	Dipálpur ...	III.	3,430	130	1,908	1,831	207
Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh ...	II.	2,712	251	4,641	4,640	252
	Khangarh ...	III.	3,421	1,931	5,223	5,562	1,592
	Shahr Sultán ...	III.	2,131	504	1,963	1,667	800
	Jatoi ...	III.	2,036	819	1,689	1,795	713
	Alipur ...	III.	2,554	1,653	4,696	5,109	1,240
	Khairpur ...	III.	2,616	1,207	2,951	3,530	628
	Sitpur ...	III.	2,013	784	1,810	1,894	700
	Kínjar ...	III.	1,878	...	885	395	490
	Kot Adu ...	III.	2,574	...	1,078	608	470
Dera Ismail Khan	Daera Dinpanáh ...	III.	1,779	...	528	411	117
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	II.	22,164	10,515	40,067	44,457	6,065
	Kuláchi ...	III.	7,834	1,765	5,576	5,146	2,195
	Bhakkar ...	III.	4,402	501	3,957	3,128	1,330
	Leiah ...	III.	5,899	5,496	6,377	6,917	4,956
	Karor ...	III.	2,723	1,148	2,105	2,432	821
	Pahárpur ...	III.	2,496	1,477	2,275	2,238	1,514
Dera Ghazi Khan	Dera Ghází Khan ...	II.	18,581	8,903	30,340	29,358	9,885
	Jámpur ...	III.	5,555	3,223	4,449	5,018	2,654
	Rájanpur ...	III.	3,634	795	3,191	3,379	607
	Mithánkot ...	III.	2,600	1,667	2,642	3,170	1,139
	Dajal Nowshera ...	III.	7,898	3,994	3,901	4,268	3,627

Bannu.	Edwardes-abad ...	II.	4,900	6,932	22,022	20,675	8,279
	Laki ...	III.	4,068	981	3,526	3,141	1,366
	Isa Khel ...	III.	6,692	129	3,569	3,836	—138*
	Kálabágh ...	III.	6,056	4,927	7,258	5,937	6,248
Peshawar.	Pesháwar ...	II.	59,292	604	2,25,394	2,19,574	6,424
	Shankargarh ...	III.	1,133	1,156	2,776	1,665	2,267
Hazara.	Haripur ...	III.	4,866	5,137	10,127	8,373	6,831
	Abbott-abad ...	III.	1,382	1,150	3,829	3,649	1,330
	Baffa ...	III.	5,275	2,731	2,765	2,052	3,444
	Nawashahar ...	III.	4,409	1,652	2,026	1,419	2,259
Kohat ...	Kohát ...	III.	13,490	25,090	20,528	26,495	19,123
	Grand Total ...	Under Class I. 8 " " II. 20 " " III. 170	2,058,930	10,53,135	28,56,328	26,18,741	12,90,722

* Debit balance.

No. 42.—Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Punjab Frontier Force for the year ending 31st March 1882.

Arm of Service.	Total number of Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at end of the year.							Average annual Pay and Allowance of each.					Total cost, including contingencies.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.				Paid Camp-followers and Non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting Men.	Camp-follower.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.							
																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Artillery...	989	114	...	12	12	42	119	930	5	16	14	10	96	803	272	5,170	699	154	96	94	2,98,101
Cavalry ...	2,904	278	...	40	40	92	157	2,893	6	...	51	76	309	2,397	396	7,634	1,665	467	335	85	18,25,359
Infantry...	10,381	590	8	235	243	278	981	9,469	12	...	110	192	964	8,134	1,468	8,028	873	168	100	73	24,53,805
Staff ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,692
Total...	14,276	982	8	287	295	412	1,257	13,294	23	16	177	278	1,369	11,334	2,136	7,597	1,083	234	150	77	46,24,957

No. 43.—Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the Punjab Frontier Force for the year ending 31st March 1882.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the Year.							Employment during the Year.						
	No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of Outposts occupied.	*Average number of Men at Head-Quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.*		*Average number of Men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for Outpost duty.*		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	*Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.*			No. of Divisional or Station Parades during the year.	No. of Regimental Parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction by each man during the year.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With Corps or Company not on duty.	On furlough.			
Artillery ...	5	4	1	26	145	...	...	17	61	224	64	9	270	14
Cavalry ...	6	6	22	21	279	10	54	8	46	247	63	5	153	64
Infantry ...	12	6	30	69	551	23	68	22	71	193	86	9	145	98

No. 44.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab in Acres

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other Food Grains.					
			Jowár (Great millet).	Bájra (Spiked millet).	Kangni (Italian millet).	Makai (Indian-corn).	Jow (Barley).	China (Panicum miliaceum).
Delhi ...	13,503	136,815	57,611	90,372	247	11,573	74,808	218
Gurgaon ...	135	60,446	110,822	248,459	155	1,641	141,839	108
Karnál ...	108,026	91,691	174,948	54,022	493	13,119	39,144	2,426
Hissar ...	5,534	41,225	212,220	633,771	...	137	96,970	...
Rohtak ...	3,365	51,983	313,568	191,977	19	269	27,186	...
Sirsa ...	6,748	19,638	139,914	532,724	2	2	53,854	...
Umballa ...	100,323	344,110	94,090	15,843	3,541	122,589	38,332	14,765
Ludhiána ...	4,389	170,815	77,829	11,680	58	71,410	40,865	468
Simla ...	1,873	4,370	840	650	120	1,300	3,025	140
Jullundur ...	7,378	271,041	87,483	23	38	74,467	15,154	46
Hoshiárpur,	29,448	352,169	30,238	9,590	14,867	135,228	33,946	3,158
Kángra ...	1,088,031	166,822	302	85	3,627	167,970	67,928	4,138
Amritsar ...	29,493	342,567	61,999	252	4,878	53,764	40,848	6,542
Gurdáspur ...	85,800	276,732	30,315	3,247	5,577	45,682	83,530	620
Siálkot ...	78,403	350,513	39,757	4,372	5,161	57,220	103,636	1,921
Lahore ...	33,428	348,213	104,467	1,010	3,193	46,442	39,754	1,934
Gujránwála,	14,609	231,694	53,249	3,413	997	23,471	86,810	2,876
Ferozepore...	3,053	368,271	227,169	72,090	397	64,256	134,243	445
Ráwalpindi	1,207	420,351	29,146	288,940	2,481	51,503	58,377	91
Jhelum ...	2,959	293,908	52,208	230,903	7	3,573	50,521	309
Gujrát ...	6,667	326,750	71,238	145,224	1,277	18,726	48,913	2,714
Shahpur ..	1,545	163,471	25,790	52,102	238	2,547	9,468	5,116
Mooltan ...	15,998	209,183	53,605	13,254	724	313	7,460	4,020
Jhang ...	176	172,760	38,561	2,148	120	2,721	6,240	3,966
Montgomery,	16,209	194,998	36,527	399	9,032	4,944	14,668	3,021
Muzaffargarh	38,589	193,749	15,915	15,431	801	28	11,450	813
D. I. Khan...	2,633	279,534	20,312	108,144	...	126	22,291	239
D. G. Khan..	26,528	205,746	139,220	52,695	1,920	70	6,103	254
Bannu ...	1,021	224,332	11,040	56,844	1	29,012	34,670	...
Pesháwar ...	15,250	136,410	27,594	740	617	105,638	126,670	...
Hazára ...	22,299	97,618	625	19,027	5,238	207,779	69,375	794
Kohát ...	4,201	48,950	287	35,581	1,883	18,991	18,765	...
Grand Total	868,821	6,596,605	2,338,889	2,895,012	67,509	1,336,511	1,616,790	61,142

(ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE) DURING 1881-82.

Pulses.							Drugs and Spices.		
Gram (Cicerarietinum).	Moth (Phaseolus aconitifolias).	Mattar (Peas).	Másh (Phaseolus radiatus).	Mung (Phaseolus mungo).	Masúr (Ervum lens).	Arhar (Cojanus flavus).	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Turmeric.
48,312	7,413	1,137	3,416	3,947	306	1,188	...	7,402	...
75,485	135,190	120	2,954	10,237	157	922	...	1,363	...
74,970	9,222	9,326	5,467	6,082	4,900	...	...	2,124	...
58,814	111,946	...	4,434	34,716	31,109	...	...	2,085	45
187,700	31,952	13	1,086	2,518	51	...	...	377	...
64,639	65,657	454	77	3,306	350	...	...	434	...
89,419	29,049	1,714	18,045	1,359	30,053	661	4,165	4,502	14
163,447	78,097	445	6,491	25,377	11,905	...	12	2,297	...
9	...	7	215	...	22	1	266	12	1
50,696	55,694	1	12,800	119	12,905	11	431	338	...
43,133	65,976	232	14,888	1,296	11,698	134	181	4,734	44
9,536	912	1,029	20,264	471	2,889	704	1,717	1,160	1,520
111,078	19,547	110	6,861	1,264	3,075	6	761	1,774	...
24,457	29,455	1,295	40,325	3,225	36,250	...	108	16,113	2,200
11,161	8,344	1,588	7,903	3,236	32,241	...	591	5,599	213
111,402	57,930	160	10,262	2,376	2,461	...	929	3,454	...
22,770	43,750	694	1,081	21,714	524	...	113	3,947	...
255,368	86,995	...	20,879	13,586	10,781	25	113	1,833	...
16,859	40,193	1	4,826	18,451	507	25	12	921	...
50,076	37,367	237	1,412	7,295	1,600	...	20	868	...
8,633	25,379	140	3,315	303	7,827	...	220	3,068	...
4,140	6,862	99	345	4,108	795	...	3,499	1,229	...
8,303	305	24,443	2,620	316	4,320	...	35	1,624	...
13,208	1,520	7,299	6,617	565	2,545	150	14	938	...
24,153	1,072	13,537	3,382	1,436	3,716	...	83	1,635	...
7,959	4,574	32,388	479	59	6,382	...	57	655	...
12,959	2,727	15,115	1,115	5,754	4,425	...	11	773	...
1,766	147	14,641	30	192	5,547	290	257	512	...
61,530	2,484	1,355	10,499	871	1,068	...	3	332	48
525	24,693	32	1,499	7,083	6,038	541	34	7,454	...
68	12,480	473	6,855	569	2,959	...	26	72	725
5,860	2,715	...	8	4,998	...	...	...	4	...
1,618,435	999,647	128,085	220,450	186,829	232,406	4,658	13,658	79,633	4,810

No. 44.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab in Acres

Districts.	Drugs and Spices.—(*concluded*).				Oil-seeds.			
	Coriander seed.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Linseed.	Sarson (Mustard).	Til (Sesamum orientale).	Táramira (Sinapis eruca).
Delhi ...	549	2	5,712	629	29	3,738	463	5,363
Gurgaon ...	112	...	445	671	...	2,608	2,309	2,965
Karnál ...	43	...	1,279	526	7	7,930	2,280	79
Hissar ...	1,064	...	1,160	527	...	7,897	7,401	5
Rohtak ...	11	...	25	269	...	1,347	382	4
Sirsa ...	22	...	42	80	...	964	24,130	743
Umballa ...	42	1	497	288	3,624	11,355	2,278	6,275
Ludhiána ...	25	...	14	4,105	57	8,838	270	153
Simla ...	6	25	2	...	...	...	1	...
Jullundur ...	4	...	1,135	132	69	2,078	382	322
Hoshiárpur...	62	1	116	145	1,921	12,742	2,403	4,881
Kángra ...	158	63	246	70	7,150	3,675	9,066	842
Amritsar ...	25	...	704	...	340	4,692	1,592	1,683
Gurdáspur ...	178	...	2,415	5,072	5,442	7,561	12,231	2,400
Siálkot ...	108	...	665	70	3,986	7,658	4,476	1,880
Lahore ...	2	...	1,528	...	...	8,594	6,216	1,238
Gujránwála,	33	...	50	...	278	12,652	1,943	1,362
Ferozepore...	87	...	1,165	1,074	...	47,936	9,280	3,727
Ráwalpindi,	37	...	121	241	24	16,163	1,140	68,824
Jhelum ...	15	...	263	283	180	8,453	656	52,922
Gujrát ...	276	...	269	317	1,090	10,871	5,426	18,371
Shahpur ...	7	...	8	2	53	13,152	1,949	2,852
Mooltan ...	171	...	158	55	...	9,261	9,414	5,417
Jhang ...	2	...	3	...	...	329	3,047	283
Montgomery,	1	...	146	1,136	...	21,375	15,137	18
Muzaffargarh,	1	...	167	47	...	13,099	5,584	3,557
D. I. Khan...	34	...	54	17	2	31,548	5,939	6,122
D. G. Khan,	161	...	112	20	...	13,982	8,558	7,295
Bannu ...	5	...	37	285	27	185	1,192	1,570
Pesháwar ...	41	...	283	...	...	13,359	1,627	...
Hazára ...	...	447	20	...	...	8,562	579	844
Kohát ...	...	...	35	7	...	6	131	310
Grand Total	3,282	539	18,876	16,068	24,279	312,610	147,482	202,307

(ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE) DURING 1881-82—(*concluded*).

Fibres.		Dyes.						
Cotton.	Hemp.	Kussamba (Safflower).	Indigo.	Vegetables.	Tea.	Sugarcane.	Crops not otherwise specified.	Total.
26,819	488	191	369	3,028	...	20,367	14,045	540,060
67,399	317	428	1,651	3,097	...	914	46,709	919,658
22,088	938	102	1,298	2,839	...	17,869	879	654,117
20,292	380	18	3,311	5,707	...	214	5,554	1,286,383
45,459	467	12	2,027	1,193	...	10,281	30,264	903,805
152	32	...	...	1,317	...	24	...	915,305
47,235	7,225	13,126	1,035	4,391	...	35,893	8,169	1,057,008
18,032	5,223	...	514	5,193	...	11,673	59,225	778,907
1	...	...	...	6	35	...	...	12,927
26,545	2,727	130	191	1,372	...	39,698	47,670	711,069
26,299	5,594	8,430	729	4,656	...	41,188	28,869	888,996
6,560	6,362	411	...	4,546	9,988	10,547	12,966	711,755
17,579	1,395	11	...	15,391	...	28,335	435	757,001
21,337	6,575	847	...	8,795	...	46,734	14,772	818,290
44,108	2,364	100	...	12,075	...	48,439	39,622	877,410
47,745	1,110	...	12	12,311	...	3,974	68,578	918,723
32,551	197	1	...	33,588	...	20,934	831	616,132
16,436	4,123	...	40	6,944	...	1,701	3,334	1,355,351
57,551	314	40	3	1,339	...	809	2,178	1,082,675
21,765	778	75	...	3,384	...	285	...	822,322
22,051	1,278	1,832	113	14,340	...	7,156	825	754,609
31,183	190	...	6	1,610	...	1,459	488	334,313
35,448	6	13	49,571	18,264	...	4,896	1,758	480,955
29,781	...	1	...	17,322	...	240	12,232	322,788
20,462	147	...	...	2,041	...	163	13,718	403,156
26,270	1	40	33,934	1,250	...	5,193	3,568	422,040
23,985	5	...	...	1,981	...	169	8,600	554,614
106,597	...	41	14,668	1,840	...	106	216	609,244
4,104	...	...	...	7,728	...	3,500	956	454,699
9,301	4	...	...	14,214	...	13,925	757	514,129
12,080	13	...	...	913	1,006	621	5,397	477,464
2,822	...	...	...	278	...	13	...	145,845
890,037	48,253	25,849	109,472	212,953	11,029	377,320	431,615	22,101,850

No. 45.—Statement of

Districts.		Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.
Delhi	...	165,627	969	425	3,025
Gurgaon	...	157,740	729	1,536	7,351
Karnál	...	193,653	2,775	993	15,801
Hissar	...	94,500	853	715	5,439
Rohtak	...	88,723	1,336	919	8,856
Sirsa	...	78,794	813	401	2,587
Umballa	...	340,270	8,600	3,035	11,767
Ludhiána	...	270,238	1,157	648	7,430
Simla	...	9,145	116	112	120
Jullundur	...	446,682	3,617	1,063	8,501
Hoshiárpur	...	334,099	4,336	3,534	6,256
Kángra	...	311,868	1,741	2,343	857
Amritsar	...	174,056	1,443	1,475	6,098
Gurdáspur	...	174,651	2,530	1,370	5,498
Siálkot	...	385,985	4,676	1,137	3,999
Lahore	...	173,409	1,732	1,591	13,128
Gujránwála	...	122,689	657	757	4,600
Ferozepore	...	294,254	2,469	2,246	9,076
Ráwalpindi	...	220,902	4,288	604	16,056
Jhelum	...	229,653	5,763	711	22,815
Gujrát	...	192,270	3,941	991	8,896
Shahpur	...	231,936	920	1,009	9,071
Mooltan	...	168,809	1,151	521	10,350
Jhang	...	124,250	1,752	236	3,297
Montgomery	...	260,636	472	866	6,951
Muzaffargarh	...	137,304	3,073	1,130	4,169
Dera Ismail Khan	...	182,257	3,228	496	11,146
Dera Gházi Khan	...	81,901	2,913	450	4,722
Bannu	...	127,609	2,620	481	18,478
Pesháwar	...	178,611	3,363	1,274	7,548
Hazára	...	77,364	1,183	528	3,716
Kohát	...	91,532	1,022	176	3,464
Total	...	6,121,417	76,238	33,773	251,068

Note.—This table was prepared for the Report for 1878-79.

STOCK IN THE PUNJAB.

Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Camels.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
36,000	4,500	295	4,946	26,424	39
36,486	4,974	464	4,477	84,833	11
61,862	7,457	702	6,114	33,558	39
80,302	4,107	6,690	1,637	32,832	6
38,599	5,962	1,774	8,584	34,487	...
81,528	...	8,180	1,149	24,427	24
131,492	8,896	112	10,205	90,816	62
67,505	221	1,811	11,956	65,214	62
1,610	361	...	...	3,049	...
44,987	86	563	16,421	87,074	185
108,953	100	530	2,555	112,835	71
143,840	...	95	17	82,950	27
47,214	50	311	1,875	56,129	163
73,495	3,975	77	4,475	57,722	59
34,661	108	93	1,326	94,746	35
80,500	...	712	4,922	67,874	80
41,562	60	2,681	652	69,563	87
79,101	57	3,741	10,014	75,141	201
144,985	109	23,854	105	55,653	82
275,845	...	9,399	2	41,731	52
77,084	...	1,737	70	40,792	48
166,249	...	1,918	28	47,626	95
326,130	...	23,854	105	55,653	82
221,560	...	9,399	2	41,731	59
469,766	...	1,737	70	40,792	48
95,871	...	1,918	28	47,626	95
485,308	...	10,738	18	58,940	223
91,015	...	6,930	21	12,125	70
71,744	...	7,341	5	39,936	69
65,268	66	2,913	189	43,483	101
99,915	...	208	6	29,519	5
83,576	...	2,164	10	21,166	24
3,864,013	41,161	125,584	92,855	1,803,278	2,518

It is revised quinquennially.

No. 46.—Statement showing Rates of Rents and Produce

Districts.	Rent per acre for Rice. Maximum rent.	Rice. Minimum rent.	Indigo. Maximum rent.	Indigo. Minimum rent.	Cotton. Maximum rent.	Cotton. Minimum rent.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Delhi ...	10 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0
Gurgaon ...	8 0 0	2 8 0	5 7 0	2 0 0	9 2 0	0 10 10
Karnál ...	4 14 8	2 14 0	8 10 8	5 6 8	7 0 0	5 1 4
Hissar ...	8 12 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	4 12 10	0 4 0
Rohtak ...	8 0 0	1 6 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	8 0 0	1 7 0
Sirsa ...	8 8 0	1 8 0	...	...	7 0 0	4 0 0
Umballa ...	6 12 0	3 7 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	6 12 0	3 12 0
Ludhiána ...	10 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0
Simla ...	1 8 0	1 2 0	...	...	1 8 0	1 2 0
Jullundur ...	12 12 0	2 8 0	16 10 0	1 8 0	18 0 0	4 0 0
Hoshiárpur ...	24 0 0	0 15 9	30 0 0	4 0 0	25 0 0	1 0 0
Kángra ...	20 0 0	1 7 3	...	...	5 5 4	0 8 11
Amritsar ...	10 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	3 0 0
Gurdáspur ...	14 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...
Siálkot ...	22 2 0	1 8 0	...	...	15 0 0	2 0 0
Lahore ...	9 0 9	5 0 9	13 5 3	8 0 0	6 0 0	3 5 7
Gujránwála ...	5 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	4 0 0
Ferozepore ...	2 13 4	1 5 4	2 0 0	1 12 0	3 9 0	2 4 6
Ráwalpindi ...	25 0 0	5 12 0	...	...	6 0 0	0 3 0
Jhelum ...	20 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	10 0 0	8 0 0
Gujrát ...	4 13 5	1 11 8	4 0 0	2 10 0	4 5 4	1 0 0
Shahpur ...	12 0 0	5 0 0	45 0 0	...	8 0 0	3 0 0
Mooltan ...	30 0 0	12 0 0	24 0 0	6 0 0	37 0 0	14 0 0
Jhang ...	11 8 0	7 8 0	...	...	18 5 4	14 5 4
Montgomery ...	9 3 5	7 5 0	...	...	8 2 9	6 5 10
Muzaffargarh ...	8 4 6	4 8 2	11 3 6	7 7 1	9 0 0	2 15 10
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6 14 0	3 14 0	...	...	3 10 0	2 6 0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	9 3 3	4 9 0	6 15 3	4 14 0	6 5 3	3 13 0
Bannu ...	10 5 4	5 2 0	...	...	6 0 0	3 11 3
Pesháwar ...	25 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	24 0 0	3 0 0
Hazára ...	25 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	18 0 0	2 0 0
Kohát ...	35 0 0	23 5 3	...	...	10 0 0	5 0 0
Average ...	13 1 3	4 14 6	12 9 3	3 14 6	10 0 5	3 11 0

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881-82.

LAND SUITED FOR

Sugar.		Opium.		Tobacco.	
Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
15 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	12 0 0	5 0 0
15 0 0	1 8 0	...	...	9 0 0	0 12 0
11 5 4	8 5 2	...	...	11 5 4	8 0 0
8 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	0 8 0
12 0 0	1 8 0	...	...	8 2 0	1 5 0
40 0 0	23 0 0	...	...	25 0 0	0 10 0
13 11 0	7 8 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	9 13 0	5 1 0
14 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0
...	...	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 2 0
68 0 0	9 0 0	25 0 0	7 1 0	25 0 0	5 0 0
80 0 0	3 0 0	34 0 0	5 0 0	50 0 0	4 0 0
29 1 6	1 0 0	30 0 0	10 0 0	30 12 0	2 0 0
9 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
40 0 0	1 10 6	...	...	26 0 0	4 0 0
16 10 4	9 5 4	8 0 0	3 10 6	9 10 0	3 4 10
12 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0
39 0 0	27 14 0	3 6 8	1 15 4	3 7 0	1 15 6
23 5 0	11 10 6	80 0 0	4 0 0	40 0 0	2 0 0
29 0 0	14 0 0	40 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	12 0 0
7 0 0	2 11 6	4 8 0	1 6 6	6 8 0	1 9 9
42 0 0	19 0 0	57 0 0	19 0 0	17 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	...	27 0 0	11 0 0
45 0 0	30 10 8	39 0 0	25 0 0	18 5 4	13 0 0
34 6 2	27 4 0	14 1 5	10 5 2	13 6 4	10 6 4
35 11 7	13 5 3	10 12 0	8 0 0	40 0 0	5 10 2
19 5 0	11 3 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	10 14 0	6 15 0
22 8 0	18 0 0	36 0 0	24 0 0	12 12 0	8 8 0
28 0 0	14 10 3	10 0 0	6 10 8	31 8 0	18 9 4
80 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0
40 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0	3 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0
180 0 0	144 0 0	...	...	17 8 0	...
35 2 2	15 14 11	22 14 0	9 3 1	17 13 2	5 13 6

No. 46.—Statement showing Rates of Rents and Produce in the

Districts.		Rent per acre for Wheat. Irrigated. Maximum rent. Rs. A. P.	Irrigated. Minimum rent. Rs. A. P.	Unirrigated. Maximum rent. Rs. A. P.	Unirrigated. Minimum rent. Rs. A. P.	Inferior Irrigated. Maximum rent. Rs. A. P.	Inferior Irrigated. Minimum rent. Rs. A. P.
Delhi	...	7 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0
Gurgaon	...	9 2 0	2 6 0	9 2 0	1 8 0	9 2 0	2 6 0
Karnál	...	6 10 8	4 5 4	4 8 0	3 2 8	2 13 4	2 1 4
Hissar	...	6 0 9	1 10 0	2 8 0	0 5 4	3 14 0	0 9 7
Rohtak	...	8 0 0	1 8 0	3 3 3	0 15 9	8 1 0	1 5 0
Sirsa	...	12 0 0	1 4 0	3 12 0	0 4 0	4 0 0	0 10 0
Umballa	...	9 0 0	5 1 0	4 6 0	2 2 0	4 11 0	2 9 0
Ludhiána	...	12 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0
Simla	...	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 2 0
Jullundur	...	14 0 0	5 8 0	10 0 0	1 8 0	20 0 0	0 4 0
Hoshiárpur	...	44 0 0	2 0 0	39 5 4	0 10 6	33 8 0	1 8 0
Kángra	...	12 10 4	4 7 3	13 6 9	0 11 6	7 0 0	0 13 4
Amritsar	...	9 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0
Gurdáspur	...	7 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 5 0	5 0 0	2 13 0
Siálkot	...	21 0 0	3 5 0	14 0 0	1 15 9	10 12 6	1 6 6
Lahore	...	5 0 9	3 4 6	4 2 0	2 7 3	2 10 4	1 9 0
Gujránwála	...	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Ferozepore	...	3 13 0	2 2 0	2 12 0	1 9 6	3 1 6	1 14 9
Ráwalpindi	...	32 0 0	2 0 0	24 0 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	1 0 0
Jhelum	...	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0
Gujrát	...	5 2 8	1 10 4	5 5 4	1 4 0	3 10 8	0 11 0
Shahpur	...	15 0 0	7 0 0	9 0 0	2 0 0	13 0 0	4 0 0
Mooltan	...	12 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	7 0 0	3 0 0
Jhang	...	14 0 0	11 5 4	10 10 8	7 5 4	6 5 4	3 0 0
Montgomery	...	9 6 10	6 6 10	4 12 4	3 11 9	4 6 4	3 5 8
Muzaffargarh	...	10 8 0	6 4 0	7 9 8	3 1 8	5 0 0	3 8 0
Dera Ismail Khan	...	7 7 0	4 11 0	6 1 0	3 5 0	4 3 0	2 15 0
Dera Ghází Khan	...	11 0 0	2 12 0	6 10 8	4 0 0	5 1 4	1 8 5
Bannu	...	8 8 0	4 13 6	5 12 0	3 13 0	5 0 1	3 9 0
Pesháwar	...	16 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	2 0 0
Hazára	...	24 0 2	4 0 0	21 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 0 0
Kohát	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Average	...	12 0 11	4 9 2	8 3 10	2 4 3	7 7 2	2 5 3

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881-82—(*continued*).

LAND SUITED FOR

GRAINS.		OIL-SEEDS.			
Unirrigated.		*Irrigated.*		*Unirrigated.*	
Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
4 12 0	1 8 0	8 0 0	1 13 0	4 12 0	0 8 0
2 1 4	1 10 8	3 2 8	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 9 4
0 13 0	0 3 2	4 6 0	0 9 7	1 0 0	0 2 9
3 3 3	0 15 7	6 1 0	1 3 0	3 3 3	0 12 7
1 0 0	0 2 0	4 4 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 2 0
2 13 0	1 8 0	5 5 0	2 14 0	2 13 0	1 5 0
6 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0
1 2 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 0
6 0 0	1 4 0	9 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0
43 8 0	0 15 9	31 9 0	2 8 0	22 0 0	1 14 0
20 0 0	0 5 9	10 0 0	0 10 6	10 10 8	0 6 0
3 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
4 2 0	2 3 0	9 4 0	8 5 0	5 3 0	3 2 0
7 11 0	1 1 0	12 5 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	0 15 8
2 1 7	1 9 3	4 6 8	2 1 9	4 7 0	2 4 10
1 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
2 4 0	1 5 0	2 9 4	1 8 8	2 10 0	1 6 3
9 0 0	0 3 0	...	...	4 0 0	0 8 0
4 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0
3 2 8	0 7 4	6 12 0	0 15 6	3 6 8	0 9 0
5 0 0	2 0 0	14 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0
...	...	11 0 0	5 0 0	...	...
5 10 8	4 0 0	9 0 0	7 8 0	6 10 8	4 5 4
3 11 11	2 15 8	5 14 8	4 2 9	3 0 9	2 8 6
3 9 6	2 6 8	3 12 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	2 1 0
3 2 0	2 1 0	5 10 0	3 9 0	4 9 0	3 3 0
4 9 8	1 2 5	4 6 0	1 5 0	4 0 0	1 3 2
3 11 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	3 5 0	3 12 0	2 8 0
10 0 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	4 0 0
2 0 0	0 12 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	2 0 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	1 14 0	...
5 9 9	1 8 0	7 9 5	3 0 9	4 15 2	1 10 5

No. 46.—Statement showing Rates of Rents and Produce in the

Districts.	Rent per acre for land suited for — Fibres — Irrigated — Maximum rent.			Irrigated — Minimum rent.			Unirrigated — Maximum rent.			Unirrigated — Minimum rent.			Average — Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Refined sugar.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	F.	Rs.	A.	P.				
Delhi ...	6	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	968	130	153	...
Gurgaon ...	9	2	0	1	8	0	9	2	0	1	4	0	189	46	112	680
Karnál ...	2	13	4	1	14	8	2	0	0	1	6	8	732	159	173	1,188
Hissar ...	3	0	0	0	9	7	0	13	0	0	2	9	616	12	51	...
Rohtak ...	8	0	0	1	5	0	3	3	3	0	15	9	916	720	588	...
Sirsa ...		...			...		1	0	0	0	6	0	984	...	160	1,042
Umballa ...	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	7	0	1	5	0	576	18	218	180
Ludhiána ...	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	500	30	400	600
Simla ...	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	12	0	468	...	35	...
Jullundur ...	18	0	0	2	8	0	10	0	0	1	4	0	591	61	526	1,308
Hoshiárpur ...	22	2	0	2	0	0	22	0	0	2	0	0	840	47	293	300
Kángra ...	8	8	6	1	0	10	6	0	0	1	4	0	672	...	68	460
Amritsar ...	4	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	2	8	0	960	...	64	...
Gurdáspur ...	2	5	0	2	1	0	1	12	0	1	4	0	668	...	50	220
Siálkot ...	12	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	1,000	...	82	4,294
Lahore ...	5	12	8	3	4	4	5	1	6	2	11	4	1,187	...	359	...
Gujránwála ...	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	537	...	107	993
Ferozepore ...	2	9	4	1	3	4	2	10	0	1	6	3	763	85	299	...
Ráwalpindi ...		...			...		5	0	0	0	12	0	550	...	120	...
Jhelum ...	6	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	400	...	30	...
Gujrát ...	6	8	0	1	11	6	3	2	0	0	10	0	617	...	123	...
Shahpur ...	14	0	0	4	0	0		...			...		692	60	70	...
Mooltan ...	9	0	0	3	0	0		...			...		920	24	396	...
Jhang ...		...			...			...			...		265	...	229	...
Montgomery ...	6	0	0	4	0	0		...			...		958	...	191	...
Muzaffargarh ...		...			...			...			...		640	34	90	1,733
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1	8	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	570	...	102	...
Dera Ghází Khan ...		...			...			...			...		520	25	98	...
Bannu ...		...			...			...			...		217	...	51	...
Pesháwar ...	10	0	0	3	0	0		...			...		960	...	120	800
Hazára ...		...			...			...			...		1,420	...	650	...
Kohát ...		...			...			...			...		2,240	...	162	...
Average ...	7	4	6	2	5	6	4	14	0	1	5	8	754	104	193	1,600

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881-82—(*concluded*).

PRODUCE OF LAND PER ACRE IN lbs.

Opium.	Tobacco.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Gram.	Barley.	Bájra.	Jawár.	Vegetables.	Tea.
...	833	790	347	180	183	700	1,040	200	240	...	...
...	370	668	377	258	100	205	325	140	136	1,729	...
...	510	643	397	229	194	393	261	219	337	...	...
...	615	405	320	223	104	...	...	...	...	1,026	...
...	989	960	470	426	700	984	880	368	575	...	...
...	1,032	449	183	192	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	581	646	453	225	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	20	960	960	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	23	260	285	...	...	...	261	...	...	1,025	...
481	1,384	1,258	802	544	393	...	...	...	320	2,400	...
18	1,361	800	400	220	307	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	771	625	721	201	376	135	312	...	...	...	183
12	820	738	480	320	380	530	...	...	738	...	...
...	1,110	446	450	312	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	787	847	504	475	364	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	676	769	487	389	261	820	615	451	490	...	...
9	672	645	298	229	360	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	940	768	733	445	275	...	...	...	...	1,250	...
...	3,200	419	372	454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	380	130	200	190	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	450	456	578	547	284	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	600	792	648	210	328	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	646	622	524	346	480	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	449	735	470	332	...	472	594	...	357	...	...
7	860	987	590	404	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	906	946	520	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,084	695	448	423	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	590	625	630	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	687	503	503	222	...	400	...	100	...	...	...
3	640	520	360	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2,560	1,394	450	952	...	...	1,195	640	...	...	...
...	...	691	80	231	...	663	760	308	...	...	...
38	763	678	470	348	292	530	624	303	399	1,486	183

No. 47.—Comparative Statement of the Price of

during the years

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Prices							
	1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Districts.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.
	Wheat, 1st sort.				*Flour (Ata), 1st sort.*			
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C	S. C.	S. C
Delhi ...	20 4	17 12	19 0	19 4	16 12	15 4	16 0	15 12
Gurgaon ...	19 8	18 0	19 0	19 4	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 8
Karnál ...	18 0	17 8	18 8	20 0	15 0	14 12	16 0	16 0
Hissar ...	16 0	15 0	17 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0
Rohtak ...	17 9	18 0	18 8	21 8	14 8	15 8	15 12	17 8
Sirsa ...	16 0	15 0	16 0	18 8	13 0	12 0	14 0	13 0
Umballa ...	18 4	17 0	19 4	22 8	16 0	15 0	16 4	17 12
Ludhiána ...	18 8	17 0	20 0	22 0	15 8	14 8	16 0	18 0
Simla ...	13 8	10 6	13 14	17 8	8 12	9 0	12 0	14 0
Jullundur ...	19 0	16 8	20 0	21 8	16 0	13 8	16 0	17 0
Hoshiárpur ...	19 0	17 8	22 0	22 0	17 0	15 8	18 0	19 8
Kángra ...	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0
Amritsar ...	18 0	16 8	21 0	23 0	17 4	15 4	18 12	22 5
Gurdáspur ...	21 0	17 0	20 0	24 0	17 0	14 0	18 0	19 0
Siálkot ...	14 8	15 0	19 0	20 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	17 0
Lahore ...	16 8	15 0	17 8	19 8	14 0	12 0	14 0	12 0
Gujránwála ...	15 0	15 0	17 4	20 0	12 4	12 0	15 0	16 1
Ferozepore ...	17 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	16 0
Ráwalpindi ...	11 0	11 8	12 8	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	15 0
Jhelum ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	12 0	11 12	13 0	15 0
Gujrát ...	13 8	16 0	18 0	20 4	13 0	13 0	15 0	17 4
Shahpur ...	12 4	12 4	15 3	15 8	11 0	11 0	12 13	13 15
Mooltan ...	13 12	12 0	14 0	16 0	12 0	10 8	12 8	15 0
Jhang ...	12 12	12 12	14 8	18 0	11 0	11 4	12 0	15 8
Montgomery ...	14 8	13 12	15 8	19 0	12 8	12 0	13 0	15 0
Muzaffargarh ...	14 0	12 4	15 8	18 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	16 0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	10 0	10 5	16 14	18 2	8 12	9 1	14 6	15 5
Dera Ghází Khan ...	13 12	11 9	15 10	16 14	11 4	10 0	13 2	13 12
Bannu ...	10 0	10 12	16 14	19 6	8 12	10 0	15 6	17 8
Pesháwar ...	7 7	7 5	10 11	12 6	5 14	7 0	9 1	10 11
Hazára ...	9 0	11 0	13 8	15 0	8 4	10 0	11 0	13 8
Kohát ...	7 0	8 9	11 2	14 0	6 6	7 15	10 8	13 1
General Average ...	15 0	14 4	16 14	19 0	12 13	12 5	14 7	15 14

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB 1880-81 AND 1881-82.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

CURRENT.

1880-81.				1881-82.					1880-81.				1881-82.			
Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.			Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.	
Barley (Jaú).									*Gram, 1st sort.*							
S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
29	8	22	0	25	8	0	27	8	23	0	21	0	20	0	22	8
27	8	24	8	25	12	0	27	0	23	4	21	8	21	0	22	8
28	0	29	0	30	0	0	34	0	21	8	22	0	24	0	26	8
29	0	26	0	23	0	0	30	0	18	0	25	0	23	0	30	0
28	8	22	0	24	0	0	26	0	25	0	23	0	23	8	26	8
37	8	31	0	25	8	1	2	0	29	8	25	8	26	12	36	0
27	0	26	0	26	0	0	34	0	23	0	21	4	22	4	28	0
31	8	27	0	27	0	0	37	0	23	0	24	0	25	0	31	0
14	4	15	0	22	8	0	27	15	13	8	15	8	15	8	19	0
27	0	24	0	32	0	0	33	0	20	0	21	4	21	8	28	0
28	0	24	0	32	0	0	28	0	21	0	22	0	23	0	24	0
24	0	22	0	30	0	0	31	0	16	0	16	0	22	0	24	0
28	0	24	0	30	0	1	0	0	21	8	19	12	23	0	29	0
28	0	22	0	28	0	0	30	0	20	0	17	0	20	0	23	0
22	0	24	0	28	8	0	32	0	18	0	18	0	18	4	25	0
17	0	22	0	29	0	0	32	0	20	0	19	0	20	0	27	0
24	0	23	8	30	0	0	32	0	17	12	16	12	19	0	22	8
29	0	26	0	29	0	0	35	0	23	0	21	0	24	0	32	0
15	0	14	8	20	0	0	22	0	11	12	11	12	15	8	19	8
20	0	20	0	22	4	0	27	4	16	8	16	8	16	0	23	0
20	0	26	0	25	0	0	32	0	17	8	17	8	17	0	24	0
17	8	17	8	21	12	0	23	4	14	12	15	8	17	4	20	8
18	8	17	12	20	8	0	23	0	16	8	16	8	17	0	21	8
16	8	19	0	20	0	0	32	0	15	8	17	0	16	4	23	8
19	0	18	0	20	0	0	26	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	24	0
21	8	20	0	23	0	0	25	0	14	8	14	0	15	0	20	0
13	2	15	10	26	4	0	33	12	10	0	14	1	25	10	28	12
16	4	16	14	20	10	0	23	12	12	13	13	14	20	15	23	12
15	0	18	12	30	5	0	38	12	10	12	13	12	31	4	22	8
10	6	9	7	23	1	0	27	10	7	7	7	5	15	9	15	2
14	0	16	0	23	0	0	25	0	8	12	8	4	11	0	14	8
10	4	11	7	22	5	0	29	5	7	10	9	14	15	5	21	10
22	2	21	1	25	8	0	30	4	17	7	17	9	20	1	24	5

No. 47.—Comparative Statement of the Prices of

during the years

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	Prices															
	1880-81.				1881-82.				1880-81.				1881-82.			
Districts.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.	
	Indian-corn (Makai).								*Jawár (Sorghum Vulgare).*							
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	26	8	23	8	22	0	24	8	30	4	23	8	20	0	24	8
Gurgaon ...	26	0	20	0	22	0	24	0	27	0	23	0	22	0	25	0
Karnál ...	26	0	27	0	24	0	30	0	28	8	27	8	24	0	31	0
Hissar ...	8	0	8	0	20	0	20	0	24	0	25	0	24	0	36	0
Rohtak ...	...		...		...		...		27	0	24	8	23	0	29	0
Sirsa ...	...		13	0	...		...		35	0	28	0	24	10	42	0
Umballa ...	30	0	23	0	22	0	31	0	28	0	25	0	25	0	31	0
Ludhiána ...	30	0	27	0	21	0	33	0	31	0	27	0	24	0	34	0
Simla ...	17	0	16	0	19	0	23	0	14	0	18	0	20	0	22	0
Jullundur ...	18	0	25	0	28	0	31	0	28	0	22	0	22	0	36	0
Hoshiárpur ...	22	0	24	0	24	0	28	0	23	0	22	0	22	0	28	0
Kángra ...	20	0	19	8	24	0	27	0	...		...		...		...	
Amritsar ...	26	0	22	0	21	0	30	0	26	0	22	0	21	0	31	0
Gurdáspur ...	20	0	21	0	19	0	27	0	18	0	21	0	18	0	27	0
Siálkot ...	20	0	19	0	20	0	27	0	21	0	20	0	19	0	27	0
Lahore ...	25	0	22	0	23	0	31	0	24	0	22	0	23	0	30	0
Gujránwála ...	22	0	19	0	20	0	26	0	22	0	19	0	20	0	28	0
Ferozepore ...	...		24	0	22	0	31	0	...		23	0	...		23	0
Ráwalpindi ...	14	0	14	8	20	0	21	0	16	0	16	0	17	0	26	0
Jhelum ...	19	0	18	0	20	0	22	0	19	0	19	0	17	4	22	0
Gujrát ...	19	0	20	0	22	0	26	0	19	0	20	0	18	0	28	0
Shahpur ...	15	0	15	0	15	8	19	0	15	0	16	0	14	4	21	0
Mooltan ...	16	0	17	0	16	0	22	0	18	0	19	0	13	0	22	0
Jhang ...	13	0	20	0	20	0	28	0	12	0	16	0	14	0	26	0
Montgomery ...	20	0	17	0	...		20	0	15	0	18	0	...		25	0
Muzaffargarh ...	...		...		...		...		15	0	18	0	13	0	18	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...		16	4	16	4	20	0	13	12	18	12	15	0	32	8
Dera Ghází Khan ...	...		...		...		...		11	14	16	9	13	12	22	8
Bannu ...	14	6	19	6	21	4	30	10	12	8	20	0	15	0	27	8
Pesháwar ...	9	1	11	6	16	4	23	11	8	7	9	6	11	11	22	12
Hazára ...	14	8	15	0	17	8	23	0	...		...		...		...	
Kohát ...	8	14	12	12	14	0	21	10	...		...		...		...	
General Average ...	19	3	18	15	20	6	24	13	20	1	20	10	18	5	27	14

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB 1880-81 AND 1881-82—(*continued.*)

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CURRENT.							
1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.
Bájra (*Panicum Spicatum*).				*Rice*, 1*st sort*.			
S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
26 8	20 0	18 0	21 8	6 0	5 4	5 8	5 8
27 8	21 0	20 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
24 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0
24 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
25 0	20 0	17 0	25 8	7 0	7 8	8 0	9 0
26 0	20 8	21 8	33 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
20 0	21 0	19 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0
27 0	24 0	17 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
13 0	18 0	17 0	23 0	7 0	8 8	7 8	9 0
18 0	18 0	16 0	21 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
20 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	8 0	6 0	8 0	8 0
...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	15 0	14 0
20 0	18 0	17 0	27 0	10 0	12 8	11 8	13 0
12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
16 0	17 8	15 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	7 0
19 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0
20 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	6 0	7 0	8 0
...	20 0	...	27 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
13 0	13 0	15 0	18 8	4 8	5 4	5 8	6 8
16 0	16 0	10 8	21 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
17 0	18 0	26 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
14 12	14 8	14 4	19 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0
16 0	14 8	13 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 8
15 0	...	...	24 0	5 8	5 0	5 0	5 0
15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0
13 2	15 0	15 10	25 0	4 6	4 10	5 0	5 0
12 8	12 13	13 12	22 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8
7 8	15 0	15 0	21 4	3 7	3 7	3 12	4 6
8 7	8 7	9 12	16 4	5 8	6 3	4 9	5 3
11 0	14 0	10 0	12 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8
8 9	12 2	...	19 2	3 3	3 13	3 13	4 12
17 5	16 13	16 0	21 5	6 5	6 7	6 9	6 15

No. 47.—Comparative Statement of the Prices of

during the years

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Prices							
	1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Districts.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.
	Urd Dal (Phaseolus Radiatus)				*Potatoes.*			
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Delhi ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	13 4	27 0	16 0	20 0
Gurgaon ...	16 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	12 0
Karnál ...	17 0	19 8	18 8	16 0	14 0	16 0	12 0	20 0
Hissar ...	10 8	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	12 0	...	8 0
Rohtak ...	15 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0
Sirsa ...	12 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0
Umballa ...	16 8	19 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	16 0
Ludhiána ...	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	16 0
Simla ...	9 8	10 8	10 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Jullundur ...	15 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0
Hoshiárpur ...	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0
Kángra ...	13 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	11 0	24 0	23 0	27 0
Amritsar ...	15 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0
Gurdáspur ...	18 0	18 8	17 0	18 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	10 0
Siálkot ...	14 0	15 0	14 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0
Lahore ...	14 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
Gujránwála ...	12 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	12 0	16 0
Ferozepore ...	14 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0
Ráwalpindi ...	9 8	11 8	11 0	13 0	7 0	23 0	20 0	20 0
Jhelum ...	13 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	10 0
Gujrát ...	15 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	8 0	16 0	25 0	26 0
Shahpur ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	8 0	...	9 0
Mooltan ...	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	8 0	10 0	8 0	12 0
Jhang ...	11 8	12 8	12 8	16 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	10 0
Montgomery ...	14 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	8 12	12 0	8 0	10 0
Muzaffargarh ...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	9 1	13 12	12 8	15 0	2 8	6 4	...	8 12
Dera Ghází Khan ...	10 0	10 10	...	...	7 8	8 12	7 8	7 8
Bannu ...	6 4	7 8	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 0	7 0	8 0
Pesháwar ...	8 4	10 1	10 6	13 10	3 9	11 11	7 13	12 6
Hazára ...	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 8	8 0	16 0	20 0	24 0
Kohát ...	6 0	10 3	10 3	12 2	6 6	10 4	10 4	12 12
General Average ...	12 10	14 3	13 10	14 7	9 12	13 4	11 13	14 10

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB 1880-81 AND 1881-82—(*continued*).

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CURRENT.							
1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.
Cotton (Cleaned).				*Sugar, 1st sort.*			
S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
2 14	2 12	2 12	3 0	2 0	2 0	2 4	2 4
2 12	3 0	2 12	3 0	2 10	2 12	2 8	2 12
3 0	2 12	3 0	3 6	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 8
2 8	2 8	2 8	3 4	...	...	...	...
3 0	3 0	3 0	3 4	2 8	2 8	2 12	2 12
3 0	3 0	3 4	3 6	2 0	2 8	2 12	2 12
2 12	2 12	3 4	3 0	2 4	2 4	2 8	2 8
2 12	3 0	2 8	3 4	2 8	2 6	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 4	2 4	2 8	2 0	2 4	2 0	2 8
2 6	2 4	2 0	2 12	2 4	2 0	2 0	2 8
2 12	2 8	2 8	2 12	2 0	2 4	2 8	2 12
2 0	2 0	2 0	2 4	2 2	2 4	2 4	2 8
2 8	2 8	2 12	3 0	2 6	2 8	2 12	2 12
2 4	2 8	2 8	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4
2 8	2 0	2 8	3 8	2 6	2 0	2 4	2 8
2 4	2 4	2 4	3 0	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4
2 12	2 8	2 6	3 3	2 8	2 8	2 0	3 0
2 12	2 8	2 8	3 0	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 8
2 2	2 1	2 4	2 8	1 14	1 14	2 0	2 2
2 2	2 0	2 8	2 12	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4
2 4	2 8	2 8	3 0	2 6	2 4	3 8	2 8
2 12	2 4	2 4	2 12	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
2 6	2 6	2 10	2 14	2 4	2 4	2 6	2 6
2 8	2 3	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 4	2 6	2 10
2 8	2 3	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 4	2 4	2 4
2 8	2 8	3 0	3 0	2 4	2 6	2 8	2 4
2 0	2 0	2 5	2 8	2 2	2 3	2 3	2 4
2 5	2 3	2 13	2 13	1 14	2 0	2 3	2 3
1 14	1 11	1 14	2 3	1 12	1 14	2 0	2 4
1 12	1 12	2 2	2 2	1 15	2 2	2 4	2 4
2 0	2 0	1 14	2 0	2 0	2 2	2 2	2 2
2 0	2 8	1 14	2 6	1 11	1 14	2 1	2 3
2 7	2 6	2 8	2 13	2 3	2 4	2 5	2 7

No. 47.—Comparative Statement of the Prices of

during the years

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Prices							
	1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Districts.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.
	Ghi (Cows).				*Firewood, 1st sort.*			
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Delhi ...	1 6½	1 8	1 7	1 8	2 0 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Gurgaon ...	1 12	1 14	1 12	1 12	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 20 0
Karnál ...	1 8	1 8	1 10	1 10	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Hissar ...	1 11	1 13	1 13	1 14	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 0 0
Rohtak ...	1 9	1 3	1 12	1 14	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Sirsa ...	1 12	1 12	1 13	1 12	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Umballa ...	1 7	1 9	1 9	1 12	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 20 0
Ludhiána ...	1 6	1 8	1 9	1 8	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Simla ...	1 7	1 7	1 5	1 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	2 0 0
Jullundur ...	1 4	1 6	1 6	1 8	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Hoshiárpur ..	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 30 0	2 28 0
Kángra ...	1 4	1 5	1 8	1 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
Amritsar ...	1 3½	1 4½	1 6	1 6	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 15 0	2 10 0
Gurdáspur ...	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Siálkot ...	1 4	1 7	1 8	1 9	3 0 0	2 30 0	3 20 0	3 0 0
Lahore ...	1 4	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 30 0	2 0 0	2 20 0	1 30 0
Gujránwála ...	1 3	1 6	1 7	1 9	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0
Ferozepore ...	1 6	1 6	1 9	1 9	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 30 0	2 0 0
Ráwalpindi ...	1 2	1 5	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 13 0
Jhelum ...	1 3	1 6	1 7	1 9	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
Gujrát ...	1 8	1 8	1 10	1 12	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	3 0 0
Shahpur ...	1 3	1 4	1 6	1 8	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Mooltan ...	1 9	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 30 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
Jhang ...	1 4½	1 7	1 9	1 10	4 20 0	4 20 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Montgomery ...	1 4	1 6	1 7	1 9	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Muzaffargarh ...	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Dera Ismail Khan,	1 2	1 4	1 5	1 5	2 7 8	2 32 8	2 20 0	2 20 0
Dera Ghází Khan,	1 4	1 4	1 5	1 5	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0
Bannu ...	0 15½	1 1½	1 6	1 4	1 20 0	1 20 0	1 20 0	1 20 0
Peshawar ...	0 15	1 5	1 5	1 6	1 18 8	1 25 0	1 31 8	1 11 0
Hazára ...	1 4	1 8	1 9	1 8	2 20 0	3 0 0	2 20 0	3 0 0
Kohát ..	0 14	1 2	1 1	1 4	1 23 12	1 23 12	0 38 4	1 4 0
General Average,	1 5	1 6	1 8	1 8	2 29 5	2 32 0	2 31 6	2 32 6

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB 1880-81 AND 1881-82—(*concluded*).

10		11		12		13		14			15			16			17		
CURRENT.																			
1880-81.				1881-82.				1880-81.						1881-82.					
Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.			Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.			Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.			Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.		
Tobacco.								*Salt (Lahori.)*											
S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
2	8	2	8	2	4	2	4	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
8	0	7	8	7	8	7	0	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	8	0
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	9	12	0	10	8	0	10	8	0	10	0
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0		...			...			...			...	
7	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
6	0	8	0	6	0	6	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	4	0	11	4
14	0	14	8	14	0	12	0	0	11	8	0	12	0	0	11	8	0	11	8
4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	0	6	8	0	7	4	0	7	0	0	7	8
11	0	12	0	14	0	14	0	0	11	4	0	11	8	0	11	8	0	11	11
12	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	11	4	0	11	4	0	11	8	0	11	8
6	3	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	8	4	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	10	4
5	12	8	12	8	0	7	4	0	12	5	0	12	6	0	12	4	0	12	1
7	0	7	0	10	0	10	0	0	10	8	0	10	8	0	11	0	0	11	0
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	4	0	12	8
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	0
4	0	4	0	5	0	4	8	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	4
4	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	11	0	0	11	8	0	11	0	0	11	0
6	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	0	10	12	0	11	0	0	11	12	0	11	12
7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	0	12	8	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	13	0
3	0	6	0	8	0	12	0	0	11	0	0	12	8	0	12	8	0	12	8
5	0	5	0	5	4	6	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	13	0
3	8	4	0	3	0	3	0	0	12	4	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	8
3	0	4	0	3	0	5	0	0	12	8	0	12	0	0	12	8	0	12	8
6	8	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	8	0	10	4
4	8	5	0	4	0	4	0	0	11	8	0	11	8	0	12	0	0	12	0
5	10	5	0	5	0	6	4	0	11	14	0	12	8	0	11	4	0	11	4
3	12	2	0	3	12	3	2	0	11	4	0	11	4	0	11	4	0	11	4
6	4	5	0	3	12	6	4	0	6	4	0	6	4	0	6	4	0	6	4
3	14	3	14	3	4	5	14	0	3	14	0	5	3	0	3	14	0	5	4
6	0	4	0	4	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	9	8	0	9	8	0	10	0
1	14	2	8	1	14	5	1	2	0	0	1	11	0	2	0	0	1	11	0
6	2	6	2	6	3	6	12	0	12	8	0	11	12	0	12	5	0	11	8

No 48.—Price of Labor in the Punjab.

Districts.		Wages per diem. Skilled. Rs.	A.	P.	Unskilled. Rs.	A.	P.	Carts per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Camels per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Donkeys per score per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Boats per day. Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi ...	Highest ..	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest ...	0	5	0	0	2	0												
Gurgaon ...	Highest...	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	6	0	4	6	0	0	8	0
	Lowest ...	0	3	6	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	5	0	3	2	0	0	5	4
Karnál ...	Highest...	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	7	0
	Lowest ...	0	4	0	0	1	6	0	14	0	0	5	0	3	8	0	0	5	0
Hissar ...	Highest...	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	...		
	Lowest ...	0	4	0	0	1	6	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	...		
Rohtak ...	Highest...	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	2	0	...		
	Lowest ...	0	5	0	0	1	6	0	14	0	0	6	0						
Sirsa ...	Highest...	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	14	0	0	6	0	1	4	0	7	0	0
	Lowest ...	0	5	0	0	1	9	0	12	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	6	0	0
Umballa ...	Highest ..	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	10	0	3	12	0	0	5	4
	Lowest ...	0	5	0	0	2	0	...			...			...			...		
Ludhiána ...	Highest...	0	5	10	0	2	10	0	14	0	0	7	4	3	4	8	1	0	0
	Lowest ...	0	4	8	0	2	8	...			...			...			...		
Simla ...	Highest...	0	14	0	0	5	0	...			...			2	8	0	...		
	Lowest ...	0	8	0	0	3	0	...			...								
Jullundur ...	Highest...	0	5	0	0	2	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	14	0
	Lowest ...	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	14	0									
Hoshiárpur ...	Highest...	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	2	8	0
	Lowest ...	0	3	0	0	1	6	0	12	0	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	13	0
Kángra ...	Highest...	0	8	0	0	4	6	1	8	0	0	8	0	7	8	0	...		
	Lowest ...	0	6	0	0	3	6												
Amritsar ...	Highest...	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	3	2	0	0	8	0
	Lowest ...	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	2	8	0			
Gurdáspur ...	Highest...	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Lowest ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	4	0	2	4	0			
Siálkot ...	Highest...	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Lowest ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
Lahore ...	Highest...	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	14	3	0	6	0	3	7	0	0	11	3
	Lowest ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	...											

Gujránwála ...	Highest ...	0 6 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
	Lowest ...	0 4 0	0 2 6	1 0 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
Ferozepore ...	Highest ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	4 8 0	0 13 6
	Lowest ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	0 10 6
Ráwalpindi ...	Highest ...	0 12 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	7 8 0	4 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	5 0 0	1 0 0
Jhelum ...	Highest ...	0 10 0	0 4 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	2 1 0
	Lowest ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	1 0 0	0 6 0		1 0 6
Gujrát ...	Highest ...	0 7 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	...
	Lowest ...	0 5 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 6 0		
Shahpur ...	Highest ...	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	...
	Lowest ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 5 0			
Mooltan ...	Highest ...	0 10 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	5 0 0	2 8 0
	Lowest ...	0 7 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Jhang ...	Highest ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	2 8 0
	Lowest ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 12 0	0 6 0	3 2 0	2 0 0
Montgomery ...	Highest ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	10 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
Muzaffargarh ...	Highest ...	0 9 0	0 3 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	2 3 0	2 4 0
	Lowest ...	0 3 3	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Highest ...	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 8 0	0 3 0				2 0 0
Dera Ghází Khan ...	Highest ...	0 10 0	0 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	3 12 0	2 8 0
	Lowest ...	0 8 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
Bannu ...	Highest ...	0 10 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 6 0	0 2 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	6 8 0
Pesháwar ...	Highest ...	0 14 0	0 4 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	3 14 0	1 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 0 0	0 8 0
Hazára ...	Highest ...	0 8 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	None for hire.
	Lowest ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	1 0 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	
Kohát ...	Highest ...	1 4 0	0 6 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 8 0	0 3 0	2 0 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	5 0 0
GRAND AVERAGE ...	Highest ...	0 8 6	0 3 6	1 5 0	0 7 10	0 13 4	*
	Lowest ...	0 5 3	0 2 3	0 12 8	0 5 9	0 3 0	

* Average for boat hire is not given as some of the District Officers have not furnished the rates for their districts.

NOTE.—This is one of the quinquennial statements and was last revised in 1878-79.

No. 49—Statement of Mines and Quarries

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.
Delhi ...	Kasúmpur and Arangpur ...	Chalk ...
	Pálam and 23 other villages ...	Kankar ...
	Banskauli and Raisina ...	Bajri ...
	Banskauli and eight others ...	Stone ...
	Arangpur ...	Crystal ...
Gurgáon ...	Páli, Bawanagujar, Majra and Manati	Slate ...
	Basai Meo ...	Do. ...
	Mahoulí ...	Stone ...
Karnál ...	...	...
Hissar ...	Baranwa and six other villages ...	Lime kankar ...
	Hissar and 30 other villages ...	Kankar for road-making ...
	Mirzapur and 130 villages ...	Saltpetre ...
Rohtak ...	Labadpur and Silanah ...	Khari salt ...
		Crude saltpetre ...
	Singpura ...	Kankar of a soft description ...
	In almost every village of the district ...	Kankar of a hard blue description
	Mindra, Shadipur and Bariawas ...	Stone ...
Sirsa ...	...	...
Jullundur ...	Daulatpur and eight other villages	Kankar ...
Hoshiárpur ...	Garhshankar and Una ...	Limestone ...
Kangra ...	Bír Banghal ...	Iron ...
	Dawee and six other villages ...	Slate ...
	Gomah, in the Mandi State ...	Do. ...
Lahore ...	Niaz Beg and nine other villages ...	Kankar ...
Ráwalpindi ...	Fatahjang and Jaba ...	Petroleum or rock oil ...
Jhelum ...	Khewra, Sardi, Mukra, Guarah and Jatana ...	Salt ...
	Pind, Dhundole and Kundul ...	Coal ...
Gujrát ...	...	...
Shahpur ...	Wárcha ...	Salt ...
Dera Ismail Khan,	...	...
Dera Gházi Khan,	...	...

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB.

Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	REMARKS.
	Maunds.	
2	...	The mine at Kasúmpur belongs to zamindars, and is leased out annually by them for Rs. 300. The mine at Arangpur has not been worked for the last five years, and there has been no income.
24	933,000	The annual income is about Rs. 8,000; the kankar is chiefly used for metalling roads.
2	1,000	There is an annual income of Rs. 250 from these mines.
9	4,948	There is an annual income of Rs. 1,264 from these mines.
1	...	Not worked for the last five years.
9	55,000	
5	2,000	
4	150	
...	...	
7	334,861	
31	248,410	
348 pans	38,412	
1,315 beds 313 pans	125,000 31,300	Sales to the amount of Rs. 84,055 effected. It is used for preserving skins; exported to Farrackabad and Calcutta after being refined.
2	600,000	Produces very good lime when calcined.
...	700,000	Chiefly used for metalling roads, but if properly calcined, makes good cement.
3	Not stated.	Sales to the amount of Rs. 150 effected.
...	...	
...	1,421,000	
5	1,670	
8	90	
27	No. 228,322	
2	122,006	
10	Not stated.	
2 wells and 7 borings	5,000 gallons.	
5	3,241,508	The mines at Khewra and Sardi are the only ones worked.
4	...	These pits are not worked.
...	...	
1	120,133	Yields a revenue to Government of Rs. 3,20,701 annually.
...	...	
...	...	

No. 49—Statement on Mines and Quarries

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.
Bannu ...	Abdula Khel, Pargana Lak ...	Flint ...
	Pahar Khel ...	Stone ...
	Laki and Isa Khel ...	Pottery clay ...
	Pezu, Kalabagh, and other places ...	Limestone ...
	Throughout the district ...	Stone for masonry work ...
	Laki and Isa Khel ...	Sajji ...
	Isa Khel and Mianwali ...	Gold ...
	Ditto ditto ...	Petroleum ...
	Ditto ditto ...	Red earth ...
	Ditto ditto ...	White clay ...
	Kotka and Isa Khel ...	Yellow clay ...
	Kalabagh ...	Red salt ...
	Mari, Mianwali ...	Crystal ...
	Isa Khel and Mianwali ...	Saltpetre ...
	Kalabagh and Kolki ...	Alum ...
	Ditto ditto ...	Clay lac for making alum ...
Pesháwar ...	Kabul river, Daúdzai ...	Auriferous sand ...
	Kabul river, near Nowshera ...	Ditto ...
Hazára ...	Daur Harru and Siran streams, and Bandi Dadan ...	Li nestone ...
	Banda Phugwari, Chachian, Jub Srikot and Nartopa ...	Slate ...
	Bakot Mulia ...	Iron ore and coal ...
	Sarban hill ...	Oxide of lead or antimony ...
Kohát ...	Khotak ...	Salt ...

Note.—This is one of the quinquennial

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB—(*concluded.*)

Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	REMARKS.
	Maunds.	
5	Not stated.	
3	2,098	
48	40,800	
10	3,600	
Numerous	80,000	
7	1,930	Value Rs. 4,750.
5	None.	
2	...	
2	...	
3	75	
1	1	
6	14,700	
1	1	
2	1,000	
2	3,000	
14	12,000	
From sand in certain places.	The income from this land is about Rs. 1,000 per annum.	
Ditto	...	
...	Not worked during the year.	
...	Ditto.	
2	Ditto.	
4	Ditto.	
5	416,616	

statements, and was last revised in 1878-79.

No. 50.—Manufactures in the Punjab during the year 1881-82.

Description.	Class of Manufacture.								
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other Fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.
Number of mills and large manufactories ...	36	7	2	13	14	51	41	17	16
Number of private looms or small works ...	2,143	186,218	6,625	3,207	331	37,436	29,204	1,545	10,043
Number of workmen in large works — Males ...	528	285	58	256	984	303	261	100	6,375
Number of workmen in large works — Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artisans ...	4,461	310,529	36,556	5,846	1,935	63,248	52,708	4,130	22,843
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	2	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	12
Value of block in large works—Rs. ...	2,000	30,200	150	160	30,865	1,700	2,000	2,200	700
Estimated annual outturn of all works in Rs. ...	13,69,230	2,87,48,267	12,68,596	3,65,834	1,77,609	87,78,440	72,30,381	16,32,687	42,69,029

No. 50.—Manufactures in the Punjab during the year 1881-82—(*concluded.*)

Description.	Class of Manufacture.								Total.
	Dyeing and Manufactures of Dyes.	Leather.	Pottery, common and glazed.	Oil-pressing and refining.	Pashmina and Shawls.	Carpets.	Gold, Silver and Jewelry.	Other Manufactures.	
Number of mills and large manufactories ...	20	11	16	40	30	3	15	30	362
Number of private looms or small works ...	13,727	60,229	3,392	22,168	1,923	452	18,498	31,691	4,59,432
Number of workmen in large works. Males ...	85	110	62	80	175	117	150	1,420	11,349
Number of workmen in large works. Females ...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	125
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artisans ...	25,040	103,735	57,236	35,045	5,632	1,647	30,960	86,100	8,47,651
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	32
Value of block in large works—Rs. ...	1,500	800	1,000	10,000	6,000	2,650	325	6,57,048	7,49,298
Estimated annual outturn of all works in Rs. ...	37,42,717	1,36,70,456	31,15,566	82,53,778	8,34,315	2,16,708	2,97,91,885	81,91,979	12,16,57,477

No. 51.—Statement showing the Amount and Value of the Foreign Trade of the Punjab for the year 1881-82.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
Countries and Provinces.		Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
North Frontier.	Kashmir	Logs No. 23,003 797,282	49,59,486	262,080	35,91,935	Logs No. 23,003 1,059,362	85,51,421
	Ladákh	14,616	3,72,480	4,930	3,58,605	19,546	7,31,085
	Chinese Tibet	6,620	2,20,118	500	11,268	7,120	2,31,386
	Bajaur	Logs No. 11,587 78,839	4,20,112	88,711	7,87,822	Logs No. 11,587 167,550	12,07,934
West Frontier.	Kabul	200,161	27,68,798	249,512	83,89,259	449,673	1,11,58,057
	Tírah	56,678	58,798	11,378	49,898	68,056	1,08,696
	Sewestán	126,542	3,26,373	31,857	8,01,171	158,399	11,27,544
	Total ...	Logs No. 34,590 1,280,738	91,26,165	648,968	1,39,89,958	Logs No. 34,590 1,929,706	2,31,16,123

No. 52.—Statement showing Expenditure incurred on Public Works, Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways), during the year 1881-82.

Details.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Imperial.			
Military Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Buildings for accommodation of European Troops,	4,520	1,799	6,319
Ditto ditto Native Troops	1,57,642	38,381	1,96,023
	...	*5,709	*5,709
2. Ordnance Works ...	160	1,401	1,561
3. Commissariat Buildings ...	11	6,599	6,610
4. Staff and Miscellaneous ...	...	102	102
5. Stud Buildings ...	...	...	...
6. Roads to Hill Stations or lines of Military communication ...	1,31,376	80,738	2,12,114
7. General Cantonment works ...	1,285	36,787	38,072
8. Fortifications ...	11,384	24,289	35,673
Total ...	3,06,378	1,90,096	4,96,474
	...	*5,709	*5,709
10. Barrack Department (exclusive of Establishment)	5,291	2,964	8,255
Other Services.			
Civil Buildings.			
3. Salt Buildings ...	...	910	910
6. Post Offices ...	18,289	15,065	33,354
7. Telegraph Buildings ...	40,074	5,311	45,385
	*873	...	*873
8. Viceregal Buildings ...	...	...	...
Secretariat Buildings of the Government of India,	...	...	...
9. Minor Departments ...	5,905	...	5,905
Total ...	64,268	21,286	85,554
	*873	...	*873
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
5. Water-supply ...	2,72,745	...	2,72,745
Total ...	2,72,745	...	2,72,745
Total Other Services ...	3,37,013	21,286	3,58,299
	*873	...	*873
Total Imperial Works and Repairs ...	6,48,682	2,14,346	8,63,028
	*873	*5,709	*6,582

No. 52.—Statement showing Expenditure incurred on Public Works, Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways), during the year 1881-82—(*continued*).

Details.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Provincial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings.			
12. Administration ...	1,17,013	69,804	1,86,817
13. Minor Departments ...	15,220	8,997	24,217
14. Law and Justice ...	44,174	8,504	52,678
15. Ecclesiastical ...	11,834	7,599	19,433
16. Jails ...	74,240	55,702	1,29,942
17. Police ...	74,207	51,959	1,26,166
	...	*38	*38
18. Educational ...	8,010	15,817	23,827
	*29,258	*199	*29,457
19. Medical ...	73,200	8,123	81,323
	...	*258	*258
20. Miscellaneous ...	16,307	10,537	26,844
Total ...	4,34,205	2,37,042	6,71,247
	*29,258	*495	*29,753
Communications.			
1. Metalled and Bridged Roads ...	68,265	7,15,086	7,83,351
	...	*3,110	*3,110
2. Raised, Bridged and Unmetalled Roads ...	40,772	1,06,660	1,47,432
3. District Roads not raised ...	...	...	...
5. Boat-bridges and Ferries ...	32,532	1,82,443	2,14,975
6. Accommodation for travellers (including encamping grounds) ...	9,967	19,532	29,499
River Improvements ...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,51,536	10,23,721	11,75,257
	...	*3,110	*3,110
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
1. Town Buildings, &c. ...	...	1,536	1,536
2. Markets ...	1,325	...	1,325
3. Paving and Streets (Station Roads) ...	684	34,114	34,798
5. Water-supply ...	1,360	15	1,375
	*—68,124	...	*—68,124
6. Sewage, including drainage ...	1,692	1,670	3,362
Total ...	5,061	37,335	42,396
	*—68,124	...	*—68,124
Total Provincial Works and Repairs ...	5,90,802	12,98,098	18,88,900
	*—38,866	*3,605	*—35,261

Note.—The figures marked thus * denote

No. 52.—Statement showing Expenditure incurred on Public Works, Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways), during the year 1881-82—(*concluded*).

Details.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grand Total Imperial and Provincial Works and Repairs	12,39,484 *—37,993	15,12,444 *9,314	27,51,928 *—28,679
Establishment.—Imperial, including Barrack Department ...		1,47,823	...
Provincial ...		5,03,366	6,51,189
Local Loans ...		*20,566	*20,566
Tools and Plant.—Imperial ...		8,700	...
Provincial ...		7,563	16,263
Local Loans ...		*17	*17
Profit and Loss.—Provincial ...		...	250
Deduct— Net decrease in balances of suspense accounts chargeable to Budget Grant Provincial ...		...	—37,339
Total Provincial and Imperial in India ...			33,82,291 *—8,096
From Imperial Funds ...			10,19,551
From Provincial Funds ...			23,62,740
Total ...			33,82,291
From Local Loans, *viz.*—			
Lahore Municipal Works ...			2,19,189
Simla Water-works ...			—2,66,731
From Contributions ...			39,446
Total as above ...			—8,096

expenditure from Local Loans and Contributions.

No. 53.—Statement showing the progress made in the working from 1st April

Name of Railways.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total mileage open.	Passengers during the year.				
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Intermediate Class.	Total.
Punjab and Delhi ...	...	566	20,748½	51,970½	3,771,488	9,212½	3,853,419½
Sind ...	...	110	2,297	8,338	204,634	...	215,269
Total ...	...	676	23,045½	60,308½	3,976,122	9,212½	4,068,688½
Indus Valley and Open Section Kandahar (State) Railways ...	...	653	3,401	13,100	1,537,832	...	1,554,333
Punjab Northern (State) Railway ...	83	368	6,467	19,814	1,789,951	...	1,816,232

* Includes 1,740

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS IN THE PUNJAB AND THE STATE OF THEIR
1881 TO 31ST MARCH 1882.*

Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandise and Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European and Eurasian Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total capital expenditure from commencement.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
33,21,857	48,54,113	81,75,970	54,58,237	27,17,733	547	12,150	11,15,82,597
2,51,237	12,85,000	15,36,237	12,52,221	2,84,016	125	2,394	
35,73,094	61,39,113	97,12,207	67,10,458	30,01,749	672	14,544	11,15,82,597
10,99,578	40,96,056	51,95,634	40,05,883	11,89,751	205	4,682	8,01,61,080
13,31,965	18,42,224	31,74,189	28,74,946	2,99,243	239	3,161*	6,95,58,747

maintenance coolies.

No. 54.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on

	Protective Works (Capital).	Im		
		Ordinary Revenue and Capital (Irrigation and Navigation).		
	Original Works.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jamna Canal ...	...	24,465	1,21,762	1,46,227
Bári Doáb Canal ...	...	37,108	1,86,768	2,23,876
Sirhind Canal ...	...	...	...	...
Swát River Canal ...	3,19,297	...	...	...
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals ...	...	...	11,741	11,741
Upper Do. Inundation Canals ...	...	1,815	45,168	46,983
Indus Inundation Canals ...	...	4,591	99,591	1,04,182
Shahpur Canals ...	...	...	9,057	9,057
Mádhopur Workshops ...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh Canals and Embankments,	...	133	6,783	6,916
Establishment ...	64,764	...	...	6,82,085
Tools and Plant ...	13,956	...	...	11,006
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	...	...
Refund of Revenue ...	...	...	...	3,721
Suspense Balances ...	9,198	...	...	—8,428
Total ...	4,07,215	...	...	12,37,366
Deduct receipts on Capital Account ...	542	...	...	29,756
Less expenditure in England ...	...	...	...	1
Net expenditure of the year ...	4,06,673	...	...	12,07,609

IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881-82.

PERIAL.

Productive Public Works (Capital).			TOTAL.		
Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,30,990	...	3,30,990	3,55,455	1,21,762	4,77,217
6,939	...	6,939	44,047	1,86,768	2,30,815
15,72,709	...	15,72,709	15,72,709	...	15,72,709
...	...	...	3,19,297	...	3,19,297
...	...	...	...	11,741	11,741
...	...	...	1,815	45,168	46,983
...	...	...	4,591	99,591	1,04,182
...	...	...	...	9,057	9,057
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	133	6,783	6,916
...	...	4,10,032	...	...	11,56,881
...	...	92,730	...	...	1,17,692
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,721
...	...	—1,24,077	...	...	—1,23,307
...	...	22,89,323	...	...	39,33,904
...	...	10,921	...	...	41,219
...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	22,78,402	...	...	38,92,684

No. 55—Comparative Statement of Receipts and

Revenue and Receipts.	1880-81.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ...	2,08,84,511	16,926	...	2,09,01,437
II. Tributes ...	2,78,977	...	...	2,78,977
III. Forests ...	6,71,678	...	...	6,71,678
IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	...	11,07,212	...	11,07,212
V. Assessed Taxes ...	1,98,387	2,90,000	...	4,88,387
VI. Provincial Rates ...	4,72,531	22,821	20,54,310	25,49,662
IX. Opium ...	2,37,536	...	...	2,37,536
X. Stamps ...	...	32,65,261	...	32,65,261
XI. Registration ...	...	2,36,408	...	2,36,408
XIII. Post Office ...	...	35,984	...	35,984
XV. Minor Departments,	...	53,733	...	53,733
XVI. Law and Justice ...	...	8,23,033	...	8,23,033
XVII. Police ...	...	1,47,824	...	1,47,824
XIX. Education ...	...	86,022	...	86,022
XX. Medical ...	...	16,970	...	16,970
XXI. Stationery & Printing,	142	1,08,818	...	1,08,960
XXII. Interest ...	1,26,233	27,730	...	1,53,963
XXIII. Superannuation ...	34,067	...	...	34,067
XXIV. Miscellaneous ...	21,273	1,13,495	77,643	2,12,411
XXVI. Irrigation and Navigation ...	2,34,344	13,081	...	2,47,425
XXVII. Other Public Works,	...	6,22,475	...	6,22,475
XXX. Gain by Exchange ..	5,886	...	...	5,886
Total Revenue ...	2,31,65,565	69,87,793	21,31,953	3,22,85,311
Allotments ...	...	65,26,326	...	65,26,326
Contributions ...	3,00,000	2,92,313	...	5,92,313
Debt and Remittance Accounts,	21,56,26,014	...	...	21,56,26,014
Total Receipts ...	23,90,91,579	1,38,06,432	21,31,953	25,50,29,964
Opening Balance ...	...	...	...	1,13,70,978
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	26,64,00,942

CHARGES IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1880-81 AND 1881-82.

1881-82.				Difference.
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,09,33,890	19,060	...	2,09,52,950	+ 51,513
2,81,595	...	...	2,81,595	+ 2,618
6,88,308	...	...	6,88,308	+16,630
...	13,07,143	...	13,07,143	+1,99,931
1,70,889	2,90,000	...	4,60,889	−27,498
4,83,841	21,858	20,57,500	25,63,199	+ 13,537
...	...	...	...	—2,37,536
...	33,73,264	...	33,73,264	+1,08,003
...	2,37,780	...	2,37,780	+ 1,372
...	33,917	...	33,917	—2,067
...	43,289	...	43,289	—10,444
...	8,78,047	...	8,78,047	+ 55,014
...	1,29,759	...	1,29,759	—18,065
...	81,617	...	81,617	—4,405
...	15,358	...	15,358	—1,612
378	80,930	...	81,308	—27,652
96,731	26,583	...	1,23,314	—30,649
4,51,120	...	...	4,51,120	+ 4,17,053
54,550	7,40,521	98,000	8,93,071	+ 6,80,660
2,61,331	29,249	...	2,90,580	+ 43,155
...	7,16,225	...	7,16,225	+ 93,750
16,623	...	...	16,623	+ 10,737
2,34,39,256	80,24,600	21,55,500	3,36,19,356	+ 13,34,045
...	62,19,513	...	62,19,513	...
...	8,92,771	...	8,92,771	...
13,53,13,407	...	...	13,53,13,407	...
15,87,52,663	1,51,36,884	21,55,500	17,60,45,047	...
...	...	...	1,06,18,243	...
...	...	...	18,66,63,290	...

No. 55.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and

Expenditure.	1880-81.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Interest on Funded and unfunded debts ...	...	...	...	...
2. Interest on Service Funds, &c. ...	49,173	27	...	49,200
3. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	48,918	1,06,004	2,534	1,57,456
4. Land Revenue ...	6,71,938	15,80,678	61,152	23,13,768
5. Forests ..	4,93,167	...	...	4,93,167
6. Excise on Spirits and Drugs,	...	56,228	...	56,228
7. Assessed Taxes ...	...	2,075	...	2,075
8. Provincial Rates ...	...	42,419	1,27,030	1,69,449
11. Opium ...	1,584	...	...	1,584
12. Stamps ...	...	1,14,155	...	1,14,155
13. Registration ...	...	1,31,203	...	1,31,202
15. Post Office ...	...	1,32,513	4,148	1,36,661
17. Administration ...	1,64,570	10,33,375	1,116	11,99,061
18. Minor Departments ...	62,439	58,040	59,518	1,79,997
19. Law and Justice ...	...	31,73,877	...	31,73,877
20. Police ...	1,21,090	27,07,787	...	28,28,877
21. Marine ...	548	...	...	548
22. Education ...	...	6,18,822	4,27,658	10,46,480
23. Ecclesiastical ...	1,96,241	2,826	...	1,99,067
24. Medical services ...	2,37,585	2,71,206	1,89,217	6,98,008
25. Stationery and Printing ..	22,127	3,80,318	1,554	4,03,999
26. Political Agencies ...	6,86,688	...	...	6,86,688
27. Allowances and Assignments, &c. ...	7,00,753	...	...	7,00,753
28. Civil Furlough Absentee Allowances ...	476	...	...	476
29. Superannuation ...	1,75,906	4,41,075	...	6,16,981
30. Miscellaneous ...	63,978	99,829	48,186	2,11,993
31. Famine Relief ...	...	...	...	...
32. Railways ...	...	16,440	...	16,440
33. Irrigation and Navigation,	...	11,403	...	11,403
34. Public Works, Ordinary ...	...	19,89,237	6,56,592	26,45,829
Provincial and Local Surplus	8,55,897	...	...	8,55,897
37. Loss by Exchange ...	937	...	...	937
Total ...	45,54,015	1,29,69,537	15,78,705	1,91,02,257
Allotment ...	65,26,326	...	...	65,26,326
Contribution ...	...	3,00,000	2,92,313	5,92,313
Debt and Remittance Accounts ...	22,95,61,802	...	...	22,95,61,802
Total ...	24,06,42,143	1,32,69,537	18,71,018	25,57,82,698
Closing Balance ...	...	...	...	1,06,18,244
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	26,64,00,942
Provincial and Local Surplus ...	...	5,94,964	2,60,933	...

CHARGES IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1880-81 AND 1881-82—(*concluded*).

1881-82.				Difference.
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	4,032	...	4,032	+4,032
2,092	...	...	2,092	—47,108
2,09,578	1,06,874	10,364	3,26,816	+1,69,360
6,18,944	16,32,990	64,422	23,16,356	+2,588
5,15,941	...	...	5,15,941	+22,774
...	55,899	...	55,899	—329
...	1,955	...	1,955	—120
...	39,771	1,19,291	1,39,062	—10,387
...	...	...	...	—1,584
...	1,30,365	...	1,30,365	+16,210
...	1,33,608	...	1,33,608	+2,405
...	93,677	54,040	1,47,717	+11,056
1,76,456	10,61,958	1,121	12,39,535	+40,474
1,23,075	59,921	84,679	2,67,675	+87,678
...	31,89,863	...	31,89,863	+15,986
1,07,900	27,28,354	...	28,36,254	+7,377
491	6,589	...	7,080	+6,532
...	6,40,553	4,48,553	10,89,106	+42,626
2,21,597	2,898	...	2,24,495	+25,428
2,29,996	2,98,655	2,17,344	7,45,995	+47,987
18,975	4,05,642	2,307	4,26,924	+22,925
7,29,525	...	...	7,29,525	+42,837
6,81,643	...	...	6,81,643	—19,110
...	...	...	...	—476
45,965	4,90,858	600	5,37,423	—79,558
60,680	67,579	21,874	1,50,133	—61,860
...	4,457	...	4,457	+4,457
...	21,207	...	21,207	+4,767
...	17,266	...	17,266	+5,863
...	24,71,695	6,67,079	31,38,774	+4,92,945
...	...	...	...	—8,55,897
788	...	...	788	—149
37,43,646	1,36,66,666	16,91,674	1,91,01,986	—271
62,19,513	...	...	62,19,513	...
6,00,000	...	2,92,771	8,92,771	...
15,04,77,755	...	...	15,04,77,755	...
16,10,40,914	1,36,66,666	19,84,445	17,66,92,025	...
...	...	...	99,71,265	...
...	...	...	18,66,63,290	...
...	14,76,218	1,71,055	...	...

No. 56.—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on

	Outlay on Construction to end of 1880-81.		
	On works in operation.	On works under construction.	Total outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal ...	39,15,447	35,00,927	74,16,374
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	4,18,941
Bári Doáb Canal ...	1,49,54,631	...	1,49,54,631
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	6,11,854
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals ...	1,07,708	...	1,07,708
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	2,541
Indus Inundation Canals ...	6,91,617	...	6,91,617
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	19,729
Shahpur and Sáhiwál Canals ...	38,868	...	38,868
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	1,871
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	5,22,350	...	5,22,350
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	56,148
Sirhind Canal ...	...	2,30,42,787	2,30,42,787
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	12,52,500
Swát River Canal ...	...	13,38,675	13,38,675
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	65,682
Special Survey Deraját Circle* ...	...	3,07,544	3,07,544
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	47,625
Ditto Lower Bári Doáb Canal* ...	...	4,40,886	4,40,886
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	59,593
Abdul Rahmán Khán's Canal ...	...	35,095	35,095
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	...
Mádhopur Workshops ...	5,13,651	...	5,13,651
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh Canals ...	...	...	...
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,07,44,272	2,86,65,914	4,94,10,186
Total Indirect Outlay ...	...	...	25,36,484

* In the accounts for 1881-82, these have been treated as works for which neither Capital nor Revenue

65-66A.I., dated

Reproductive Works in the Punjab for the year 1881-82.

Income realized during 1881-82.			Deduct charges against Income for 1881-82.			
Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Cost of maintenance, including establishment.	Interest on Capital of works in operation.	Total charges.	Net surplus or deficit.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12,01,250	38,088	12,39,338	4,31,163	1,56,618	5,87,781	+6,51,557
11,28,686	2,95,227	14,23,913	5,10,565	5,98,185	11,08,750	+3,15,163
2,74,482	3,07,837	5,82,319	3,51,273	4,308	3,55,581	+2,26,738
69,858	2,56,023	3,25,881	1,86,022	27,665	2,13,687	+1,12,194
25,003	...	25,003	9,655	1,555	11,210	+13,793
25,080	1,24,004	1,49,084	90,803	20,894	1,11,697	+37,387
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20,546	20,546	+20,546
1,08,248	4,67,529	5,75,777	1,67,764	...	1,67,764	+4,08,013
28,32,607	14,88,708	43,21,315	17,47,245	8,29,771	25,77,016	+ 17,44,299

Accounts are kept under orders of the Government of India, Public Works Department Resolution No. 5th April 1882.

No. 57.—Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths registered

Names of Districts.	Names of Towns.	Population according to Census of 1875-76.			Number of Births registered.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	62,040	53,952	115,992	3,275	3,038	6,313
	Do. Suburbs ...	24,531	20,030	44,561	1,402	1,272	2,674
	Sonepat ...	7,040	6,597	13,637	282	232	514
Gurgaon ...	Farakhnagar ...	5,309	5,285	10,594	260	238	498
	Riwári ...	12,687	12,503	25,190	638	572	1,210
	Firozpur ...	5,497	5,033	10,530	221	222	443
	Palwal ...	6,892	6,661	13,553	286	289	575
Karnál ...	Karnál ...	12,695	11,320	24,015	447	371	818
	Kaithal ...	8,048	7,751	15,799	185	151	336
	Pánipat ...	12,469	12,031	24,500	581	522	1,103
Hissar ...	Hissar ...	7,521	6,641	14,162	243	198	441
	Hánsi ...	6,359	5,851	12,210	203	207	410
	Bhiwáni ...	17,563	15,657	33,220	736	666	1,402
Rohtak ...	Rohtak ...	7,694	7,300	14,994	275	247	522
	Jhajjar ...	6,152	6,304	12,456	308	248	556
Sirsa ...	Sirsa ...	7,211	5,596	12,807	161	136	297
Umballa ...	Umballa ...	14,483	11,775	26,258	602	534	1,136
	Jagádhri ...	6,817	5,705	12,522	282	206	488
	Shahabad ...	6,344	5,316	11,660	214	157	371
	Sadhaura ...	5,811	5,356	11,167	179	200	379
	Rúpar ...	5,883	4,378	10,261	177	167	344
Ludhiána ...	Ludhiána ...	22,322	18,063	40,385	942	865	1,807
	Jagraon ...	8,500	7,821	16,321	416	387	803
Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	19,226	15,996	35,222	742	685	1,427
	Do. Suburbs ...	8,233	7,469	15,702	291	277	568
	Kartárpur ...	5,883	5,170	11,053	182	141	323
	Rahon ...	6,846	6,068	12,914	251	241	492
Hoshiárpur ...	Hoshiárpur ...	7,055	6,083	13,138	285	270	555
	Do. Suburbs ...	4,452	3,726	8,178	190	170	360
	Urmar Tanda ...	7,447	6,524	13,971	252	256	508
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	78,033	58,133	136,166	2,962	2,853	5,815
Gurdáspur ...	Batála ...	14,108	12,821	26,929	464	443	907
Siálkot ...	Siálkot ...	17,853	15,136	32,989	707	585	1,292
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	51,258	40,777	92,035	1,808	1,549	3,357
	Do. Suburbs ...	23,621	12,785	36,406	404	345	749
	Kasúr ...	8,650	8,143	16,793	322	290	612
Gujránwála ...	Gujránwála ...	11,141	9,221	20,362	473	433	906
	Wazirabad ...	8,764	6,582	15,346	323	260	583
Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore ...	8,705	6,463	15,168	373	345	718
Ráwalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi ...	12,787	8,015	20,802	468	424	892
Jhelum ...	Pind Dádan Khan ...	8,215	7,182	15,397	347	331	678
Gujrát ...	Gujrát ...	9,246	8,155	17,401	449	401	850
	Jaláipur ...	7,581	6,433	14,014	331	302	633
Shahpur ...	Bhera ...	7,601	7,109	14,710	423	432	855
Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	15,694	13,754	29,448	793	725	1,518
	Do. Suburbs ...	12,036	9,394	21,430	548	462	1,010
Jhang ...	Maghiána ...	7,719	5,899	13,618	253	239	492
	Jhang ...	4,634	3,975	8,609	169	177	346
	Chiniot ...	6,259	5,740	11,999	231	219	450
Dera Ismail Khan,	Dera Ismail Khan ...	10,705	9,249	19,954	352	262	614
Dera Ghází Khan,	Dera Ghází Khan ...	10,858	8,275	19,133	320	269	589
Peshawar ...	Pesháwar ...	32,553	25,877	58,430	1,148	918	2,066
Kohât ...	Kohát ...	6,013	5,030	11,043	176	115	291

IN THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881.

Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
28	26	54	2,923	2,617	5,540	47	48	48	6	...
31	28	60	895	763	1,658	36	38	37	23	...
21	17	38	184	166	350	26	25	26	12	...
24	22	47	222	227	449	42	42	42	5	...
25	23	48	370	348	718	29	28	28	20	...
21	21	42	232	213	445	42	42	42	...	...
21	21	42	293	287	580	42	43	43	...	1
19	15	34	566	510	1,076	44	45	45	...	11
12	9	21	183	165	348	23	21	22	...	1
24	21	45	504	447	951	40	37	39	6	...
17	14	31	280	240	520	37	36	37	...	6
17	17	33	192	178	370	30	30	30	3	...
22	20	42	556	556	1,112	32	35	33	9	...
18	16	35	211	175	386	27	24	26	9	...
25	20	45	157	165	322	25	26	26	19	...
12	11	23	143	129	272	20	23	21	2	...
23	20	43	700	649	1,349	48	55	51	...	3
22	16	39	235	215	450	34	38	36	3	...
18	13	32	164	147	311	26	28	27	5	...
16	18	34	124	143	267	21	27	24	10	...
17	16	33	155	101	256	26	23	25	8	...
23	21	45	757	737	1,494	34	41	37	8	...
25	24	49	309	290	599	36	37	37	12	...
21	19	40	835	798	1,633	43	50	46	...	6
18	18	36	294	266	560	36	36	36	...	...
16	13	29	180	181	361	30	35	33	...	4
19	19	38	294	301	595	43	50	46	...	8
22	20	42	291	302	593	41	50	45	...	3
23	21	44	154	194	348	34	52	42	2	...
18	18	36	268	271	539	36	41	38	...	2
22	21	43	8,468	8,516	16,984	108	146	125	...	82
17	16	34	635	730	1,365	45	57	51	...	17
21	18	39	686	703	1,389	38	46	42	...	3
20	17	36	2,579	2,614	5,193	50	64	56	...	20
11	9	20	1,129	520	1,649	48	41	45	...	25
19	17	36	309	284	593	36	35	35	1	...
23	21	44	436	467	903	39	51	44	...	...
21	17	38	257	231	488	29	35	32	6	...
24	23	47	430	358	788	49	55	52	...	5
22	20	43	678	391	1,069	53	49	51	...	8
22	21	44	220	217	437	27	30	28	16	...
26	23	49	229	196	425	25	24	24	5	...
24	21	45	244	215	459	32	33	33	12	...
29	29	58	231	232	463	30	33	31	27	...
27	25	51	546	474	1,020	35	34	35	16	...
25	21	47	472	359	831	39	38	38	9	...
18	17	36	158	145	303	20	24	22	14	...
20	20	40	86	110	196	18	28	23	17	...
19	18	37	135	151	286	21	26	24	13	...
18	13	31	258	219	477	24	24	24	7	...
17	14	31	226	227	453	21	27	24	7	...
20	16	35	1,304	1,163	2,467	40	45	42	...	7
16	10	26	192	128	320	32	25	29	...	3

No. 58.—Deaths registered from different

Serial Number.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1868 (under registration).			Cholera.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	326,306	282,544	608,850	103	64	167
2	Gurgaon ...	370,251	326,395	696,646	4	1	5
3	Karnál ...	330,763	280,164	610,927	74	51	125
4	Hissar ...	266,847	217,834	484,681	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	292,389	244,570	536,959	1	...	1
6	Sirsa ...	117,052	93,743	210,795	1	...	1
7	Umballa ...	550,577	458,283	1,008,860	119	93	212
8	Ludhiána ...	319,342	263,903	583,245	8	13	21
9	Simla ...	22,119	11,475	33,594	...	...	...
10	Jullundur ...	429,187	353,833	782,020	484	381	865
11	Hoshiárpur ...	504,393	434,497	938,890	161	170	331
12	Kángra ...	393,460	350,298	743,758	24	13	37
13	Amritsar ...	465,074	367,676	830,750	433	274	707
14	Gurdáspur ...	501,247	404,879	906,126	164	168	332
15	Siálkot ...	538,705	455,753	994,458	156	157	313
16	Lahore ...	428,286	347,265	775,551	1,034	609	1,643
17	Gujránwála ...	305,296	244,280	550,576	135	126	261
18	Ferozepore ...	293,595	239,821	533,416	15	8	23
19	Ráwalpindi ...	376,665	322,982	699,647	73	17	90
20	Jhelum ...	264,690	236,298	500,988	14	6	20
21	Gujrát ...	331,919	284,428	616,347	19	16	35
22	Shahpur ...	195,823	172,973	368,796	1	...	1
23	Mooltan ...	252,734	207,031	459,765	...	...	...
24	Jhang ...	193,624	154,403	348,027	...	...	...
25	Montgomery ...	200,016	159,421	359,437	3	2	5
26	Muzaffargarh ...	162,122	133,425	295,547	...	...	...
27	Dera Ismail Khan,	212,734	182,130	394,864	...	...	...
28	Dera Ghází Khan,	171,273	138,705	309,978	...	...	...
29	Bannu ...	154,061	133,486	287,547	...	...	...
30	Pesháwar ...	267,606	232,837	500,443	2	1	3
31	Hazára ...	191,423	175,795	367,218	3	...	3
32	Kohát ...	79,323	66,096	145,419	5	1	6
	Total ...	9,509,902	7,977,223	17,487,125	3,036	2,171	5,207

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881.

Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel-complaints.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
36	36	72	8,302	7,432	15,734	358	253	611
48	33	81	7,991	6,858	14,849	441	375	816
185	153	338	7,928	6,771	14,699	374	286	660
10	5	15	5,080	4,220	9,300	220	157	377
29	22	51	6,782	5,408	12,190	167	129	296
46	30	76	2,295	2,074	4,369	131	95	226
332	245	577	13,271	11,499	24,770	758	463	1,221
38	23	61	6,238	5,501	11,739	307	212	519
...	...	...	180	102	282	59	36	95
24	26	50	7,879	7,604	15,483	261	224	485
21	19	40	9,620	9,303	18,923	551	445	996
1	...	1	7,265	6,723	13,988	709	549	1,258
23	22	45	14,798	14,164	28,962	834	523	1,357
16	18	34	8,997	8,738	17,735	475	364	839
8	8	16	10,114	9,201	19,315	499	332	831
34	54	88	10,939	10,119	21,058	480	203	683
17	13	30	5,094	4,557	9,651	263	154	417
32	38	70	5,860	5,347	11,207	266	152	418
8	13	21	7,023	5,940	12,963	790	493	1,283
9	2	11	3,904	3,591	7,495	561	398	959
3	2	5	4,222	3,917	8,139	282	138	420
16	9	25	2,294	2,144	4,438	265	182	447
124	126	250	5,770	4,917	10,687	233	152	385
35	25	60	2,033	1,763	3,796	133	94	227
72	76	148	3,779	3,291	7,070	118	66	184
130	114	244	3,678	3,049	6,727	84	36	120
670	580	1,250	3,055	2,466	5,521	150	88	238
274	236	510	2,321	1,826	4,147	43	32	75
316	256	572	2,330	1,817	4,147	157	116	273
901	724	1,625	4,502	3,803	8,305	216	90	306
10	13	23	3,127	2,678	5,805	113	49	162
203	157	360	988	797	1,785	71	26	97
3,671	3,078	6,749	187,659	167,620	355,279	10,369	6,912	17,281

No. 58.—Deaths registered from different

Serial Number.	Districts.	Injury					
		Suicide.			*Wounding.*		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	4	5	9	4	5	9
2	Gurgaon ...	13	30	43	10	2	12
3	Karnál ...	1	2	3	2	5	7
4	Hisaar ...	2	...	2	1	1	2
5	Rohtak ...	3	4	7	11	1	12
6	Sirsa ...	...	2	2	...	3	3
7	Umballa ...	7	4	11	9	1	10
8	Ludhiána ...	10	3	13	3	1	4
9	Simla ...	1	1	2	...	...	...
10	Jullundur ...	4	6	10	3	2	5
11	Hoshiárpur ...	10	14	24	8	2	10
12	Kángra ...	11	16	27	3	2	5
13	Amritsar ...	7	12	19	7	3	10
14	Gurdáspur ...	3	5	8	6	5	11
15	Siálkot ...	3	9	12	...	...	...
16	Lahore ...	7	3	10	5	3	8
17	Gujránwála ...	7	3	10	7	5	12
18	Ferozepore ...	7	6	13	2	4	6
19	Ráwalpindi ...	...	2	2	17	8	25
20	Jhelum ...	3	...	3	9	6	15
21	Gujrát ...	2	...	2	5	2	7
22	Shahpur ...	2	...	2	6	1	7
23	Mooltan ...	1	4	5	1	...	1
24	Jhang ...	2	...	2	2	...	2
25	Montgomery ...	2	3	5	2	...	2
26	Muzaffargarh ...	2	1	3	1	...	1
27	Dera Ismail Khan ...	5	1	6	6	...	6
28	Dera Gházi Khan ...	1	1	2	2	3	5
29	Bannu ...	1	3	4	5	1	6
30	Pesháwar ...	2	...	2	27	10	37
31	Hazára ...	...	...	...	9	3	12
32	Kohat ...	...	...	...	21	3	24
	Total ...	123	140	263	194	82	276

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881—(*continued*).

RIES.								
Accident.			*Snake-bites or killed by wild beasts.*			ALL OTHER CAUSES.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
66	62	128	14	4	18	3,565	2,709	6,274
69	121	190	7	10	17	2,185	1,747	3,932
87	61	148	24	6	30	3,528	2,453	5,981
42	30	72	27	14	41	1,742	1,345	3,087
65	64	129	17	9	26	2,324	1,678	4,002
25	15	40	7	9	16	695	554	1,249
99	62	161	19	17	36	3,954	3,316	7,270
71	37	108	10	2	12	2,786	2,452	5,238
13	3	16	4	2	6	204	122	326
89	52	141	6	2	8	3,363	3,033	6,396
153	83	236	30	17	47	4,558	3,661	8,219
171	82	253	37	23	60	3,309	2,730	6,039
134	93	227	24	7	31	5,402	5,336	10,738
103	79	182	24	14	38	4,001	3,286	7,287
99	56	155	44	7	51	4,253	3,433	7,686
122	54	176	99	28	127	4,255	3,553	7,808
79	56	135	80	28	108	1,907	1,643	3,550
55	47	102	29	5	34	2,263	2,182	4,445
128	80	208	36	18	54	1,728	1,359	3,087
77	45	122	30	17	47	1,702	1,451	3,153
69	46	115	26	5	31	2,274	1,840	4,114
57	50	107	35	15	50	1,851	1,344	3,195
107	60	167	39	13	52	1,821	1,476	3,297
56	33	89	33	13	46	1,176	1,072	2,248
51	32	83	41	17	58	1,301	1,092	2,393
42	43	85	38	11	49	957	877	1,834
60	29	89	26	13	39	835	642	1,477
19	32	51	20	6	26	391	286	677
21	13	34	11	3	14	687	455	1,142
66	28	94	10	4	14	1,046	801	1,847
67	24	91	6	2	8	629	485	1,114
14	7	21	3	4	7	298	165	463
2,376	1,579	3,955	856	345	1,201	70,990	58,578	129,568

No. 58.—Deaths registered from different

Serial Number.	Districts.		Total deaths from all causes.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi	...	12,452	10,570	23,022
2	Gurgaon	...	10,768	9,177	19,945
3	Karnál	...	12,203	9,788	21,991
4	Hissar	...	7,124	5,772	12,896
5	Rohtak	...	9,399	7,315	16,714
6	Sirsa	...	3,200	2,782	5,982
7	Umballa	...	18,568	15,700	34,268
8	Ludhiána	...	9,471	8,244	17,715
9	Simla	...	461	266	727
10	Jullundur	...	12,113	11,330	23,443
11	Hoshiárpur	...	15,112	13,714	28,826
12	Kángra	...	11,530	10,138	21,668
13	Amritsar	...	21,662	20,434	42,096
14	Gurdáspur	...	13,789	12,677	26,466
15	Siálkot	...	15,176	13,203	28,379
16	Lahore	...	16,975	14,626	31,601
17	Gujránwála	...	7,589	6,585	14,174
18	Ferozepore	...	8,529	7,789	16,318
19	Ráwalpindi	...	9,803	7,930	17,733
20	Jhelum	...	6,309	5,516	11,825
21	Gujrát	...	6,902	5,966	12,868
22	Shahpur	...	4,527	3,745	8,272
23	Mooltan	...	8,096	6,748	14,844
24	Jhang	...	3,470	3,000	6,470
25	Montgomery	...	5,369	4,579	9,948
26	Muzaffargarh	...	4,932	4,131	9,063
27	Dera Ismail Khan	...	4,807	3,819	8,626
28	Dera Gházi Khan	...	3,071	2,422	5,493
29	Bannu	...	3,528	2,664	6,192
30	Pesháwar	...	6,772	5,461	12,233
31	Hazára	...	3,964	3,254	7,218
32	Kohát	...	1,603	1,160	2,763
		Total ...	279,274	240,505	519,779

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881—(*concluded.*)

Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	*From all Causes.*		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
0·27	0·12	25·84	1·01	0·27	38	37	38
0·01	0·12	21·31	1·17	0·38	29	28	29
0·20	0·55	24·06	1·08	0·31	37	35	36
...	0·03	19·19	0·78	0·24	27	26	27
0·001	0·09	22·70	0·55	0·32	32	30	31
0·004	0·36	20·73	1·07	0·29	27	30	28
0·21	0·57	24·55	1·21	0·22	34	34	34
0·04	0·10	20·13	0·89	0·23	30	31	30
...	...	8·39	2·83	0·71	21	23	22
1·10	0·06	19·64	0·62	0·21	28	32	30
0·35	0·04	20·15	1·06	0·34	30	31	31
0·05	...	18·81	1·69	0·46	29	29	29
0·85	0·05	34·78	1·63	0·34	46	55	50
0·37	0·04	19·57	0·92	0·26	27	31	29
0·31	0·02	19·42	0·83	0·22	28	29	28
2·12	0·11	27·15	0·88	0·41	40	42	41
0·47	0·05	17·53	0·76	0·48	25	27	26
0·04	0·13	21·01	0·78	0·29	29	32	30
0·13	0·03	18·53	1·83	0·41	26	24	25
0·04	0·02	14·96	1·91	0·37	24	23	24
0·06	0·01	13·20	0·68	0·25	21	21	21
0·002	0·07	12·03	1·21	0·45	23	22	22
...	0·54	23·24	0·84	0·49	32	32	32
...	0·17	10·91	0·65	0·40	18	19	18
0·01	0·41	19·67	0·51	0·41	27	29	28
...	0·82	22·76	0·41	0·47	30	31	31
...	3·16	13·98	0·60	0·35	22	21	22
...	1·64	13·38	0·24	0·27	18	17	18
...	1·99	14·42	0·95	0·20	23	20	21
0·005	3·25	16·59	0·61	0·29	25	23	24
0·008	0·06	15·81	0·44	0·30	21	18	20
0·04	2·47	12·27	0·67	0·36	20	17	19
0·30	0·38	20·32	0·99	0·32	29	30	30

No. 59.—Statement showing the working of Hospitals and

Districts.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	in hand on 1st January 1881.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi ...	9	39	15	5
Gurgáon ...	6	...		
Karnal ...	6	976	11	4
Hissar ...	4	816	6	4
Rohtak ...	4	16	5	6
Sirsa ...	2	696	5	2
Umballa ...	5	2,380	4	0
Ludhiána ...	3	684	12	8
Simla ...	2	1,344	12	10
Jullundur ...	7	4,589	4	9
Hoshiárpur ...	6	1,188	13	10
Kángra ...	7	3,225	10	9
Amritsar ...	8	1,016	12	9
Gurdáspur ...	13	1,064	15	6
Siálkot ...	11	3,248	4	4
Lahore ...	5	4,117	5	11
Gujránwála ...	6	384	4	3
Ferozepore ...	1	156	10	11
Ráwalpindi ...	9	2,372	7	10
Jhelum ...	4	1,114	3	5
Gujrát ...	12	49	11	7
Shahpur ...	11	459	8	7
Mooltan ...	5	579	14	5
Jhang ...	6	7,198	15	5
Montgomery ...	5	13	0	0
Muzaffargarh ...	5	417	7	6
Dera Ismail Khan ...	5	1,632	2	5
Dera Ghózi Khan ...	4	568	11	9
Bannu ...	5	986	12	3
Pesháwar ...	4	2,371	1	3
Hazára ...	2	1,262	4	0
Kohát ...	3	23	2	10
Total ...	185	44,997	3	6

DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881.

COME.

Received during the year.									Total.		
From Government.			From Local Funds.			From private subscriptions and interest on money deposited.					
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...			11,611	3	2	352	3	3	12,003	5	10
1,383	15	5	7,713	7	8	...			9,097	7	1
...			12,911	14	9	782	12	4	14,671	6	5
2,474	10	0	5,410	14	5	389	2	8	9,091	1	5
...			6,588	6	9	185	14	6	6,790	10	9
1,981	5	4	3,499	9	7	751	7	0	6,928	11	1
360	8	0	11,997	7	4	1,520	5	8	16,258	9	0
98	15	0	9,545	4	9	302	8	0	10,631	8	5
910	12	1	4,117	4	11	5,216	10	8	11,589	8	6
3,111	0	0	11,106	3	1	954	5	0	19,760	12	10
2,124	0	0	7,162	15	1	167	8	0	10,643	4	11
...			6,802	6	3	989	8	8	11,017	9	8
149	13	7	17,412	3	8	1,195	1	10	19,773	15	10
8,923	1	8	12,083	0	9	561	6	9	22,632	8	8
436	10	8	9,375	5	9	67	8	0	13,127	12	9
17,389	5	4	9,123	8	10	3,513	0	4	34,143	4	5
...			7,144	1	2	212	14	8	7,741	4	1
			3,828	13	4	181	8	8	4,167	0	11
1,083	10	3	17,021	9	10	497	6	0	20,975	1	11
2,527	0	7	7,204	1	6	619	14	8	11,465	4	2
763	6	8	7,961	11	1	...			3,774	13	4
1,136	6	4	8,669	3	4	153	0	0	10,418	2	3
1,391	10	6	5,163	11	10	724	4	10	10,859	9	7
3,700	5	4	8,664	4	8	212	9	4	16,776	2	9
170	0	0	5,816	9	11	238	3	0	6,237	12	11
1,490	10	3	5,265	4	2	1,334	4	7	8,507	10	6
4,841	12	1	5,552	14	8	461	7	9	12,488	4	11
4,684	6	8	5,670	10	3	434	5	6	11,358	2	2
1,638	5	1	6,616	13	4	122	4	9	9,364	3	5
4,734	5	0	10,020	15	7	327	6	6	17,453	12	4
2,348	4	5	2,564	11	5	472	0	0	6,647	3	10
5,091	4	11	869	13	8	334	7	8	6,318	13	1
74,945	9	2	2,54,496	10	6	23,275	8	7	3,97,714	15	9

No. 59.—Statement Showing the working of Hospitals and

Districts.	Number of Patients treated during the year.		
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
Delhi ...	1,136	52,004	53,140
Gurgaon ...	1,479	30,641	32,120
Karnál ...	1,925	35,400	37,323
Hissár ...	880	25,083	25,963
Rohtak ...	912	16,776	17,688
Sirsa ...	495	11,268	11,763
Umballa ...	1,849	77,739	79,588
Ludhiána ...	1,008	42,828	43,836
Simla ...	530	11,610	12,141
Jullundur ...	881	80,196	81,076
Hoshiárpur ...	1,027	50,327	51,354
Kángra ...	341	30,638	30,979
Amritsar ...	1,744	124,803	126,547
Gurdáspur ...	1,079	114,187	115,266
Siálkot ...	806	73,265	74,071
Lahore ...	2,491	52,678	55,169
Gujránwála ...	376	34,846	35,222
Ferozepore ...	579	9,883	10,462
Ráwalpindi ...	2,373	73,761	76,134
Jhelum ...	1,077	34,491	35,568
Gujrát ...	307	58,978	59,285
Shahpur ...	795	71,878	72,673
Mooltan ...	1,639	36,655	38,294
Jhang ...	1,359	66,476	67,835
Montgomery ...	840	21,632	22,472
Muzaffargarh ...	650	30,937	31,587
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,164	44,708	45,872
Dera Gházi Khan ...	1,381	51,400	52,781
Bannu ...	1,732	38,514	40,246
Peshâwar ...	2,891	53,058	55,949
Hazára ...	449	22,267	22,716
Kohát ...	816	29,870	30,686
Total ...	37,011	1,508,797	1,545,808

DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881.—(*continued*).

SEXES OF THE IN AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR.			
Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.
33,931	9,887	9,322	53,140
19,629	6,171	6,320	32,120
24,018	7,922	5,385	37,325
16,958	4,373	4,632	25,963
12,758	2,546	2,384	17,688
6,943	3,017	1,803	11,763
55,930	12,671	10,987	79,588
24,940	11,924	6,972	43,836
10,207	1,339	595	12,141
49,290	18,394	13,392	81,076
33,270	11,156	6,928	51,354
22,665	5,530	2,784	30,979
74,214	28,233	24,100	126,547
72,364	23,692	19,210	115,266
46,101	15,311	12,659	74,071
33,340	10,775	11,054	55,169
19,786	8,335	7,101	35,222
7,835	1,467	1,160	10,462
46,404	15,093	14,637	76,134
20,794	5,303	9,471	35,568
37,178	12,257	9,850	59,285
40,626	15,675	16,372	72,673
23,557	8,447	6,290	38,294
39,827	15,768	12,240	67,835
14,897	3,366	4,209	22,472
20,389	5,698	5,500	31,587
26,376	9,734	9,762	45,872
27,958	11,629	13,194	52,781
25,105	6,557	8,584	40,246
42,810	8,233	4,906	55,949
13,359	3,129	6,228	22,716
23,799	3,021	3,866	30,686
967,258	306,653	271,897	1,545,808

No. 59.—Statement showing the working of Hospitals and

Districts.	Ex								
	Expended								
	On Establishment.			On Medicines, Diet and Contingencies.			On Buildings.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Delhi ...	6,940	11	4	4,793	10	4	...		
Gurgaon ...	4,684	5	5	3,887	11	5	525	6	3
Karnál ...	4,158	2	1	2,368	2	1	6,947	1	6
Hissar ...	5,750	5	4	2,075	3	1	644	8	0
Rohtak ...	3,351	4	5	2,457	8	10	904	2	9
Sirsa ...	3,004	6	1	3,031	14	8	100	0	0
Umballa ...	7,104	4	4	4,627	7	11	1,077	10	7
Ludhiána ...	4,386	0	0	5,169	8	4	599	7	6
Simla ...	2,004	9	1	2,286	13	3	986	3	6
Jullundur ...	6,146	12	0	5,603	11	5	1,084	7	0
Hoshiárpur ...	5,136	0	0	3,015	7	2	1,333	11	8
Kángra ...	4,133	10	11	3,121	7	4	112	15	0
Amritsar ...	9,047	0	2	8,589	11	8	990	3	0
Gurdáspur ...	12,449	12	9	7,363	11	4	1,782	1	4
Sialkot ...	6,481	14	7	2,663	10	4	956	8	5
Lahore ...	10,105	10	7	16,356	5	7	2,686	15	9
Gujránwála ...	4,456	8	8	2,558	13	6	473	14	6
Ferozepore ...	1,982	9	7	1,516	2	5	171	15	6
Ráwalpindi ...	10,178	12	0	8,235	4	4	484	15	2
Jhelum ...	6,585	12	5	3,093	3	6	500	0	0
Gujrát ...	4,483	11	6	3,596	1	7	638	10	0
Shahpur ...	6,923	3	1	2,556	12	11	404	2	4
Mooltan ...	6,120	0	0	4,005	7	2	...		
Jhang ...	6,826	0	8	1,985	2	5	204	5	5
Montgomery ...	3,370	8	10	2,269	8	1	551	0	0
Muzaffargarh ...	5,074	12	2	2,760	2	1	614	6	9
Dera Ismail Khan ...	7,627	13	9	3,007	8	3	450	14	0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	6,500	11	9	3,761	6	3	508	1	0
Bannu ...	6,083	13	7	2,333	6	3	...		
Pesháwar ...	7,486	9	10	5,877	12	5	1,001	8	6
Hazára ...	3,286	0	5	1,818	12	1	364	10	9
Kohát ...	3,195	10	3	2,451	0	9	452	14	0
Total ...	1,85,067	7	7	1,29,238	8	9	27,552	12	2

DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881—(*concluded*).

PENDITURE.

during the year.								
Invested from surplus income.			Total.			Remaining in hand on 31st December 1881.		
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
...			11,734	5	8	269	0	2
...			9,097	7	1	...		
61	12	4	13,535	2	0	1,136	4	5
...			8,470	0	5	621	1	0
...			6,713	0	0	77	10	9
...			6,136	4	9	792	6	4
...			12,809	6	10	3,449	2	2
...			10,154	15	10	476	8	7
...			5,277	9	10	6,311	14	8
2,650	0	0	15,484	14	5	4,275	14	5
...			9,485	2	10	1,158	2	1
...			7,368	1	3	3,649	8	5
...			18,626	14	10	1,147	1	0
280	4	0	21,875	13	5	756	11	3
...			10,102	1	4	3,025	11	5
558	10	10	29,707	10	9	4,435	9	8
...			7,489	4	8	251	15	5
...			3,670	11	6	496	5	5
...			18,898	15	6	2,076	2	5
...			10,178	15	11	1,286	4	3
...			8,718	7	1	56	6	3
...			9,884	2	4	533	15	11
...			10,125	7	2	734	2	5
...			9,015	8	6	7,760	10	3
...			6,191	0	11	46	12	0
...			8,449	5	0	58	5	6
...			11,086	4	0	1,402	0	11
...			10,770	3	0	587	15	2
...			8,417	3	10	946	15	7
...			14,365	14	9	3,087	13	7
...			5,469	7	3	1,177	12	7
...			6,099	9	0	219	4	1
3,550	11	2	3,45,409	7	8	5,2305	8	1

No. 60.—Statement showing the Total of all Vaccine Operations in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1881-82.

	Population and area of Punjab.		Number of Vaccinators, including Native Superintendents.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown from the total.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator (including Native Superintendents).	Cost of each successful case.	Total deaths from small-pox.
				Primary Vaccinations.	Secondary Vaccinations.	Primary Vaccinations.	Secondary Vaccinations.			
Provincial and District Establishments ...	18,842,264	107,010.	369*	584,172	37,390	94·79	52·95	1,684·45	Not available.	6,749
Dispensary Establishments and others ...			23	9,553	640	86·63	82·34	443·17		
Special Staffs of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners			24	41,349	383	97·96	18·28	1,738·83		
Total ...			416	635,074	38,413	94·87	53·09	1,618·95	...	6,749

* This includes the Vaccination staff of both Provincial and District Establishments, *viz.*, 14 Native Supervisors and 103 Vaccinators belonging to Provincial staff from 1st April 1881 to 30th September 1881, and 29 Native Supervisors and 270 Vaccinators belonging to District Establishment from 1st October to 31st March 1882.

No. 61.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars for the official year 1881-82.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11a	11b	11c	11d	11e	12	13	14	15	16	17
Area and Population of the Province.						University Education.	Secondary Education.		Primary Education.	Special or Technical Education.					Average number of square miles of cultivated area to each School.			Percentage of Schools and Scholars to population.		
Number of District.	Number of Divisions.	Total Area.	Cultivated Area.	Total Population.	Colleges, Schools and Scholars.	Colleges.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training College.	Schools of Art.	Medical Schools.	Normal Schools.	Industrial Schools.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.
32	10	107,010 square miles.	36,656 square miles.	18,342,264	Institutions: For Males ...	1	24	203	1,526	1	1	1	4	3	1,527	180	24	·0001	·0011	·0081
					Institutions: For Females,	...	1	2	317	...	...	...	4	1	36,656	18,328	115	...	...	·0017
					Total ...	1	25	205	1,843	1	1	1	8	4	1,466	178	20	·0001	·0011	·0098
					Scholars: Males ...	103	502	5,418	93,919	58	43	138	220	101	...	...	...	·0026	·0276	·4984
					Scholars: Females ...	...	4	13	9,739	..	...	...	142	27	..	...	...	...	...	·0516
					Total ...	103	506	5,431	103,658	58	43	138	362	128	...	...	...	·0026	·0288	·5501

No. 62.—Return of Colleges, Schools and

1	2	3	4	5
	Government			
Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.
University Education.				
Arts Colleges—				
English ...	1	103	96	77
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional training—				
Teachers ...	1	58	54	47
Secondary Education.				
High and Middle Schools—				
For Boys ... High Schools English ...	10	335	347	288
For Boys ... High Schools Vernacular ...	1	32	29	23
For Boys ... Middle Schools English ...	53	1,903	2,060	1,734
For Boys ... Middle Schools Vernacular ...	125	2,704	2,845	2,381
For Girls ... High Schools—English ...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Middle Schools—English ...	...	...	...	...
Primary Education.				
For Boys ... English ...	115	14,757	14,209	11,345
For Boys ... Vernacular ...	1,289	69,637	66,197	53,239
For Girls ... English ...	1	13	12	11
For Girls ... Vernacular ...	145	3,857	3,827	2,952

SCHOLARS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1881-82.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
INSTITUTIONS.			AIDED INSTITUTIONS.						
Number of Scholars on 31st March learning.							*Number of Scholars on 31st March learning.*		
English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.
103	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
312	335	143	13	135	160	124	135	132	100
...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,897	1,903	1,891	25	811	835	681	810	789	811
...	2,704	2,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	4	4	4	4	4	...
...	...	...	2	13	14	14	13	13	7
3,453	5,310	14,757	89	8,521	8,367	6,622	4,503	3,475	8,521
...	19,628	69,637	33	1,004	832	534	...	44	1,004
13	...	6	12	660	661	603	598	55	163
...	594	3,857	159	5,209	5,051	3,589	...	329	5,209

No. 62.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars

1	16	17	18	19	20
Class of Institutions.	Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March learning.		
			English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.
University Education.					
Arts Colleges—					
English ...	1	103	103	99	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional training—					
Teachers ...	1	58	27	31	31
Secondary Education.					
High and Middle Schools—					
For Boys ... High Schools English ...	23	470	447	467	243
For Boys ... High Schools Vernacular ...	1	32	...	32	32
For Boys ... Middle Schools English ...	78	2,714	2,707	2,692	2,702
For Boys ... Middle Schools Vernacular ...	125	2,704	...	2,704	2,704
For Girls ... High Schools—English ...	1	4	4	4	...
For Girls ... Middle Schools—English ...	2	13	13	13	7
Primary Education.					
For Boys ... English ...	204	23,278	7,956	8,785	23,278
For Boys ... Vernacular ...	1,322	70,641	...	19,672	70,641
For Girls ... English ...	13	673	611	55	169
For Girls ... Vernacular ...	304	9,066	...	923	9,066

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1881-82—*(continued)*.

21*a*	21*b*	21*c*	21*d*	21*e*	21*f*
Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.					
Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.
...	3	84	13	3	...
...	1	36	16	5	...
22	11	296	91	50	...
...	...	13	12	7	...
43	25	1,740	703	199	4
...	1	1,469	935	298	1
4	...	...	...	...	...
6	7	...	...	...	...
253	154	14,287	7,176	1,377	31
...	140	35,111	28,378	6,185	827
495	173	1	2	...	2
...	117	3,105	4,235	1,490	119

No. 62.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars

1	2	3	4	5
	Government			
Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.
Schools for Special or Technical training—				
School of Art ...	1	43	43	34
Medical School ...	1	138	140	126
Normal Schools for Masters ...	3	189	185	168
Normal Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	2	87	88	76
Total ...	1,748	93,856	90,132	72,501

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1881-82—(*continued*).

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
INSTITUTIONS.			AIDED INSTITUTIONS.						
Number of Scholars on 31st March learning.							*Number of Scholars on 31st March learning.*		
English.	A Classial language.	A Vernacular language.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.
...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	123	189	1	31	31	26	19	31	31
...	...	...	4	142	151	123	19	37	126
...	10	18	2	41	41	34	...	...	...
5,873	30,769	93,363	341	16,571	16,147	12,354	6,101	4,909	15,972

No. 62.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars

1	16	17	18	19	20
			Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March learning.		
Class of Institutions.	Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.
Schools for Special or Technical training—					
School of Art ...	1	43	...	...	28
Medical School ...	1	138	68	...	70
Normal Schools for Masters ...	4	220	19	154	220
Normal School for Mistresses ...	4	142	19	37	126
Industrial Schools ...	4	128	...	10	18
Total ...	2,089	110,427	11,974	35,678	109,335

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1881-82—(*concluded*).

21*a*	21*b*	21*c*	21*d*	21*e*	21*f*
Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.					
Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.
...	2	8	17	16	...
...	6	81	38	13	...
...	7	98	101	14	...
4	4	42	59	33	...
...	...	1	124	...	3
827	651	56,372	41,900	9,690	987

No. 63.—Return of Expenditure on Educational

1	2a	2b	2c
	Expendi		
	Government		
Class of Institutions.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.			
Arts Colleges—			
English ...	45,803	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Special training—			
Teachers ...	12,108	3,657	...
Secondary Education.			
High and Middle Schools—			
For Boys { English ...	1,29,930	5,230	2,807
For Boys { Vernacular ...	3,641	33,576	...
For Girls— English ...	...	...	...
Primary Education.			
Primary Schools—			
For Boys { English ...	32,075	6,755	2,271
For Boys { Vernacular ...	773	2,32,801	...
For Girls { English ...	480	...	...
For Girls { Vernacular ...	2,182	8,346	...
Schools for Special or Technical training—			
School of Art ...	12,315	...	...
Medical School ...	55,500	...	...

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1881-82.

2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d
TURE.							
Institutions.				*Aided Institutions.*			
Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,099	...	...	47,902	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	15,765	...	...	...	...
18,331	10,818	1,240	1,68,356	36,065	14	2,387	12,700
4,141	15,848	32	57,238	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,340	...	...	2,062
31,007	36,420	2,986	1,11,514	39,207	11	2,582	19,035
15,202	24,058	930	2,73,764	960	...	360	...
...	240	240	960	23,926	...	...	15,356
2	6,991	521	18,042	15,213	1,260	665	21
...	...	...	12,315	...	...	...	...
...	2,175	1,378	59,053	...	...	...	...

No. 63.—Return of Expenditure on Educational Estab

1	3e	3f	3
			Expendi
	Aided Institutions.		
Class of Institutions.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.			
Arts Colleges—			
English ...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Special training—			
Teachers ...	...	...	...
Secondary Education.			
High and Middle Schools—			
For Boys — English ...	3,430	30,244	84,840
For Boys — Vernacular ...	...	...	...
For Girls— English ...	...	2,459	5,861
Primary Education.			
Primary Schools—			
For Boys — English ...	2,570	23,634	87,039
For Boys — Vernacular ...	600	3,149	5,069
For Girls — English ...	...	19,692	58,974
For Girls — Vernacular ...	3,538	31,225	51,922
Schools for Special or Technical training—			
School of Art ...	...	...	...
Medical School ...	...	...	...

LISHMENTS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1881-82—*(continued)*.

4	5	6	7	8		9		10		11	
TURE.				AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.							
				Government Institutions.				*Aided Institutions.*			
Total Government Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from other sources.	Grand Total of Expenditure.	Percentage on Total Expenditure.	Total Cost.		Cost to Government.		Total Cost.		Cost to Government.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
45,803	2,099	47,902	3·02	498	15	477	2	...		...	
12,108	3,657	15,765	1·0	291	15	224	3	...		...	
1,65,995	87,201	2,53,196	15·98	69	15	54	0	85	4	36	3
3,641	53,597	57,238	3·61	19	15	1	4	...		...	
1,340	4,521	5,861	0·37	...		...		325	10	74	7
71,282	1,27,271	1,98,553	12·53	7	13	2	4	10	6	4	10
1,733	2,77,100	2,78,833	17·60	4	2	...		6	1	1	2
4,406	35,528	59,934	3·78	80	0	40	0	89	3	36	3
7,395	52,569	69,964	4·42	4	11	0	9	10	4	3	0
,315	...	12,315	0·78	286	6	286	6	...		...	
,509	3,553	59,053	3·73	421	12	396	6	...		...	

No. 63.—Return of Expenditure on Educational Esta

1	2a	2b	2c
	Expen		
	Governme		
Class of Institutions.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for Special or Technical training—(contd).			
Normal Schools for Masters ...	3,471	8,833	...
Normal Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	...	384	...
University ...	...	...	...
Direction ...	42,452	...	...
Inspection ...	70,668	56,087	...
Scholarships { Colleges ...	10,860	4,427	
Scholarships { Schools ...	24,046	40,621	1
Buildings ...	21,827	46,408	
Miscellaneous ...	2,118	30	..
Total ...	4,70,249	4,47,155	

LISHMENTS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1881-82—(*continued*).

2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d
TURE.							
Institutions.				*Aided Institutions.*			
Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	12,304	2,700	...	...	74
...	...	...	...	12,546	...	...	190
...	660	1,504	2,548	300	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	21,000	...	...	...
...	...	...	42,452	...	...	...	...
...	89	342	1,27,186	...	...	...	...
...	...	5,004	21,126	...	...	...	...
...	7,447	2,262	76,342	3,076	1,206	...	391
...	27,020	21,287	1,16,542	2,000	...	...	...
...	89	61,868	64,105	1,616	...	...	...
70,782	1,31,855	99,594	12,27,514	1,59,949	2,491	5,994	49,829

No. 63.—Return of Expenditure on Educational Estab

1	3e	3f	3
			Expendi
	Aided Institutions.		
Class of Institutions.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for Special or Technical training—(concluded).			
Normal Schools for Masters ...	...	6,656	9,430
Normal Schools for Mistresses ...	150	2,515	15,401
Industrial Schools ...	...	666	966
University ...	...	...	21,000
Direction ...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...
Scholarships { Colleges ...	...	...	...
Scholarships { Schools ...	2,688	5,288	12,619
Buildings ...	...	...	2,000
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	1,616
Total ...	12,976	1,25,528	3,56,767

LISHMENTS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1881-82—(*concluded*).

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TURE.				AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.			
				Government Institutions.		*Aided Institutions.*	
Total Government Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from other sources.	Grand Total of Expenditure.	Percentage on Total Expenditure.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
6,171	15,563	21,734	1·37	66 8	18 12	304 3	87 1
12,546	2,855	15,401	0·97	[illegible]	...	102 0	83 1
300	3,214	3,514	0·22	28 15	...	23 9	7 5
21,000	...	21,000	1·33	...	...	...	...
42,452	...	42,452	2·68	...	...	...	...
70,668	56,518	1,27,186	8·03	...	...	...	...
10,860	10,266	21,126	1·33	...	...	...	...
27,122	61,869	88,991	5·62	...	...	...	...
23,827	94,715	1,18,542	7·48	...	...	...	...
3,734	61,987	65,721	4·15	...		...	...
6,30,198	9,54,083	15,84,281	...	...	...	...	...

No. 64.—Return showing the result of prescribed Examinations during the official year 1881-82.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.			Number of Examiners.				Number Passed.				Percentage of passed scholars on total number on rolls at beginning of the year.	
	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.
Arts Colleges—													
Master of Arts and Honors in Arts ...	1	...	1	3	...	...	3	3	...	..	3	50	...
Bachelors of Arts and High Proficiency in Arts ...	1	...	1	4	...	...	4	2	...	..	2	70·7	...
First Arts and Proficiency in Arts ...	1	...	1	10	...	...	10	8	...	..	8	13·3	...
Schools—													
Matriculation ...	11	12	23	165	60	*87	312	81	22	12	115	30·1	15·5
Middle School Examination ... Boys ...	165	26	191	1,111	224	*200	1,535	817	133	123	1,073	16·4	16·2
Middle School Examination ... Girls† ...	...	1	1	...	4	...	4	...	4	..	4	...	44·4
Upper Primary School Examination ... Boys ...	1,347	41	1,388	5,867	511	...	6,378	3,866	348	..	4,214	21·9	24·5
Upper Primary School Examination ... Girls† ...	3	6	9	4	31	...	35	3	26	...	29	1·6	16·4
Lower Primary School Examination. ... Boys ...	1,394	129	1,523	9,292	970	...	10,262	6,913	694	...	7,607	11·2	8·3
Lower Primary School Examination. ... Girls† ...	124	119	243	106	149	...	255	26	81	...	107	·7	1·4

* Including students from Government and Aided Institutions, such as Normal Schools, which do not specially prepare candidates for these examinations, and Schools not under regular inspection and situated mostly in Native States.

† The four girls who passed the Middle School Examination from Aided Schools, 25 out of the 26 who passed the Upper Primary, and 33 out of 81 who passed the Lower Primary Examination are Europeans.

No. 65.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1881-82.

Districts.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Delhi ...	Muhammadi ...	Muhammad Mirza Khán ...	1	*Nil.*
	Akmal-ul-Matábia ...	Hakím Raza Khán ...	1	...
	Chasmai Faiz ...	Mahánarain ...	2	...
	Muir Press ...	Boláki Dás ...	2	...
	Raziwi Press ..	Mír Hassan ...	1	...
	Morári Lál Press ...	Wazír Ali ...	2	...
	Nasrat-ul-Matába ..	Nasrat Ali ...	3	...
	Sitára-i-Hind ...	Abdul Ghaffúr ...	1	...
	United Service Press ...	Bishambar Nath ...	1	...
	Imperial Press ..	Ram Chand ...	1	...
Ludhiána ...	American Mission Press...	Revd. E. M. Wherry ...	1	...
Simla ...	Courier Press ...	Messrs. Cotton and Morris,	1	...
	Station Press ...	Messrs. Craddock, McEwan & Co. ...	1	...
	Benmore Advertiser Press,	Her Felix Von Goldstein ..	1	...
	Simla Bulletin Press ...	Mr. E. M. Hearn ...	1	...
	Simla Argus ...	Mrs. C. J. Pyle ...	1	...
Jullundur ..	Aftáb-i-Hind ...	Barkat Ali ...	1	...
Amritsar...	Vakíl-i-Hind ...	Ishan Chandar Singhi ...	...	4
	Chashma-i-Núr ...	Rallá Ram ...	...	21
	Riaz-i-Hind ...	Núr Ahmad ...	...	30
	Akál Jantrí ...	Jhanda Singh ...	...	13
Siálkot ...	Rafa i-Ám ...	Díwán Chand ...	1	...
Lahore ...	Civil and Military Gazette Press ...	Messrs. W. H. Rattigan, G. W. Allen, J. Walker, D. P. Masson, and Colonel A. Cory ..	3	1
	Punjab Printing Company	Mr. W. Ball ...	...	1
	Egerton Press ...	Narain Das ...	...	1
	Albert Press ...	Pohlo Mal ...	1	...
	Tribune Press ...	Sardar Dyal Singh, Majithia	1	1
	Punjabi Press ...	Muhammad Azím ...	1	...
	Saifi Press ...	Nadir Ali ...	1	1
	Kadári Kasúr ...	Anjuman-i- Kasúr ...	...	1
	Mustafvi Press ...	Malik Hira ...	...	2
	Kadári Lahore ...	Kadir Baksh ...	..	1
	Aftab-i-Punjab ...	Diwán Buta Singh ...	1	1
	Mitrá Bilás ...	Pandit Mokand Ram ...	2	1
	Anjuman-i-Punjab ...	Anjuman-i- Punjab ...	3	4
	Victoria Press ...	Chiragh Din ...	...	3
	Delhi Punch ...	Alla Din ...	1	...
	Kanún-i-Hind ...	Budha Mal ...	...	2
	Koh-i-Núr Press ...	Harsukh Rai ...	1	2
	Punjab Punch or Kiblat-ul-Matabiá ...	Feroz Din ...	1	...
Gujránwála	Gyán Press ..	Brij Lál ...	1	3
Rawalpindi	Punjab Frontier Press ...	Messrs. Dhanjibhoy and Cansdore ...	1	...
Mooltan ...	Albion Press ...	Messrs. Mancherjee, Maneckjee & Co. ..	1	...
Peshawar ...	Sherifi ...	Mir Lal Shah ...	1	...